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THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

British India and its Dependencies:

CONTAINING

Original Communications.
Memoirs of Eminent Persons.
History, Antiquities, Poetry.
Natural History, Geography.
Review of New Publications.
Debates at the East-India House.
Proceedings of the Colleges of Haileybury and Fort William, and the Military Seminary at Addiscombe.
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THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JANUARY 1819.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR

OF

COLONEL PATRICK WALKER.

It frequently happens that those who have merited the first rewards of honour and fame, are denied the recompense due to their actions until they have ceased to be the objects of envy and rivalry. The survivors, who, to the possession of materials for their biography, add a generous sense of justice, are then excited to view impartially their claims to posthumous renown. When these high pretensions are instituted, the jealous guardians of public honour will require the friends of the man in whose favour they are asserted to exhibit the tenor of his life. Has that been useful? This is the true test of a good character. The extent and value of his services. Have they tended to the public benefit? This is the criterion of a great character: I shall now proceed to apply it.

Col. Patrick Walker, the subject of this memoir, was a native of Fifeshire. The respectable family from which he descended had been for many generations the proprietors of St. Fort in that county. He was born in the year 1766; having lost his father while an infant, he was brought up at St. Andrews, under the superintending care of an affectionate and most excellent mother; to her lessons he owed the rudiments of virtue and honour. After having completed a classical education at college, he had to choose a profession, and he decided in favour of the army. In 1781 a cadetship was in consequence obtained for him in the military service of the East-India Company; this happened before he was fifteen years of age. Early in 1782, Patrick Walker embarked for India. His original appointment was for Madras, but from a desire of accompanying his elder brother, who had been appointed the preceding season a cadet for Bombay, he was removed on application for that purpose to the same establishment. The fleet consisted of upwards of twenty Indiamen and transports, and was convoyed by seven sail of the line

under the command of Sir Richard Bickerton. It carried out a large body of troops, a vast quantity of military stores, and the first regiment of cavalry sent from Europe for India. The perilous situation of our affairs at that period required this exertion, and the great body of European troops, as well as the new description of force which was introduced, changed in a great degree the nature and system of Indian warfare. The cavalry of the native states have never been able to sustain the shock of the British horse, while the native cavalry in the Company's service, under the instructions of their admirable officers, have been made to rival in discipline and efficiency their European fellow soldiers.

The fleet on its passage to India was separated in a gale of wind off the Cape of Good Hope, and the Nottingham, on board of which ship Patrick Walker had embarked, arrived at Madras, instead of her original place of destination, Bombay. The reinforcements with Sir R. Bickerton anchored in the roads, at a time when the public affairs were in a desperate condition, when the declining state of Sir Eyre Coote's health disqualified him for the fatigues of the field, and when faction and cabal distracted the local government.

Some circumstances occurred before the arrival of the Nottingham at Madras, which it may not be superfluous to mention. On the 2d of Sept. 1782, when off Ceylon, that ship fell in with the fleet under the command of Sir Edward Hughes, which she joined, and on the next day saw the French fleet off Trincomalee harbour. The French colours were at the same time seen flying on the forts, and left no doubt but that the place was in possession of the enemy. This was of course very unexpected and unwelcome intelligence, as our fleet was actually bound for Trincomalee to obtain a supply of water and provisions. This disappointment, however, produced the interesting spectacle of a naval engagement; and Patrick Walker was present at this desperate but indecisive battle. Its consequences were nearly fatal to the ship in which he was a passenger. The British admiral, in order to repair the great loss he had sustained in the engagement, pressed every seaman on board the Nottingham, and left the officers to navigate the ship. The next night she was overtaken by a storm, and in the confusion of the fleet, was run on board athwart the bows, by the Sceptre, a ship of the line. The shock was terrible, and the ship for a moment was under water; she lost in the concussion the figure at her head and bowsprit, sprung all her masts, and a great part of her rigging was destroyed. It is remarkable that this misfortune was afterwards the means of saving the ship in the great storm which ensued in the roads of Madras. The day after this terrible tempest, out of a numerous fleet, the Nottingham was seen alone in the roads. She had dragged with her last anchor close behind the surf, and expected every moment to be cast on shore; but as she was without masts and unrigged, she was less exposed to the violence of the wind, and this saved her from destruction. The storm which had caused the encounter with the Sceptre ceased at day-break. A fine morning succeeded; the admiral sent carpenters and men on board, and the Nottingham came to an anchor on the 7th of September. Patrick Walker had now reason to regret that he had relinquished his first appointment, and was advised to get reappointed to Madras. It was impossible to effect this with his original rank, but by an order from home, and in the mean time he resolved to accept of an ensigncy in succession to the Madras cadets of the season.

Young Walker landed, and with the ardour which distinguished him

through life, offered his services as a volunteer. He was appointed an ensign, and ordered to join the 16th battalion of native infantry, at that time stationed at Trivatore. This was a celebrated corps commanded by Maj. Cox, an officer well known in those days for intelligence and activity.

A short review of the state of affairs at the time of Ensign Walker's arrival at Madras in 1782, may contribute to explain the subsequent operations. For some years previous, Hyder Ally had carried on a successful war against the Company, and had collected almost the entire revenue of the Carnatic. The whole country was overrun by his cavalry, and with the exception of Vellore, Wandiwash, Carrangooly, and a few places on the sea coast, every fort was occupied by detachments from his army. The Company's finances were at the lowest ebb, and their credit exhausted. The Madras army was paid and fed from Bengal. The calamities of war were at this time made more terrible by the effects of a dreadful famine, which depopulated the Carnatic. The streets of the fort, of the Black Town, and the esplanade of Madras, were covered with starved wretches, many of whom were dead and others dying. The vultures, the Paria dogs, jackals, and crows, were often seen eating the bodies before life was extinct. The general distress and calamity was aggravated by the destruction of a fleet of grain vessels which had anchored in the roads with a supply of food. The inhabitants were in a moment deprived of the gleam of hope which this near approach of relief had inspired. On the 15th of Oct. in the night-time, a monsoon gale set in, and almost all the ships in the roads were driven on shore and wrecked. The loss of the rice ships at this late season was an irreparable misfortune. The famine increased, and it was estimated that, in consequence of this accident, upwards of ten thousand inhabitants perished.

At this period Lord Macartney was governor of Madras, and Sir Eyre Coote commanded the army. The army had gone into cantonments, and the general had sailed for Bengal, to arrange with the Supreme Government the means and the plan for the ensuing campaign. Every resource was exhausted. It was necessary to obtain supplies of money, provisions, and equipage. Gen. Stuart held the temporary command during the absence of the commander-in-chief. The mode in which the army was cantoned marked its inferiority and weakness: it was chiefly quartered in the environs of Madras, at the Mount, and in the garden-houses on Choultry Plain.

The country was abandoned to the undisturbed possession of the enemy. Hyder's army were principally stationed to the westward, about Arcot, Arnee, and other parts of the Carnatic. But before the close of this year Hyder Ally died, and was succeeded by his son, Tippoo Saib.

At this time Sir Eyre Coote's army was in a deplorable condition; its pay and batta in arrear six months. As nothing could be purchased, rice and provisions were issued to the troops. The officers were generally in great distress.

It was under these discouraging circumstances that Ensign Walker commenced his professional career, and joined the 16th battalion at Trivatore. The principal exertions of the army were directed to provide for its subsistence; and the 16th was, in December, ordered to march to the northward on this service. It was joined at Pulicat by the 4th battalion, and proceeded to Nellore. It was appointed to escort thence a supply of cattle for the army, and soon afterwards joined it in the field for the campaign of 1783.

The spirits of the army were a little damped by the absence of their favourite general, Sir Eyre Coote, who was beloved by all classes of the military, but especially by the native troops, who almost adored him.

The army marched from Tameran in the beginning of February. The first of its operations was of a singular nature: it was to demolish the forts of Wandiwash and Carrangooly, by far the most important of the few fortified places that remained in our hands, which had so often and so successfully resisted the enemy, and which had repeatedly supplied the army with provisions, when procurable no where else. It was said that Sir Eyre Coote had disapproved of this measure, and had remonstrated against the destruction of those important posts. Wandiwash, in particular, he wished to preserve. While the enemy's army were ravaging the Carnatic, it afforded shelter and protection to the inhabitants and moveable property of an extensive tract. It had recently been besieged, and its small garrison repulsed the army of Hyder. The fort was still commanded by Lieut. Flint, who had performed this glorious service. It was further supposed that Sir Eyre Coote had a soldier-like partiality for the place, as the scene where he had gained a decisive victory.

As our army approached near Wandiwash, it had an opportunity of offering battle to the united French and Mysorean armies. They were encamped at Nedingull. The enemy's horse and their rocket-boys had for some days harrassed the line of march; General Stuart threw his baggage into Wandiwash, and marched to give the enemy battle. The engagement was declined by Tippoo, notwithstanding his superiority in numbers and other great advantages. As we advanced, he retired across the river, and there was only an opportunity of firing a few guns at his rear. When, however, our army returned towards its baggage, it was again harrassed and insulted by the enemy. Large bodies of their horse, rocket-men, and snipers hung on every quarter, which the want of a sufficient body of cavalry rendered us incapable of preventing. This caused a constant skirmish during the march, and such was the character of every military movement in India in the face of an enemy, at that period. At the end of one of these marches, the enemy's horse attempted to carry off the head-quarters' flag after it was pitched, but the small body of British cavalry drove them away, and saved the standard. These circumstances are mentioned to shew the audacity of the enemy, and the defenceless state of an army without a sufficient force of cavalry. The demolition of the ancient fort of Wandiwash was soon effected, but it was not accomplished without a very serious accident: the sergeant who had charge of the mines getting intoxicated, set fire to the train before the troops were called off, which blew up the magazine, killed and wounded an officer and upwards of an hundred men. The army next proceeded to Carrangooly, and destoyed that fort also. General Stuart then fell back to Vellout, near Poona-mallee, for fresh supplies. The next service of the army to which Ensign Walker's corps was attached, was to relieve and provision Vellore. This place was surrounded by large bodies of the enemy's horse, and as the British approached Shoolingham, the enemy made a demonstration of opposing our march; but as we advanced, they moved off towards Arcot, and the relieving army arrived at Vellore with no other opposition than the usual skirmishes with the horse and rocket-men. The garrison of Vellore were in

high spirits. The northern Polygar chiefs, who border on that district, had thrown into the fort a partial supply of provisions.

After this service Ensign Walker's battalion was employed on an enterprise, which, although it was not attended with success, may not be unworthy of notice, as it is characteristic of Indian warfare, and of the partizan duties by which it has always been accompanied. Moymangalam Durgam, about sixteen miles from Vellore, and the key of those Polygar countries, had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Most of the families of the native troops, who had been taken at Arcot, were kept prisoners in this strong hill-fort. These people contrived to hold a communication with their friends and relations in the army. By this means it was learnt that the garrison were usually off their guard at night, and it appeared very possible to surprise the place: it was also understood that Tippoo had here deposited a considerable treasure. The evening after the arrival of the army at Vellore, the 16th battalion, with its guns and some irregular horse, were detached on this service. A subidar of cavalry undertook to be the guide; but it happened that the family of this man was amongst the prisoners whom they were going to release, and he was apprehensive that they might suffer in the attack. With a view of providing for their security, he sent them a message, with advice to withdraw themselves from the danger and to endeavour to leave the place. The females unto whom this intelligence was made, had not the fortitude to keep it secret, and it was communicated to the enemy. As the detachment approached the fort, it was evident that the garrison were at their posts, from a blaze of blue lights, and a continual discharge of artillery. The pettah, however, was carried by storm, and the detachment returned to camp without any material loss. The month of February ended with these operations. Meanwhile the rapid success of General Mathews in Kanara, and his capture of Bednore, had alarmed Tippoo, who early in the month of March suddenly evacuated Arcot, and marched his army with indescribable expedition out of the Carnatic. Syed Saib was left with a large body of horse to levy contributions on the country, to intercept our supplies, and to watch our operations. On receiving intelligence of this movement of the enemy, General Stuart marched to Arcot, and took possession of that capital. Thence the army returned to the mount, in the vicinity of Madras, to be equipped for another expedition. At this time a campaign consisted of a great number of short excursions, which lasted until the provisions were exhausted. The troops were obliged to return at intervals, which were never very long, to the source of their supplies on the sea coast, and having provided for their wants up to a calculated period, they marched forth on a new enterprize.

The siege of Cuddalore was the next operation of importance on which the 16th were employed. This service was the most severe and determined that a long war had produced in India. It was remarkable for the extent of the loss sustained on both sides, and for the distinguished share which the native corps of the British army bore in the various events of the siege, in the course of which they met and charged the enemy with the bayonet. On the 7th of June 1783, the French outworks were stormed and carried after a desperate resistance. This siege was more a direct contest between the two nations, than the contemparary actions in the field, in which the forces engaged comprised a heterogeneous mass of native allies. The French force was large, and consisted almost entirely

of Europeans. It was commanded by Mons. Bussy, a man of acknowledged talents and ability. The British government were desirous of opposing to him an officer of equal skill and experience. The army lingered between Permacoil and Chinglapet, to wait the arrival of Sir Eyre Coote, and to give the store ships time to rendezvous before Cuddalore. At length this venerable officer arrived at Madras, exhausted by anxiety and disease. He expired in two days afterwards, to the grief and affliction of the army; to his country his loss was a misfortune ever to be lamented. It would be superfluous and foreign to the purpose of this memoir to enter into the details of this memorable siege; memorable no less for the gallantry than for the errors which were displayed in the course of it.

It may, however, be proper to mention that Ensign Walker was present in many of the severest actions, and was employed with his corps on the grand attack which was made at daybreak on the 13th on the French lines.

The enemy, after having received a great reinforcement from the fleet, on the night of the 25th of June made a sally on the British lines, but were repulsed and driven back to the fort with great slaughter, having the colonel who commanded made prisoner. The 16th battalion was on this occasion in the trenches, and Ensign Walker happening to be on the advanced picket sustained their first shock.

The arrival of an English frigate with a flag of truce brought, a few days after this action, intelligence of a peace in Europe, and probably saved the army from the necessity of a disgraceful retreat.

The war was still maintained against Tippoo, and the 16th battalion, early in the month of July, marched to the southward, where it joined what was called the southern army. The usual dissensions which prevailed among the ill adjusted and incongruous authorities of the local and supreme government at that period, prevented this force from obtaining the full advantages which had been expected; but it performed, notwithstanding, many great and essential services, which depressed the enemy, and probably facilitated the peace which was soon after concluded. When this event took place, the forts of Polyghautcherry, Coimbatore, and Dindighul, with their respective territories, which were the fruits of this campaign, were restored to Tippoo, as a countercession for rescinding the conquests made by the Mysorean power in the Carnatic from the nabob Mahommed Ali, the Company's ally; and for the restitution of Calicut, the district of Mount Delly, the forts of Amboorgur and Sautgur, and other places, to the English.

This was the result of the war and of the campaign; but a few details of the previous operations may not be uninteresting, so far as they may particularly relate to Ensign Walker's corps.

When the siege of Cuddalore was relinquished, it was judged necessary to reinforce the southern army under Col. Fullarton.

Col. James Stuart (the late General James Stuart, of the 72d), was appointed to command the detachment which was sent from the army before Cuddalore, and he, an excellent judge of military merit, selected the 16th battalion as one of the corps which he wished to compose his force. The detachment marched for Trichinopoly about the 25th of July; thence it proceeded, by Carroor and Damaporam, to Dindigul, where it was soon afterwards joined by the troops under Col. Fullarton. This force now composed a strong and respectable army, but it was left to its own ways and means. As there was no money to pay the troops, it was necessary that they should derive their subsistence from the enemy's country, and this it was evident must depend upon the in-

telligence and activity of the departments of supply. To these early difficulties, and the urgency of want, may be traced the progress and perfection of the commissariat establishments in India, and of those excellent regulations which are now in force for the conveyance of provisions and stores. There is no school equal to that of necessity; and it is neither unamusing, nor uninstructive, to look back on those infant institutions, and those abortive attempts, which it would be unfair to contrast with the success and vigour of subsequent transactions, which owe, in fact, their sustained and decisive tone to the feebleness and disappointment of former struggles.

Col. Fullarton arrived at the entrance of the Animallee forest without any material occurrence, and resolved on the arduous task of cutting a road through this immense wood to Paulghautcherry, which he intended to attack. Col. Kelly's brigade, of which the 16th composed a part, were employed as pioneers to cut a passage for the guns. This duty was of the most severe and disagreeable nature. It rained continually, the troops were constantly wet, the provisions were scarce and bad, and it often happened that the trees and jungle made it impracticable to pitch the tents. The troops, however, went cheerfully on, and the work was soon completed. Paulghautcherry was invested and regularly besieged. The rains were still incessant; the trenches were filled, and the water could not be drained off. The fall of the place was facilitated by one of those bold and decisive actions which have always been the subject of alternate praise and censure. The Hon. Capt. Maitland had a corps of flank companies under his command, and occupied an important post in the investiture of the place. He seized the opportunity of a heavy fall of rain to surprise the garrison; he pushed forward his corps, and followed a party of fugitives through the first gate. The second he found shut against him, but the enemy lost their courage; a parley ensued, and a capitulation delivered the place into our hands. About 60,000 pagodas were found in this fort, and Col. Fullarton adopted the popular expedient of dividing this sum among the different ranks of the army on the drum-head. The share of a subaltern came to ninety pagodas; and in the scarcity of money at that time this was a great relief, to the subordinate officers especially. The next enterprise was directed against Coimbatore, and this place surrendered without resistance.

While the treaty which terminated hostilities was under discussion, but before any truce had been stipulated, a large body of horse under Roshan Khan made a full charge on the pickets of the British army, consisting of two battalions, of which the 16th was one. The enemy were repulsed and driven off, but not without loss to both sides. After a cessation of arms had taken place, and we had evacuated the captured forts, the enemy were guilty of an act of great perfidy by attacking and cutting in pieces one of the advanced posts of this army. Col. James Stuart, with a detachment, of which the 16th formed one of the corps, made a forced march in the night against this party who had violated the truce; but without being able to overtake them.

When the peace with Tippoo was concluded, in 1784, our troops were withdrawn from his country. The 16th, with a strong detachment, was for some time stationed in the Marwar country, near Shevagunga, to keep the Polygars in awe; but the 16th battalion was ultimately in the same year detached to Nellore, to make the Collery chiefs pay up their arrears of revenue. This was soon effected, rather by the judicious arrangements of Capt. Cox than by force; every thing remained quiet, and the battalion conti-

nued stationary until near the end of 1785. About this period the exhausted treasury of Madras was unable to meet the outstanding demands growing out of the war, and the local government resorted to the expedient of paying off the arrears of the army by promissory notes or drafts on Bengal. This was felt to be unjust; if the public distress allowed any alternative, it was impolitic. Some of the native corps were two years in arrear, and many of the European officers had more than twelve months' pay due. The hardships inflicted by this measure are not to be described. It was at first impossible for the natives, and particularly for those who were to be disbanded, to convert their paper on any terms into cash.

At length speculators appeared, and those poor men, who had supported the British government with unparalleled fidelity during the trying vicissitudes of a long war, were obliged to exchange their notes at a discount of seventy and eighty per cent. Some of the corps which were ordered to be disbanded, refused to give up their arms until they were paid their arrears in cash. Those who thus sought redress in mutiny were attacked and dispersed without receiving any thing whatever. This happened to a battalion which was stationed near Madura, when the 16th and 20th battalions, and a regiment of cavalry, marched against it. On the approach of this force, the corps threw away its arms, fled, and disbanded itself.

During these operations the character of Ensign Walker gradually unfolded to his superior officers, and acquired their confidence and esteem. He was equally remarkable for regularity and address on the parade, as for alertness, coolness, and intrepidity in action. At the same time the suavity of his manners and the modesty of his deportment had acquired the love of all his brother officers. On the conclusion of peace the prospects of the officers in India were damped by the reductions to be expected in the army; and the promotion of the junior part of the service appeared so remote and uncertain, as almost to extinguish the hopes of attaining a respectable rank even in a long life. With this unpleasant view of futurity, Ensign Walker was induced to go on furlough to Bombay, with a design, should the circumstances of that presidency appear more encouraging, to claim his rank in that army. Finding, however, every thing more discouraging there, he soon afterwards returned to Madras, and rejoined the 16th battalion, which was stationed in the southern provinces. In this situation he remained until the close of 1785, when he was removed to the cavalry, and appointed a cornet in the fourth regiment. His commission bore date the 3d of December in the above year. The native cavalry were all in his highness the Nabob of Arcot's service until 1784, when they were taken into the Company's. The corps at this time consisted only of four regiments. Cornet Walker joined the 4th regiment at Arcot, where it was cantoned, and remained for several years. In 1786 Cornet Walker's house was struck by lightning and destroyed: he lost all his baggage and was knocked down by the stroke. The interval of peace between 1783 and 1790 was employed in preparing for a war, which was to raise the character, and with that the power of the British nation, to an elevation which it had never before attained in India. It was evident that an ill observed peace could not be of long continuance. It was, at the same time, fortunate that Tippoo's wild aggression against the native powers of India had excited their alarm and resentment. The first act of injury was directed against an ally of the British government; but the flame of war was ready to kindle all around, and a general confederacy was formed under our

auspices. The Company's army was in the highest state of efficiency, and their cavalry, in which they had heretofore been deficient, was of the due numerical strength and in the finest order. This is to be ascribed in a great degree to the zeal and exertions of the late Sir John Floyd, at that time a lieut. col., and who was indefatigable in disciplining the regiments. The Company's cavalry on the Madras establishment possessed probably some of the best officers that were ever seen in any army, and under their direction the squadrons attained a state of corresponding excellence. Cornet Walker, although he had yet acquired no higher rank, was numbered among those distinguished officers.

The troops for field service in the Carnatic assembled at Wallajabad, and the 4th regiment of cavalry joined this division. It proceeded in April to Trichinopoly under Col. Musgrave, to join the main army, which was commanded by Gen. Medows. This campaign proved abortive; and on the 20th January 1792 Lord Cornwallis assumed the command of the army. On the march of the army from Bangalore, two troops formed the advanced guard, under Cornets Deas and Walker. They were detached in front to secure some forage, but unexpectedly fell in with Tippoo's line of march, crossing the front of our direction. Intelligence of this circumstance was immediately communicated to the field-officer, who was with the infantry of the advanced guard; and it appeared that neither his lordship nor Tippoo were aware of each other's movements. It was about two hours before any part of the line came up to the support of the advanced guard; and during all that time the enemy and our people continued looking at each other across a tank, which was surrounded by a swamp. The enemy's cavalry formed, but merely to protect or cover his infantry, which retreated on various points, and were soon out of sight, their rear only receiving a few shots.

On the 27th of February about a thousand of the enemy's horse made their appearance, but soon went off. On the 28th, the army reached Collar, which had only a small garrison of peons, and surrendered on a gun being run up to blow the gate open, without resistance. On the 2d of March the British arrived at Ooscottah, which was garrisoned by Polygars and a few irregular infantry. These refused to give up the place; but when the first gate was forced, they surrendered at discretion. From the ramparts of Ooscottah large bodies of the enemy's horse were seen in motion, and it was certain that the army of Tippoo was near Bangalore. On the 4th the march was resumed. The horse of the enemy were observed hovering in all directions, particularly in front and rear, and became extremely daring. They found means to interrupt a great part of the baggage; but while they were plundering it, they were attacked by the cavalry, and every thing was recovered. On the 5th, the enemy appeared in still greater numbers, both of horse and foot; but the day passed without an action, which Lord Cornwallis expected would have taken place, and the army encamped before Bangalore. On the forenoon of the 6th, at eleven o'clock, the enemy's army appeared in motion about three miles distant, and directing their march to the south face of the fort. The British cavalry and the reserve, consisting of a brigade of infantry, moved off at three P. M. to cover a reconnoitering party. This detachment, under the command of Col. Floyd, gained a height, from which the engineers could view the fort and make their observations. From this eminence the line of march of Tippoo's army, his guns and infantry, were perceived moving on slowly and unconcernedly at no great

distance, together with an immense quantity of baggage, which covered the plain to a great extent. It appeared that we had come upon them by surprise. Col. Floyd was a gallant and an unaffected soldier. The temptation was too great to be resisted; and he ordered the cavalry to charge the enemy. The attack was instantly made; his battalions were dispersed; guns, stores, carriages and baggage of every description, were left in our possession. Here we ought to have stopped, and the success would have been complete; but hurried on by the ardour of victory, the cavalry continued to advance to the very head of Tippoo's line, and this handful of brave men soon found themselves beyond the reach of support. Col. Floyd was shot through the face and fell; but was removed by the care of his men. The wounds of the commanding officer deprived him of speech, and some unknown voice gave the word of retreat. The regiments were thrown into confusion, and the enemy pressed on their rear. The dragoons and native troops, however, displayed the most undaunted courage, and at length formed on an eminence which lay in their front. Capt. Dallas, now Sir Thomas, whose bold and intelligent mind was equally disposed to invent and to apply expedients in the time of danger, collected a small party and went off full gallop to the eminence, where he halted and formed. Soon afterwards the whole cavalry also formed at this spot and stood fronting the enemy. About the same time the reserve, under Col. Gowdie, came up, and advanced in front of the height; whence a cannonade was opened on the enemy, which effectually checked them. Although this charge of the cavalry, having been made contrary to orders, was liable to blame, and was, in fact, censured by Lord Cornwallis, its gallantry excited the admiration of every soldier. There is also reason for concluding that the boldness of their attack prevented Tippoo from reinforcing the pettah or town of Bangalore, and by that means at least facilitated the capture of the place, which was carried the same morning by assault, after a defence of much resolution, which we may presume would have been still greater had they received the meditated succours.

(To be continued)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

London, 4th Dec. 1818.

SIR:—The flattering reception which my letter, on the propriety of establishing a college at Bombay, has met with from one of your correspondents, is a sufficient encouragement for again intruding myself upon your notice; and affords me an opportunity of seconding the propositions, and strengthening the arguments in favour of the measures so laudably suggested by a "Bengal Retired Civil Servant," in whose ideas I so cordially acquiesce, that I shall, at all times, cheerfully co-operate with him in whatever proceedings may tend to ameliorate any branch of the public service, at either of the three presidencies.

I confess, that until I read the interesting communication from your correspondent, which appeared in this month's journal, I was ignorant that the Madras army are without those means of acquiring a proficiency in the oriental languages which are enjoyed by their fellow soldiers in Bengal and Bombay; and I feel confident, that it is owing to inadvertence, to the same fact pervading the higher

authorities in this country, that the distinction is not immediately obviated.

The additional expense which would be incurred by the appointment of linguists to the Madras army, is scarcely worthy of mention, when put in competition with the manifold advantages which would arise, both to the public and individuals, from the introduction of a system so eminently calculated to excite emulation, and to advance useful, nay necessary knowledge.

It may not be irrelevant, in this place, if I attempt a brief delineation of those advantages; a task which I can undertake without fear of contradiction, having resided many years in Bombay, and consequently having had frequent opportunities of appreciating the salutary effects of an institution, for which I am, and always shall be, a strenuous advocate.

I believe it will be generally admitted, that, when a young man first embraces the honorable profession of arms in the Company's service, the ordinary duties of his profession are too limited to occupy any considerable proportion of his time, and that the remainder of it, therefore, must be employed in study or amusement, according to the inclination of the party. If the mind is at all predisposed to the former, he enters upon the pursuit under the certainty of obtaining an ultimate reward, a reward acceptable to him, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but also as conferring upon him an enviable distinction in that sphere of society of which he is a member.

If he is stationed at the presidency, and commences his career by manifesting a disposition to literary attainments, he is weaned from the fascinating allurements of dissipation, and has at his leisure a resource which not only invigorates his understanding, but materially adds to his accomplishments as a gentleman.

If, on the other hand, it is his lot to be in seclusion at an outpost, his temporary exile is rendered less irksome, by resorting to a pursuit, which, as it is progressively instructive, becomes gradually an amusement, and beguiles many a vacant hour, that might otherwise be devoted to more flimsy recreations, or (as in some few instances) to excess and intemperance.

The appointment of linguists to each battalion is the stimulus which first induces young officers to prosecute oriental study; for, though I do not presume to deny that there may be a few who have a natural thirst after knowledge, and who would endeavour to attain it, even without an incentive, yet I mean to aver that the major part of them are, in the first instance, influenced by the prospective recompense, and that it creates in them a laudable spirit of emulation, which in all cases contributes so much to that grand desideratum, the advancement of science.

When the labours of the student are crowned with success, it is then that he reaps the benefits of his exertions. As a military man he finds himself a character of considerable importance in his corps; he is constantly about the person, and in the confidence of his commanding officer; he is looked up to, and reverenced by the sepoys, and he is relieved from the minor and more harrassing details of duty, which would devolve upon him had he not qualified himself for this particular situation.

Nor can I stop here; for I think I may with truth infer, that when a young man has once imbibed the principles of oriental learning, and prosecutes his studies with ardour and perseverance, it opens the road to preferment in situations even beyond the bounds of his immediate profession. As linguist in a corps, the knowledge of one or two languages, colloquially, may fit a person for the employ-

ment; but when that knowledge is, by study and application, matured to proficiency, the scholar may compete with any other servants of the company for diplomatic situations of the highest responsibility and emolument.

This inference will be fully corroborated by adverting to several appointments which took place during the administration of Marquis Wellesley. His penetration invariably led him to discover the rays of a dawning genius, his liberal encouragement conduced to their expansion, and his selection of men for high stations was uniformly founded upon a conviction of their merits and attainments; nor do I believe one single instance can be adduced, where the propriety of his choice was not fully exemplified by that able and conscientious discharge of arduous functions, which so eminently distinguished the public characters who served under his government.

I have been led into a longer discussion than I at first intended; but I have only to hope that your correspondent, who designates himself "a retired Bengal civil servant," will not for a moment suppose that I mean to take from his hands a subject, which I am satisfied he is better able to descant upon than I am. My chief motive, as I before observed, is to second his suggestions, and to state, from my own knowledge, the benefits that would accrue from the proposed system on the establishment to which I belonged. And I am confident that the feelings of that gentleman will be in unison with my own, if we can either of us devote one leisure hour of our retirement to the consideration of any subject which may benefit the public interests, or remove invidious distinctions in a public service.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A RETIRED BOMBAY CIVIL SERVANT.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—As the columns of your useful journal, for every person connected with British India, and the important concerns of the East-India Company, have always been open to every discussion any way interesting to your numerous readers on the history, literature, politics, and commerce of India, I trust they will not be shut against a series of letters, with which I mean to attract the attention of the public to one object of some moment at this particular time—"the popular language of Hindoostan."

While the lucubrations of GOOL CHEEN, and some of your other valuable correspondents, will continue to display their several charms of genius, taste, profound erudition, and vast research, my labours may not prove quite superfluous, though founded on the less cultivated rock of utility alone; and as my real signature will be annexed to the projected essays in succession, those orientalists, whose sentiments are not in unison with mine, on any particular theme, will have a fair opportunity afforded them of entering the lists, if so inclined, against a philologer who has never yet made an attack from a masked battery, however regardless he may be of such an assault in return. By the collision of sentiment among men who can think seriously upon any given subject, really worthy of pursuit, much intermediate information may be elicited, in their gradual approach to those useful truths, in languages, as well as in any other science or art, which may ultimately crown their respective labours

with merited success, for their own happiness and satisfaction, or the general benefit of the nation to which they belong.

The Hon. East-India Company being now the virtual heirs of the Great Moghul, to the whole empire of Hindoostan, it is the bounden duty of all persons attached by interest or gratitude to the permanent welfare of that colossal establishment, to contribute whatever is in their power to make the British government of India sit much more comfortably on the numerous tribes of people under our controul, in those remote settlements, than the oppressive yoke of their own native powers, who for ages past have ruled over their miserable subjects with a rod of iron, as every body can testify, who has ever sojourned there long enough to learn from attentive observation and diligent enquiry, the tendency and extent of the lawless rapacity of Asiatic princes, and the still more merciless extortions of their profligate ministers. Any change to the great body of the inhabitants from the misrule so long established among them in the interior of Hindoostan, cannot be for the worse, and must prove greatly for the better, whenever these central regions shall become fairly incorporated with the circumjacent territories, already in the peaceable possession of the Company. There we must look for the focus of most or all the miseries which have desolated the peninsula from time to time, by the ruinous incursions of starving freebooters on their less warlike and more affluent neighbours, whom the British arms could not always shelter from temporary devastation, though those very countries were either in alliance with, or subjected to the Company's governments nearest the scenes of such outrages on humanity, and the laws of civilized nations during peace or war.

Were the centre of the British dominions selected as the supreme seat of power in Hindoostan, the Pindarees, so far from becoming troublesome invaders, would in all probability prove the most faithful defenders of a just government established in the heart of their country, in whose army those very men might feel much more inclined to earn an honourable and permanent maintenance, than trust, as they have hitherto done, either to a predatory subsistence, or to the pecuniary promises of a military chief, which are as often broken as performed.

Besides this evident advantage, a central British Indian capital would soon possess others of equal consequence, if connected by military highways, and telegraphic martello towers, with the three equi-distant presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, whence the smallest alarm would be instantly communicated from the circumference to the centre of government, and *vice versa*; an expedient that alone would put external or internal aggression almost at defiance, by facilitating the adoption of some general and uniform system for the civil and military management of India, which in all future wars must naturally secure that unity of design and simultaneous execution, so essential to their speedy and auspicious termination, in so extensive an empire as the Company's possessions will inevitably become, at no distant period, in the peninsula.

So far, Mr. Editor, I shall admit that I have been wandering from the intended topic of this letter, to demonstrate what, in my humble opinion, remains to be done in a military point of view to render British ascendancy impregnable in the East, until we have leisure to place it on more conciliatory and durable foundations, the nobler "arts of peace and goodwill" between the conquerors and the conquered in any clime. And as nothing can contribute so much to this consummation as a general knowledge of the oriental tongues among our countrymen, I shall now revert with

pleasure to the Hindoostanee, in my humble opinion the most useful of the whole.

The accurate pronunciation of this paramount language was, some thirty years ago, confined perhaps to half a dozen of the Company's servants, from its evident difficulty, embracing in fact all the troublesome sounds peculiar to the Persic, Arabic, or Sunskrit, and consequently in this respect at least it forms a very convenient preliminary acquisition to those classical tongues.

This formidable obstacle has hitherto deterred a great many oriental scholars from making any proficiency as Hindoostanee colloquists; they have therefore contented themselves with a certain progress in Persian, from an absurd opinion, that no other language is requisite for the adequate discharge of any public function in India, because it has long been erroneously considered as the French of that continent, an idea however much more applicable, as the common medium of conversation in the Indian provinces, cities, camps, and courts, to the Hindoostanee itself.

After the establishment of a college at Fort William, the delusion soon vanished, and in the course of a few years the exalted patronage of Marquis Wellesley created many excellent scholars, in every one of the eastern tongues, particularly in the Hindoostanee, which has ever since been esteemed and cultivated with an avidity and success abroad, that ill accord with the limited attention which has any where been devoted to this pursuit at home; the community are consequently kept here nearly in the same state of profound darkness respecting the rival languages of Hindoostan, which prevailed there, until dispelled by the discriminating munificence of that enlightened nobleman to whom I have just alluded.

The present illustrious Governor-General seems equally inclined to cherish a general knowledge of the Hindoostanee by the recent appointment of regimental interpretorships, which, as these never can degenerate to mere sinecures, will effect more in one year to promote the universal study of that current speech among the Bengal officers, than any other momentary stimulus could possibly produce in the ordinary course of application for two or three seasons, without the ultimate prospect also of a reward so permanent for conspicuous merit. And as unqualified interest cannot aspire to hold such a responsible office with impunity for a single month, previous competition will naturally exist among those expectants in the army, who have no other friends but their own deserts. One single appointment of this description, which may involve the awful questions of life and death, does more real good, in the creation of talent and industry, than twenty places or posts, which may be conferred with less risk and personal danger on the most powerful candidate, or the greatest favourites at head quarters, perhaps with this qualification alone. Similar situations already exist, or appear to be in progress to the different presidencies; none of the cadets therefore, destined either to Madras or Bombay, can reasonably complain of any want of encouragement for the zealous prosecution of the Hindoostanee, previous to their departure from England and arrival in India; because, with becoming assiduity in learning the pronunciation and grammar, during a few weeks in London and on the outward voyage, I may venture to promise that they will *cæteris paribus* be better qualified to act as linguists and interpreters in their several corps, than hundreds of officers who have been in the army many years before them, for reasons which time will yet tell as effectually as I can, and with less appearance of partiality for the system of instruction preferred by me to every other, and which, under existing circumstances, is the

only one I can adopt with the smallest chance of success.

You need not be told, Mr. Editor, that all the alphabets hitherto known, with hardly one exception, exhibit such a chaos in the elements of speech, as to defy common sense to make any thing like a rational plan of them, as they still exist; nor need I inform your readers that letters are only the visible signs of sounds, by no means the sounds themselves, which must be acquired by the ears, instead of the eyes, of every scholar.

The sight of a Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, or Sunskrit character conveys no notion of its specific power to an Englishman, until he is informed of its coincidence with a letter whose distinct form and sound has been previously known in his own vernacular tongue; and if this method be pursued on correct philosophical principles through the alphabet, its extension to the whole language has at least utility, facility, and simplicity, to plead most powerfully in its favour. In Germany some such conviction has, in the course of the last fifty years, dispensed entirely with their old intricate character, in many German publications, printed altogether in the Roman letters; and I suspect that, before the close of the present century, this convenient practice will become universal, in spite of national prepossession for antient forms, that in this instance require several touches of the pen, where one or two at most are sufficient for the letters substituted in their place.

On this occasion the Germans, with only two strings to their bow, could be at no loss to reject the worst *in toto*, and select the best for every purpose; whereas the Hindoostanee, in my hands, has been necessarily furnished with three, namely, the Persian, Nagree, and Roman, the last new modelled into a system of my own, which combines the advantages while it discards the defects of the other two, forming a third, *sui generis*, that may be readily applied, with the happiest effects, to every language in the world, as a universal character, with or without a universal tongue. So far as my orthoepigraphical plan regards the Hindoostanee, when first communicated to learners, I can now boast the experience of thirty years for its efficacy, in conveying an adequate proficiency in grammar and pronunciation, much sooner than the oriental characters in general have done; they having, on the contrary, deterred many from commencing the language at all, while menaced at the very outset with an accumulation of formidable obstructions, in a strange tongue, and a still more extraordinary character.

That I may not encroach too far upon your indulgence in my first address, allow me to close it with one very striking and familiar illustration in the word Hindoo, formerly written in this way by every Englishman, till converted by the great oriental luminary, Sir Wm. Jones, to Hindu, in compliance with the alledged usage of continental Europe. Though I shall be one of the last men to dispute the unrivalled talents of that distinguished scholar, this is not the first time his judgment has been questioned in some particular instances, where certain prejudices or prepossessions have induced him to err like other men. Hindoostanee, as the name of the language current all over Hindoostan, is *prima facie* incontrovertible with respect to pronunciation, but Hindustani is the reverse. The game called *loo* certainly does appear in Walker's admirable dictionary as *lu* also; it will be long indeed, however, before any innovator on English orthoepigraphy can persuade us to write the more celebrated game of Waterloo, as Waterlu. But on this theme I shall give you my sentiments more fully in my next.—I remain, &c.

J. B. GILCHRIST.

Dec. 8, 1818.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The last division of my essay* on the site of Palibothra concluded a review of the claims of Patna to local identity with it, at the period comprehended between the earliest and latest historical dates deducible from the notices of the classic writers. I have next to examine the objections of Major Wilford to that hypothesis, and also to descend the Ganges to the station which he has assumed as the probable site. The dissertations which he has presented to the public in the *Asiatic Researches* had named RAJE-MEHAL, as the ancient capital of the Praisi; but we since learn from Col. Francklin's *Inquiry*, that he has relinquished that assumption, and proposes to substitute BHAUGILPOOR, or its vicinity. This will not affect Major Wilford's arguments against the rival pretensions of Patna, as far as his objections have a separate force, nor alter his reasons for seeking the probable site of Patna lower on the Ganges; and that part only of his original hypothesis which would confine us locally to the present Rajhmahl or to "a place at no great distance," is to be considered as retracted.

I proceed to extract from his learned researches such passages as relate to this subject, in the order in which he gave them to the world. In a paper *on the Chronology of the Hindus*, he introduces many fragments of information from the native authors of India, which confirm and elucidate, or correct and qualify, the notices extant in the Greek and Roman writers, relating to the empire of Palibothra and the country of the Praisi, from the time of Alexander the Great to Seleucus Nicator.

Chandra-Gupta, or he who was saved by the interposition of Lunus, or the Moon, is called also Chandra in a poem by Sir William Jones. The Greeks call him Sandracuptos, Sandracottos, and Androcottos. Sandracottos is generally used by the historians of Alexander; and Sandracuptos is found in the works of Athenæus. Sir William Jones, from a poem written by Somadeva, and a tragedy called the Coronation of Chandra, or Chandra-Gupta,† discovered that he really was the Indian king mentioned by the historians of Alexander, under the name of Sandracottos. These two poems I have not been able to procure; but I have found another dramatic piece, intitled Mudra-Rácshasa, or the Seal of Rácshasa, which is divided into two parts: the first may be called the Coronation of Chandra-Gupta; and the second the Reconciliation of Chandra-Gupta with Mantri-Rácshasa, the prime minister of his father.

The history of Chandra-Gupta is related, though in few words, in the Vishnu-purána, the Bhagawat, and two other books, one of which is called Brahatcatha; and the other is a lexicon, called Camandaca. The two last are supposed to be about six or seven hundred years old.

In the Vishnu-purána we read, "Unto Nunda shall be born nine sons: Cotilya, his minister, shall destroy them, and place Chandra-Gupta on the throne."

In the Bhagawat we read, "from the womb of Sudri, Nanda shall be born. His eldest son will be called Sumalya; and he shall have eight sons more: these, a Bráhmen (called Cotilya, Vatsayana, and Chanacya in the commentary) shall destroy: after them a Maurya shall reign in the Cali yug. This Bráhmen will place Chandra-Gupta on the throne." In the Brahatcatha it is said, that this revolution was effected in seven days, and the nine children of Nanda put to death. In the Camandaca, Chanacyas is called Vishnu-Gupta. The following is an abstract of the history of Chandra-Gupta from the Mudra-Rácshasa.

Nanda, king of Prachi, was the son of Maha Nandi, by a female slave of the

* See Vol. V. page 439.

† Asiatic Researches, vol. iv. p. 6, 11.

Sudra tribe: hence Nanda was called a Sudra. He was a good king, just and equitable, and paid due respect to the Brâhmens: he was avaricious, but he respected his subjects. He was originally king of Magadha, now called South-Behar, which had been in the possession of his ancestors since the days of Crishna: by the strength of his arm he subduced all the kings of the country, and, like another Parasu-Râma, destroyed the remnants of the Cshettris. He had two wives, Ratnavati and Mura. By the first he had nine sons, called the Sumalyadicas, from the eldest, whose name was Sumalya, (though in the drama she is called Sarvarthasidd'hi;) by Mura he had Chandra-Gupta, and many others, who were known by the general appellation of Mauryas, because they were born of Mura.

Nanda, when far advanced in years, was taken ill suddenly, and to all appearance died. He soon revived, to the great joy of his subjects; but his senses appeared to be greatly deranged, for he no longer spoke or acted as before. While some ascribed the monarch's imbecility to the effects of a certain poison, which is known to impair the faculties at least, when it proves too weak to destroy the life of those to whom it is administered,—Mantri-Râcshasa, his prime minister, was firmly persuaded, according to a notion very prevalent among the Hindus, that, upon his master's death, some magician had entered into the lifeless corpse, which was now re-animated, and actuated by his presence. He, therefore, secretly ordered, that strict search might be made for the magician's own body; for as, according to the tenets of their superstition, this would necessarily be rendered invisible, and continue so, as long as its spirit informed another body; so he naturally concluded the magician had enjoined one of his faithful followers to watch it, until the dissolution of the spell should end the trance. In consequence of these orders, two men being discovered keeping watch over a corpse on the banks of the Ganges, he ordered them to be seized and thrown into the river, and caused the body to be burnt immediately. It proved to belong to Chandra-das, a king of a small domain in the western part of India, beyond the Vindhyan hills, the capital whereof is called Vicat-palli. This prince having been obliged to save himself by flight, from the Yavanas, or Greeks, who had dispossessed him of his kingdom, had assumed with the garb of a penitent the name of Suvid'ha. Mantri-Râcshasa having thus punished the magician for his presumption, left the country.

When Nanda recovered from his illness, he became a tyrant; or rather, having entrusted Sacatara, his prime minister, with the reins of government, the latter ruled with absolute sway. As the old king was one day hunting with his minister, towards the hills to the south of the town, he complained of his being thirsty, and quitting his attendants, repaired with Sacatara to a beautiful reservoir, under a large spreading tree, near a cave in the hills, called Patalcandra, or the passage leading to the infernal regions; there Sacatara flung the old man into the reservoir, and threw a large stone upon him. In the evening he returned to the imperial city, bringing back the king's horse, and reported, that his master had quitted his attendants, and rode into the forest: what was become of him he knew not, but he had found his horse grazing under a tree. Some days after, Sacatara, with Vacranara, one of the secretaries of state, placed Ugradhanwa, one of the younger sons of Nanda, on the throne.

The young king being dissatisfied with Sacatara's account of his father's disappearance, set about farther inquiries during the minister's absence; but these proving little satisfactory, he assembled the principal persons of his court, and threatened them all with death, if in three days they failed to bring him certain intelligence what was become of his father. This menace succeeded; for, on the fourth day, they reported, that Sacatara had murdered the old king, and that his remains were concealed under a stone in the reservoir near Patalcandra. Ugradhanwa immediately sent people with camels, who returned in the evening with the body, and the stone that had covered it. Sacatara confessed the murder, and was thereupon condemned to be shut up with his family in a narrow room, the door of which was walled up, and a small opening only left for the conveyance of

their scanty allowance. They all died in a short time, except the youngest son, Vicatara, whom the young king ordered to be released, and took into his service. But Vicatara meditated revenge, and the king having directed him to call some Bráhmen to assist at the sraddha he was going to perform in honour of his ancestor, Vicatara brought an ill-natured priest, of a most savage appearance, in the expectation that the king might be tempted, from disgust at so offensive an object, to offer some affront to the Bráhmen, who, in revenge, would denounce a curse against him. The plan succeeded to his wish: the king ordered the priest to be turned out; and the latter laid a dreadful imprecation upon him, swearing, at the same time, that he would never tie up his shicá, or lock of hair, till he had effected his ruin. The enraged priest then ran out of the palace, exclaiming, 'Whoever 'wishes to be king, let him follow me.' Chandra-Gupta immediately arose, with eight of his friends, and went after him. They crossed the Ganges with all possible dispatch, and visited the king of Népal, called Parváteswara, or the lord of the mountains, who received them kindly. They entreated him to assist them with troops and money; Chandra-Gupta promising, at the same time, to give him the half of the empire of Prách, in case they should be successful. Parváteswara answered, that he could not bring into the field a sufficient force to effect the conquest of so powerful an empire: but as he was on good terms with the Yavans, or Greeks, the Sacas, or Indo-Scythians, the people of Camboja, or Gayni, the Ciratas, or inhabitants of the mountains to the eastward of Népal, he could depend on their assistance. Ugradhanwa, enraged at the behaviour of Chandra-Gupta, ordered all his brothers to be put to death.

The matter, however, is related differently in other books, which state, that Nanda, seeing himself far advanced in years, directed that after his decease his kingdom should be equally divided between the Sumalyadicas; and that a decent allowance should be given to the Maurayas, or children of Maura; but the Sumalyadicas being jealous of the Maurayas, put them all to death, except Chandra-Gupta, who, being saved through the protection of Lunus, out of gratitude, assumed the name of Chandra-Gupta, or saved by the moon: but to resume the narrative.

Parváteswara took the field with a formidable army, accompanied by his brother Virochana, and his own son Malaya-Cetu. The confederates soon came in sight of the capital of the king of Prách, who put himself at the head of his forces, and went out to meet them. A battle was fought, wherein Ugradhanwa was defeated after a dreadful carnage, in which he himself lost his life. The city was immediately surrounded, and Sawartha-Siddhi, the governor, seeing it impossible to hold out against so powerful an enemy, fled to the Vindhyan mountains, and became an anchoret. Racshasa went over to Parváteswara.* Chandra-Gupta, being firmly established on the throne, destroyed the Sumalyadicas, and dismissed the allies, after having liberally rewarded them for their assistance: but he kept the Yavans, or Greeks; and refused to give the half of the kingdom of Prách to Parváteswara, who, being unable to enforce his claim, returned to his own country, meditating vengeance. By the advice of Racshasa, he sent a person to destroy Chandra-Gupta; but Vishnu-Gupta, suspecting the design, not only rendered it abortive, but turned it back upon the author, by gaining over the assassin to his interest, whom he engaged to murder Parváteswara, which the villain accordingly effected. Racshasa urged Mataya-Cetu to revenge his father's death; but, though pleased with the suggestion, he declined the enterprize, representing to his counsellor, that Chandra-Gupta had a large body of Yavans, or Greeks, in his pay; had fortified his capital, and placed a numerous garrison in it, with guards of elephants at all the gates; and finally, by the defection of their allies, who were either overawed by his power or conciliated by his favour, had so firmly established his authority, that no attempt could be made against him with any prospect of success.

In the meantime Vishnu-Gupta, being conscious that Chandra-Gupta could never be safe so long as he had to contend with a man of Racshasa's abilities, formed a plan to reconcile them, and this he effect-

* Racshasa, on hearing of the death of Sacatara, returned, and became prime minister of Ugradhanwa.

ed in the following manner. There was in the capital a respectable merchant, or banker, called Chandana-Das, an intimate friend of Racshasa. Vishnu-Gupta advised Chandra-Gupta to confine him with his whole family. Some time after he visited the unfortunate prisoner, and told him, that the only way to save himself and family from imminent destruction, was to effect a reconciliation between the king and Racshasa; and that if he would follow his advice, he would point out to him the means of doing it. Chandana-Das assented; though, from the known inveteracy of Racshasa against Chandra-Gupta, he had little hope of success. Accordingly, he and Vishnu-Gupta betook themselves privately to a place in the northern hills, where Racshasa had a country seat, to which he used to retire from the bustle of business. There they erected a large pile of wood, and gave out that they intended to burn themselves. Racshasa was astonished when he heard of his friends' resolution, and used every endeavour to dissuade them from it; but Chandana-Das told him, he was determined to perish in the flames with Vishnu-Gupta, unless he would consent to be reconciled to Chandra-Gupta. In the meantime the prince arrived with a retinue of five hundred men; when, ordering them to remain behind, he advanced alone towards Racshasa, to whom he bowed respectfully, and made an offer of delivering up his sword. Racshasa remained a long time inexorable; but at last, overcome by the joint entreaties of Vishnu-Gupta and Chandana-Das, he suffered himself to be appeased, and was reconciled to the king, who made him his prime minister. Vishnu-Gupta, having succeeded in bringing about this reconciliation, withdrew to resume his former occupations; and Chandra-Gupta reigned afterwards many years, with justice and equity, and adored by his subjects.

By Práchi, (in Sanscrit,) or the east, is understood all the country from Allahabad to the easternmost limits of India: it is called also Purva, an appellation of the same import, and Purob in the spoken dialects. This last has been distorted into Purop, and Prurop, by European travellers of the last century. From Práchi is obviously derived the name of Prasii, which the Greeks gave to the inhabitants of this country. It is divided into two parts: the first comprehends all the country from Allahabad to Raj-mehal, and the western branch of the Ganges; the second includes Bengal, the greatest part of which is known in Sanscrit under the name of Gancara-desa, or country of Gancara, from which the Greeks made Gangaridas, or Gangaridai, in the first case. Gancara is still the name of a small district near the summit of the Delta.

The capital city of Práchi Proper, or the western part of it, is declared to be Rájgriha, or the royal mansion. According to the Puránas, it was built by a son of king Prithu, called Haryacsha. It was taken afterwards by Bala-Rama, the brother of Crishna, who rebuilt it, and assigned it as a residence for one of his sons, who are called in general Balíputras, or the children of Bala. From this circumstance it was called Balipura, or the town of the son of Bala; but in the spoken dialects it was called Bali-putra, because a putra, or son of Bali, resided in it. From Bali-putra, the Greeks made Palipatra and Palibothra; and the inhabitants of the country, of which it was the capital, they denominated Palibothri; though this application more properly belongs to another tribe of Hindus, of whom I gave some account in a former essay on Egypt.

Diodorus Siculus, speaking of Palibothra, says, that it had been built by the Indian Hercules, who, according to Megasthenes, as quoted by Arrian, was worshipped by the Surasenæi. Their chief cities were Methora and Clisobora; the first is now called Mutra,* the other, Mugu-nagur, by the Musulmans, and Calisa-pura, by the Hindus. The whole country about Mutra is called Surasena to this day, by learned Bráhmens.

The Indian Hercules, according to Cicero, was called Belus. He is the same with Bala, the brother of Crishna, and both are conjointly worshipped at Mutra; indeed they are considered as one Avatara, or incarnation of Vishnu. Bala is represented as a stout man, with a club in his hand. He is called also Bala-Roma. To decline the word Bala, you must begin with Balas, which I conceive to be an obsolete form, preserved only for the purpose of declension and etymological de-

* In Sanscrit it is called Mat'hurá.

rivation. The difference between Balas and Belus is not very great. As Bala sprung from Vishnu, or Heri, he is certainly Heri-cula, Heri-culas, and Hercules. Diodorus Siculus says, that the posterity of Hercules reigned for many centuries in Palibothra, but that they did nothing worthy of being recorded; and, indeed, their names are not even mentioned in the Puránas.

In the Ganga-mahatmya, in which all places of worship, and others of note, on the banks of the Ganges, are mentioned, the present town of Raj-mehal is positively declared to be the ancient city of Raj-griha of the Puránas, the capital of Práchi, which afterwards was called Bali-putra.

Raj-griha and Raj-mehal, in Persian, signify the same thing. It is also called by the natives Raj-mandalam; and by Ptolemy, Palibothra-mandalon, for Bali-putramandalam: the first signifies the royal mansion, and the second the mansion of the Bala-putras. In a more extensive sense, Mandalam signifies the circle or country belonging to the Bali-putras. In this sense we say Coromandel for Cholo, or rather Jala-mandal.

Here I must observe, the present Raj-mehal is not precisely on the spot where the ancient Raj-griha, or Bali-putra, stood, owing to the strange devastations of the Ganges in that part of the country for several centuries past. These devastations are attested by universal tradition, as well as by historical records, and the concurring testimony of Ralph, Fitch, Taverner, and other European travellers of the last century. When I was at Raj-mehal in January last, I was desirous of making particular inquiries on the spot, but I could only meet with a few Brahmens, and those very ignorant; all they could tell me was, that in former ages, Raj-mehal or Raj-mandal, was an immense city; that it extended as far as the eastern limits of Boglipoore towards Terriagully; but that the Ganges, which formerly ran a great way towards the N. E. and E. had swallowed it up; and that the present Raj-mehal, formerly a suburb of the ancient city, was all that remained of that famous place. For farther particulars they referred me to learned Pundits, who unfortunately lived in the interior parts of the country.

In the Mudra-racshasa it is declared, that the city in which Chandra-Gupta resided was to the north of the hills; and, from some particular circumstances that will be noticed hereafter, it appears that they could not be above five or six miles distant from it. Megasthenes informs us, also, that this famous city was situated near the confluence of the Erannoboas with the Ganges. The Erannoboas has been supposed to be the Sone, which has the epithet of Hiran-ya baha, or gold-wasting, given to it in some poems. The Sone, however, is mentioned as a distinct river from the Erannoboas, both by Pliny and Arrian, on the authority of Megasthenes: and the word Hiran-ya-baha, from which the Greeks made Erannoboas, is not a proper name, but an appellative, (as the Greek Chrysorrhoas,) applicable, and is applied to any river that rolls down particles of gold with its sands. Most rivers in India, as well as in Europe, and more particularly the Ganges, with all the rivers that come down from the northern hills, are famous in ancient history for their golden sands. The Cossoanus of Arrian, or Cossoagus of Pliny, is not the river Coosy, but the Cossanor Cattan, called also Cossay, Cossar, and Cassay, which runs through the province of Midnapoor, and joins the remains of the western branch of the Ganges below Nanga-Cassan.

The Errannoboas, now the Coosy,* has greatly altered its course for several centuries past. It now joins the Ganges, about five-and-twenty miles above the place where it united with that river in the days of Megasthenes; but the old bed, with a small stream, is still visible, and is called to this day Puranah-bahah, the old Coosy, or the old channel. It is well delineated in Major Rennel's Atlas, and it joins an arm of the Ganges, formerly the bed of that river, near a place called Nabob-gunge; from Nabob-gunge the Ganges formerly took an extensive sweep to the eastward, towards Hyatpoor, and the old banks of the river are still visible in that direction. From these facts, supported by a

* When we come to the treatise of Colonel Francklin, we shall see that he proposes a very different appropriation of the Erannoboas. Although, as to the site of the city, the difference extends to placing Palibothra west of the present Raj-mehal, and consequently a little higher on the Ganges.

close inspection of the country, I am of opinion, Baliputra was situated near the confluence of the old Coosy with the Ganges, and on the spot where the villages of Mynyaree and Bissuntpoor-gola now stand; the Ganges proceeding at that time in an easterly direction from Nabob-gunge, and to the north of these villages. The fortified part of Palibothra, according to Megasthenes, extended about ten miles in length, while the breadth was only two. But the suburbs, which extended along the banks of the Ganges, were, I doubt not, ten or fifteen miles in length. Thus Delhi, whilst in a flourishing state, extended above thirty miles along the banks of the Jumna; but, except about the centre of the town, consisted properly of only a single street, parallel to the river.

The ancient geographers, as Strabo, Ptolemy, and Pliny, have described the situation of Palibothra in such a manner that it is hardly possible to mistake it.

Strabo,* who cites Artemidorus, says, that the Ganges, on its entering the plains of India, runs in a south direction as far as a town called Ganges, (Ganga-puri,) now Allahabad, and from thence, with an easterly course, as far as Palibothra; thence to the sea (according to the Chrestomathia from Strabo) in a southerly direction. No other place but that which we have assigned for the site of Bali-putra answers to this description of Artemidorus.

Pliny, from Megasthenes, who, according to Strabo, had repeatedly visited the court of Chandra-Gupta, says, that Palibothra was four hundred and twenty-five Roman miles from the confluence of the Jumna with the Ganges. Here it is necessary to premise, that Megasthenes says, the highways in India were measured, and that at the end of a certain Indian measure, (which is not named, but it is said to be equal to ten stadia,) there was a cippus, or sort of column erected. No Indian measure answers to this, but the Brâhmeni, or astronomical coss of four to a yojana. This is the Hindu statute coss, and equal to two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven British yards. It is used to this day by astronomers, and by the inhabitants of the Panjab, hence it is very often called the Panjabi-coss: thus the distance from Labor to Multan is reckoned to this day to be one hundred and forty-five Panjabi, or ninety common coss.

In order to ascertain the number of Brâhmeni coss reckoned formerly between Allahabad and Palibothra, multiply the four hundred and twenty-five Roman miles by eight, (for Pliny reckoned so many stadia to a mile,) and divide the whole by ten, (the number of stadia to a coss according to Megasthenes,) and we shall have three hundred and forty Brâhmeni coss, or 417·18 British miles; and this will bring us to within two miles of the confluence of the old Coosy with the Ganges.

Strabo informs us, also, that they generally reckoned six thousand stadia from Palibothra to the mouth of the Ganges; and from what he says, it is plain, that these six thousand stadia are to be understood of such as were used at sea, whereof about eleven hundred make a degree. Thus six thousand of these stadia give three hundred and eighty-two British miles. According to Pliny, they reckoned more accurately six thousand three hundred and eighty stadia, or four hundred and six British miles, which is really the distance by water between the confluence of the old Coosy with the Ganges, and Ingellee at the mouth of the Ganges. Ptolemy has been equally accurate in assigning the situation of Palibothra relatively to the towns on the banks of the Ganges, which he mentions above and below it. Let us begin from the confluence of the Tuso, now the Tonse, with the Ganges.

Tuso, now the Tonse, (see Maj. Rennel's course of the Ganges.)

Cindia, now Conteeah.

Sagala, (in Sanscrit Suchela, but in the vulgar dialects Sokheila,) now Vindya Vasni, near Mirzapoor.

Sanbalaca, in Sanscrit, Sammalaca. It is now called Sumbulpoor, and is situated in an island opposite to Patna. It is called Sabelpoor in Maj. Rennel's map of the course of the Ganges, but the true name is Sumbulpoor. It derived its celebrity, as well as its name, from games (for so the word Sammallaca imports) performed there every year in honour of certain heroes of antiquity. During the celebration of these games, Sammallaca was frequented by a prodigious concourse of merchants and all sorts of people, inasmuch that it was considered as the greatest fair in the

* B. XV. p. 719.

country. This place is mentioned in the Haricshetra Maha-tmya, which contains a description of the principal places of worship in North Bahar.

Boræa, now Borounca, opposite to Bar and Rajowly, near Mowah on the Byar, about three miles from the Ganges, which formerly ran close by it. It was the place of residence of the kings of the Bhur tribe, once very powerful in this country.

Sigala, Monghier. In Ptolemy's time it was situated at the junction of the river Fulgo with the Ganges, which he derives from the mountains of Uxentus, as that word probably is from Echac-des, or country of Echac, or, as it is written in the maps, Etchauk: there are five or six places of this name in the mountains of Ramgur. The river Fulgo is the Cacuthis of Arrian, so called from its running through the country of Cicata. According to the same author, the Andomatis, or Dummoody, had its source in the same mountains.

The Ganges formerly ran almost in a direct line from Borounca to Monghier, the Fulgo uniting with it near this place; but since, the river taking a southerly course, has made great encroachments upon the northern boundary of Monghier, which stretched out a considerable distance in that direction to a hill of a conical shape, which the stream has totally washed away. This fact is ascertained on the evidence of several Hindu sacred books, particularly of the Gangamahatmya; for, at the time this was written, one-half of the hill still remained. Sigala appears to be corrupted from the Sanscrit Sirhala, a plough. At the birth of Chrishna, a sheet of fire, like the garments of the gods, appeared above the place called Vindhyavasni, near Mirzapoor. This appearance is called Suchela, or, in the vulgar dialects, Sukhela, or Sukhaila, from which the Greeks made Sagala. This fiery meteor forced its way through the earth, and re-appeared near Monghier, tearing and furrowing up the ground like a plough, or sirhala. The place where it re-appeared is near Monghier; and there is a cave formed by lightning sacred to Devi.

Palibothra, near the confluence of the old Coosy with the Ganges.

Astha-Gura, now Jetta-gurry, or Jettacoory, in the inland parts of the country, and at the entrance of a famous pass through the Raj-mehal hills.

Coryguzus, near Palibothra, and below it, is derived from the Sanscrit Gauri-Goschi, or the wilderness of Gauri, a form of Devi. The famous town of Gaur derives its name from it. It is called by Nonnus, in his Dionysiacs, Gagus for Goscha, or the Goscha by excellence. He says it was surrounded with a net-work, and that it was a journey of two days in circumference. This sort of enclosure is still practised in the eastern parts of India, to prevent cattle from straying, or being molested by tigers and other ferocious animals. The kings of Persia surround their Haram, when encamped, with a net-work; and formerly the Persians, when besieging a town, used to form a line of contravallation with nets. The northern part only, towards Cotwally, was inhabited at that early period.

Tondota, Tanda-haut: (haut is a market.) This name, in different MSS. of Ptolemy, is variously written; for we read also, Condota and Sondota; and unfortunately, these three readings are true Hindu names of places; for we have Sanda-haut and Cunda-haut. However, Tanda-haut, or, in Sanscrit, Tandá-haut, appears to be Tandá, formerly a market-place, called also, Tanrah, Tarrah, Tardar, and Tanda. It is situated near the southern extremity of the high grounds of Gaur, on the banks of the old bed of the Ganges.

Tamalites, Samal-haut. No longer a Hát, but simply Samal-poore. Tamalhat is not a Hindu name, and I suppose here a mistake of the transcriber. It is between Downapoor and Sooty. (See Rennel's map.) The Ganges ran formerly close to these three places; and Mr. Bernier, in his way from Benares to Cossimbazar, landed at Downapoor.

Elydna is probably Laudannah.

Cartinaga, the capital of the Coccon agæ, or rather Cottonaga, is called now Cuttunga; it is near Soory; the Portuguese, last century, called it Cartunga and Catranga.

Cartisina, now Carjuna, or Cajwana, is near Beudwan. I shall just observe here, that the three last-mentioned towns are erroneously placed, in Mercator's map, on the banks of the Ganges. Ptolemy says no such thing.

The next place on the banks of the Ganges is

Oreophonia, Hararpunt, or Hatyárpunt, in the vulgar dialects: in Sanscrit it is Hararparna, from Hara and Arpana, which implies a piece of ground consecrated to Hara, or Mahá-deva. The word Arpana is always pronounced in the spoken dialects, Arpunt; thus they say, Crishnarpunt. It is now Ranganatty. Here was formerly a place of worship, dedicated to Mahá-deva, or Hara, with an extensive tract of ground appropriated to the worship of the god; but the Ganges having destroyed the place of worship, and the holy ground having been resumed during the invasions of the Musulmans, it is entirely neglected. It still exists, however, as a place of worship; only the

image of the Phallus is removed to a greater distance from the river.

Aga-nagara, literally the Nagara, or town of Aga. It is still a famous place of worship in the dwipa (island or peninsula) of Aga, called, from that circumstance, Aga-dwip; the true name is Agar-dwip. A few miles above Aga-nagara, was the city called Catadupe by Arrian, from Cativadwip, a place famous in the Puránas. It is now called Catwa.

Ganges-regia, now Satgauw, near Hoogly. It is a famous place of worship, and was formerly the residence of the kings of the country, and said to have been a city of an immense size, so as to have swallowed up one hundred villages, as the name imports; however, though they write its name Satgauw, I believe it should be Sátgauw, or the seven villages, because there were so many consecrated to the Seven Rishis, and each of them had one appropriated to his own use.

Palura, now Palorah, or Pollerah, four or five miles to the west of Oolbarya, below Budge-budge. A branch of the Ganges ran formerly to the west of it, and after passing by Naga-basan, or Nagambapan, fell into the sea towards Ingellee. From Nagam-basan, the western branch of the Ganges was denominated Cambuson Ostium by the Greeks. This place is now ridiculously called Nangabassan, or the naked abode; whereas its true name is Naga-basan, or the abode of snakes, with which the country abounds.

Sir William Jones says, 'the only difficulty in deciding the situation of Palibothra to be the same as Patali-putra, to which the names and most circumstances nearly correspond, arose from hence, that the latter place extended from the confluence of the Sone and the Ganges to the site of Patna, whereas Palibothra stood at the junction of the Ganges and the Erannoboas; but this difficulty has been removed, by finding in a classical Sanscrit book, near two thousand years old, that Hiranyabahee, or golden-armed, which the Greeks changed into Erannoboas, or the river with a lovely murmur, was, in fact, another name for the Sone itself; though Megasthenes, from ignorance or inattention, has named them separately.' Vide Asiatic Researches, Vol. IV. p. 11.

But this explanation will not be found sufficient to solve the difficulty, if Hiranyabahu be, as I conceive it is not, the proper name of a river, but an appellative, from an accident common to many rivers.

Patali-putra was certainly the capital, and the residence of the kings of Magadha, or South Behar. In the Mudra Racshasa, of which I have related the argument, the capital city of Chandra-Gupta is called Cusumapoor throughout the piece, except in one passage, where it seems to be confounded with Patali-putra, as if they were different names for the same place. In the passage alluded to, Racshasa asks one of his messengers, 'if he had been at Cusumapoor?' The man replies, 'Yes, I have been at Patali-putra.' But Sumapoa, or Phulwaree, to call it by its modern name, was, as the word imports, a pleasure or flower garden, belonging to the kings of Patna, and situate, indeed, about ten miles W. S. W. from that city; but, certainly, never surrounded with fortifications, which Annanta, the author of the Mudra-Racshasa, says, the abode of Chandra-Gupta was.

If we consider the scene of action, in connection with the incidents of the story in the Mudra-Racshasa, it will afford us clear evidence that the city of Chandra-Gupta could not have stood on the site of Patna; and a pretty strong presumption also, that its real situation was where I have placed it; that is to say, at no great distance from where Rajé-mehal now stands. For, first, the city was in the neighbourhood of some hills which lay to the southward of it. Their situation is expressly mentioned; and for their contiguity, it may be inferred, though the precise distance be not set down, from hence: that king Nanda's going out to hunt, his retiring to the reservoir among the hills near Patalcandra to quench his thirst, his murder there, and the subsequent return of the assassin to the city with his master's horse, are all occurrences related as having happened on the same day. The messengers also, who were sent by the young king, after the discovery of the murder, to fetch the body, executed their commission, and returned to the city the same day. These events are natural and probable, if the city of Chandra-Gupta was on the site of Raje-mehal, or in the neighbourhood of that place; but are utterly incredible, if applied to the situation of Patna, from

which the hills recede at least thirty miles in any direction.

Again, Patalcandara, in Sanscrit, signifies the crater of a volcano; and, in fact, the hills that form the glen in which is situated the place now called Mootijarna, or the pearl-dropping spring, agreeing perfectly in the circumstances of distance and direction from Raje-mehal with the reservoir of Patalcandara, as described in the poem, have very much the appearance of a crater of an old volcano. I cannot say I have ever been on the very spot, but I have observed in the neighbourhood substances that bore undoubted marks of their being volcanic productions; no such appearances are to be seen at Patna, nor any trace of there having ever been a volcano there, or near it. Mr. Davis has given a curious description of Mootijarna, illustrated with elegant drawings. He informs us there is a tradition that the reservoir was built by Sultan Suja: perhaps he only repaired it.

While the sovereignty of the kings of Maghadha, in South Bahar, was exercised within the limits of their hereditary dominions, the seat of their government was Patali-putra, or Patya; but Janasandha, one of the ancestors of Chandra-Gupta, having subdued the whole of Práchi, as we read in the Puránas, fixed his residence at Bali-putra; and there he suffered a most cruel death from Crishna and Bala Rama, who caused him to be split asunder. Bala restored the son, Sahadéva, to his hereditary dominions; and from that time the kings of Maghada, for twenty-four generations, reigned peaceably at Patna, until Nanda ascended the throne, who, proving an active and enterprising prince, subdued the whole of Práchi; and having thus recovered the conquests that had been wrested from his ancestor, probably re-established the seat of empire at Bali-putra. The historians of Alexander positively assert that he did. Thus, while the kings of Palibothra, as Diodorus tells us, sunk into oblivion, through their sloth and inactivity, (a reproach which seems warranted by the utter silence observed of the posterity of Bala Rama in the Puránas, not even their names being mentioned), the princes of Patali-putra, by a contrary conduct, acquired a reputation that spread over all India.

The true name of this famous place is Patali-pura, which means the town of Patali, a form of Devi worshipped there. It was the residence of an adopted son of the goddess Patali, hence called Patali-putra, or the son of Patali. Patali-putra, and Bali-putra, are absolutely inadmissible, as Sanscrit names of towns and places; they are used in that sense only in the spoken dialects; and this of itself is a proof that the poems in question are modern productions. Patali-pura, or the town of Patali, was called simply Patali, or corruptly Pattiali, on the invasion of the Mussulmans: it is mentioned under that name in Mr. Dow's translation of Ferishta's history; it is, I believe, the Patali of Pliny. From a passage in this author, compared with others from Ptolemy, Marcianus, Heracleota, and Arrian in his Periplus, we learn that the merchants, who carried on the trade from the Gangetic Gulph, or Bay of Bengal, to Perimula, or Malacca, and to Bengal, took their departure from some place of rendezvous in the neighbourhood of Point Godavery, near the mouth of the Ganga Godavery. The ships used in this navigation, of a larger construction than common, were called, by the Greek and Arabian sailors, *colandrophonta*, or, in the Hindustani dialect, *coilan-di-pota*, *coilan boats or ships*; for *pota*, in Sanscrit, signifies a boat or a ship, and *di*, or *da*, in the western parts of India, is either an adjective form, or the mark of the genitive case. Pliny has preserved to us the track of the merchants who traded to Bengal from Point Godavery.

They went to Cape Colinga, now Palmira; thence to Dandagula, now Tentugully, almost opposite to Fultati;* thence to Tropina, or Triveni, and Trebeni, called Tripina by the Portuguese, in the last century; and, lastly, to Patale, called Patali, Pattiali as late as the twelfth century, and now Patna. Pliny, who mistook this Patale for another town of the same name, situate at the summit of the Delta of the Indus, where a form of Devi, under the appellation of Patali, is equally worshipped to this day, candidly acknowledges that he could by no means

* This is the only place in this Essay not to be found in Rennell's Atlas.

reconcile the various accounts he had seen about Patale, and the other places mentioned before.

The account transmitted to us of Chandra-Gupta, by the historians of Alexander, agrees remarkably well with the abstract I have given in this paper of the Mudra-Racshasa. By Athenæus he is called Sandracoptos; by the others, Sandracottos; and sometimes Androcottos. He was also called Chandra simply; and, accordingly, Diodorus Siculus calls him Xandrames, from Chandra, or Chandram in the accusative case; for in the western parts of India, the spoken dialects from the Sanscrit do always affect that case. According to Plutarch, in his life of Alexander, Chandra-Gupta had been in that prince's camp, and had been heard to say afterwards, that Alexander would have found no difficulty in the conquest of Prachi, or the country of the Prasians, had he attempted it, as the king was despised, and hated too, on account of his cruelty.

(To be continued.)

ADDENDUM

To Vol. VI. p. 596.

THE following comment referred to in the letter signed YAVAT-TAVAT was omitted in our last number, through the copy for it not having been sent to the printer by the Editor, along with the letter. Had the reference to it also been omitted, the deficiency had been so unimportant that we should not deem it necessary to supply it. Our correspondent's letter is in itself complete. As an exposition of the *quality* of Mr. Mill's critical remarks on the Hindu Algebraists, nothing need be added to it; the power of the arguments for the originality of the science in India may be left to operate without an auxiliary; the simplicity of the style makes the effect upon the adverse propositions perfectly clear.

OBSERVATION BY THE EDITOR.

How can Mr. Mills venture to affirm that utility is not the object of the Hindus in cultivating Algebra and the sciences depending on mathematics? By their astronomy are regulated their religious observances and their agricultural practice. They have recourse to practical geometry, whenever the mensuration of superficies or solids presents any difficulty that requires it. And if the Hindus still retain faith in astrological predictions, and in the influence of witchcraft, it is no greater an imputation on their understanding than the Europeans, or at least the English, must be content to share with them up to as late a period as the sixteenth century.

But what is this writer aiming to establish by depreciating the literature of India? Is it to prove that the intellectual powers of the natives are inferior to those of Europeans? He seems to lose sight of two grand considerations, one of which belongs to the habitudes of ancient literature generally, and one to the happier circumstances under which science has been cultivated in Europe. The ancient masters in schools of philosophy, from the academy at Athens to the universities in India, did not, in composing a treatise on any science for public use, profess to make it intelligible to the meanest capacity; much of what was communicated would require to be explained, and much was left to be added by the tutor, who was expected to be accomplished and profound, and not to have to learn in order to teach. When Alexander complained to Aristotle, that he had made science too common by publishing his Acroamatics, the Stagyrite excused himself by saying that the treatise might be considered as not published, because it was not accompanied by the key which he had imparted to his own disciples. On this account, if we had all the books of the ancients, it by no means follows that we should have all the knowledge. As far as respects the comparative claims of the Greeks and Indians, it is true that an indefinite allowance for high and profound attainments to be communicated in the last stage of instruction would equally raise both; and though the degree of science confined to the temples of learning cannot be measured, it ought to repress something of the pride of modern rivalry. How different is the style of modern composition! The grace of leaving something to the discernment of the reader is never hazarded, lest it should be mistaken for obscurity; the elegant figure of ellipsis is out of use; every little particle is supplied; and the reader understands every sentence readily, because there is nothing left to be understood.

But the true cause of the superiority of the Europeans over the Hindus is the accumulation of knowledge by the com-

merce of intelligence. As moderns, they are indebted to the Greeks and Romans, who, in their turn, were indebted to the Egyptians, Arabians, Persians, Indians, and Chinese. See the judicious remarks of our learned correspondent GULCHIN to this effect, in our last number, p. 579. The people of modern Europe collectively are indebted by immediate derivations, which can still be traced, to the Oriental nations, for improvements in many sciences and for the original principles of many arts. And the separate states of Europe, as nurseries of learning, also owe to the rapid and unreserved interchange of information which takes place between themselves, as members of the same family, a participation in superior attainments, which is no evidence of superior genius. Could we certainly distinguish between the classes and degrees of science which have been imported into Europe, and the accessions to knowledge and facilities for propagating it which have been the fruits of European invention, who can imagine that the Orientals would not rank as masters in respect to the claim of originality, even giving to the philosophers of Europe, distinguished as founders of schools, the same credit for successful grafts upon the tree of knowledge as if they had raised from seed independent plants? It is the free commerce of intelligence that has rewarded the European's avarice for knowlege with surpassing opulence.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Taking a deep interest in the diffusion of knowledge on the history of India; because I am convinced it is on this diffusion that the happiness of millions of my fellow creatures in India, and the interests, as far as they are connected with India, of my country depend; I have read, of course, with the greatest attention, the *first work* in which the Herculean task has been undertaken of collecting and weighing the evidence which we now possess upon that most extensive and complicated subject.

I have also read the strictures of your correspondent on Mr. Mill's history, in the last number of your valuable journal; and the tone of that writer, as well as the remarks which I have heard in the company of some East-India gentlemen, lead me strongly to suspect that a few observations are not unnecessary, to remind them of the *object* of the *historian*, in the inquiry which it was necessary to institute respecting a people who occupy so prominent a place in his pages.

The particular point on which your correspondent fastens with such an angry tooth, is so very minute a matter of detail, that Mr. Mill may be right in it, or may be wrong, without affecting, in any assignable degree, the value of his history. The only question between Mr. Mill and Mr. Colebrooke is, whether the evidence (adduced by Mr. Colebrooke, to prove that a certain degree of antiquity and originality belongs to certain mathematical books) is complete evidence, or not complete. Mr. Colebrooke thinks it is complete; Mr. Mill thinks it is not complete. Suppose Mr. Mill to be wrong in this, (and it would be more than a miracle if he were not wrong in other points of more importance than this,) would so trivial a matter be sufficient to prove, that his work might not, after all, be one of the most useful books that ever was presented to the world?

It is curious that bigotry should exist on such a subject as the Hindus. Yet, true it is, that there are most *perfect* bigots on that subject; and any one who associates as much as I do with East-India gentlemen, is every day meeting with them. Your correspondent *Yavat-Tavat* exhibits one of the most distinguishing properties of a bigot, in a rather unusual degree of perfection; *narrowness of mind*, and *violence of language*.

The narrowness of the mind, its incapacity of embracing the

great *whole* which is presented in the volumes of Mr. Mill, is more than sufficiently displayed in the weakness of drawing conclusions to that whole from any thing so little decisive as the dispute between him and Mr. Colebrooke. To what degree the character of the bigot is displayed by the language, may be left to the language itself to declare.

But to pass from the littleness of your correspondent to that which I have chiefly in view, the results of Mr. Mill's enquiries into the state of the Hindus, it appears, very distinctly, that Mr. Mill was aware of the great host of prejudice, on this subject, with which, among East India gentlemen, he was likely to be assailed; and accordingly there is no part of the work which he has more laboured with *evidence*. He seems to have made his choice of incurring the imputation of tediousness and dryness, by stating the evidence, in its greatest fulness, on both sides of every question, rather than leave any one of his conclusions unsupported by the premises from which it is drawn.

Nothing is more common, among East India gentlemen, after bestowing the most liberal praise upon other parts of the History of India, and estimating highly the usefulness of the book, than to hear them complain that the author is *prejudiced*, as they call it, against the Hindus.

In not one of these cases, however, have I found that the author of the complaint had really gone into the *evidence* adduced by Mr. Mill. He had taken the results presented by Mr. Mill; compared them with the results which he himself had embraced; and finding them to differ, condemned those of Mr. Mill. It is not by decisions of this sort, that the patient and scrupulous inferences of Mr. Mill must stand or fall. In all those cases in which I have had an opportunity of asking any gentleman to mention the *grounds* of those opinions, on which he founded his complaint of the conclusions of Mr. Mill, respecting the Hindus, I have been able to tell him, that there was not one of his grounds, which had not in reality been *examined* by Mr. Mill, and shewn to be inadequate and untenable.

These critics seem to me almost universally to overlook what was the *duty* of the historian in this case, and what is in reality the service which Mr Mill proposed to himself to render. Not, certainly, to take part with the zealots, on either side: not to *praise* the Hindus, or to *blame* the Hindus. But, by a careful examination of facts, by a laborious collection, and vigilant appreciation, of all the evidence which bears upon the points, by an extensive comparison with the correspondent circumstances of other nations, and a constant reference to the grand philosophical principles of human nature and its social progress, to throw light upon the state of civilization among the Hindus, and ascertain, as nearly as possible, the stage at which they had arrived in the passage from the least to the most perfect state of human nature. If Mr. Mill has found that they have remained at rather an early stage, this is no more *prejudice* against the Hindus, than it is prejudice against our own ancestors, to say they were in a similar state a few centuries ago.

But, in fact, it did not require the comprehensive investigation, at last presented by Mr. Mill, to put an end to the extravagant opinions which were at one time pretty general, from causes which Mr. Mill has fully explained, respecting the high civilization of the Hindus. These opinions were gradually expiring of their own accord. They are now far from common among the younger portion of the gentlemen returned from India. They

are almost confined to the old set: men who borrowed their opinions at an early day, and who feel the usual reluctance to part with them. I risk, I am satisfied, nothing at all, in predicting, that in ten years, and in less time, all the world will be of Mr. Mill's opinion on the subject of the Hindus.

I should have much to say on the importance of the inquiry which he has instituted, with respect to the light which it throws upon the history of civil society, and the foundation which it lays for all rational legislation on the subject of India; but I must not attempt to engross too large a portion of your pages.

It would not be worth while, even if you could spare me room, to follow the steps of *Yavat-Tavat*. A simple statement of the case seems all that is required. Mr. Colebrooke, to the other services he has rendered to the cause of Indian knowledge, for which nobody praises him more liberally than Mr. Mill, has lately added the service of translating from the Sanscrit some curious works on algebra. And he writes a long introduction, adducing evidence which he thinks is sufficient to prove, that the science contained in these books was discovered by the Hindus, and that the books themselves are of an early date. Mr. Mill has examined this evidence, and has stated reasons which induce him to conclude, that it is insufficient to maintain either of these inferences of Mr. Colebrooke. Now, I have read these reasons of Mr. Mill again, after having read the remarks, and wondered at the anger of *Yavat-Tavat*; and I here profess, that they do still appear to me to be *conclusive*, and certainly not the less for any thing said against them, or about the ignorance, &c. of Mr. Mill, by *Yavat-Tavat*.

I am yours, &c.

PHILO-HINDU.

Westminster,
13*th Dec.* 1818.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—As one of the friends of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings, I have read with great pleasure your just memoir of his exalted character; but having, in various companies, heard also some regret testified, that it should have contained any inaccuracy, however trifling, I request you will permit the insertion of the following corrections in your next number.

The Nabob of Bengal Siráj-ud-dawlah (سراج الدولہ) died soon after his defeat by our forces commanded by Colonel Clive at the battle of Plasseys, which, as you have stated, took place 23d June 1757.

It was with Shujá-ud-dawlah (شجاع الدولہ) Nabob of Oude, the treaty was made, which, as you mention, produced to the treasury of the East-India Company, between the years 1763 and 1794, sixteen millions sterling! The same name should afterwards have been inserted.

It is also a mistake that Mr. Hastings brought from India the throne of any sovereign, or any diamonds, but the one which he received sealed up, and so transmitted, through the proper official channel, to his Majesty, at the request of a gentleman who was agent to one of the native princes of India,

Mr. Hastings married in early life a lady who died before he left India, in the year 1765. By her he had a son, who, having been sent for education to this country, died before Mr. Hastings reached England. Mr. Hastings's second marriage was to the lady who now survives him, and who, by her graces, her vivacity, and her talents, formed his chief happiness during the long period of their union. She had been married when very young to Baron Imhoff, of an ancient family of Franconia, and had accompanied him to India. Disagreements, however, arising from his uneven temper, obliged her to avail herself of the German laws in protestant states, which, like those of Scotland, permit the wife to sue for a divorce. She remained in India while the forms of law were proceeding in Germany, which were more tedious than was anticipated. On the arrival of the judicial documents her marriage to the Governor General of India was solemnized in August 1777. By his second marriage Mr. Hastings had no child; but those admitted to his domestic circle beheld with pleasure the unremitted attention of his son-in-law, Major General Sir Charles Imhoff, paid to him in his decline of life, as well as of Lady Imhoff his amiable wife, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Sir Charles Blunt, Bart. Mrs. Hastings had another son by Baron Imhoff, who having been appointed by the Court of Directors on their civil establishment in Bengal, was by his diligent attention to their service, made, at an early period, chief judge and magistrate at Midnapore, and died much regretted in 1799, while acting as chief in the revenue department, as well as the judicial, at that station.

M. A.

17*th Dec.* 1818.

PORTFOLIO TO THE INDIAN GAZETTEER.

DESCRIPTION OF MODERN AGRA.

By a Correspondent of the Calcutta Monthly Journal.

May 1818.—It is now about twenty years since I first visited Agra; it was then in the possession of the Mahrattas, the most barbarous, sordid, avaricious race of men India ever produced. On my arrival lately I was highly gratified by observing the alterations which have taken place since it changed masters, and of which a slight description may not be unacceptable.

On entering the fort of Agra by the Delhy gateway, you pass through the Tripolia, a kind of outwork which connects the fort with the town. It is surrounded by bombproof apartments, with arcades in front, supported by stone pillars. Under the Mahrattas this place was filled with a bazar, in a most disorderly and filthy state, through which a passage to the fort with difficulty could be effected. The arcades around were falling in, and the bombproofs going fast to ruin. How agreeably surprized was I to find this bazar removed to a convenient situation adjoining the town, on the north face of the fort; the bombproofs repaired, and the arcades which had fallen in re-built, and the whole in as perfect a state of repair as when first finished.—In short, the Tripolia is now a clean neat place, and very convenient for the tents of gentlemen passing and repassing.

At the entrance of the Delhy gateway I found a small draw-bridge, and the ascent to the body of the place, which is considerable, paved with the military neatness of Europe. Passing on through the great street, called by the natives the Meena-bazar, what an improvement did I contemplate; the bombproof buildings on each side of this street, which were formerly falling fast to ruins, and inhabited by a number of wretched natives, are now cleared out and re-built, and the apartments fitted up with large folding doors for the reception of guns and gun-carriages. These apartments

are carrying on in front of the Delhy gate, so as to enlarge and support the west face of the grand parade, the most elevated part of the fort, and which is on a level with the roofs of these buildings. This is a very great improvement to the fort, and affords excellent protection against the hot winds to the gun-carriages, waggons, &c. lodged in these bombproofs.

The great square I did not find so much improved as I expected. Tiled sheds have been carried round three sides of it, for the accommodation of the main guard and of the pioneers; but I lamented to observe that the fine row of mangoe trees by which it was formerly surrounded, and even the large banyan tree under which an old Fakeer used to sit, had been absolutely rooted out, and not a vestige remaining. The higher parts of the fort cannot be less than fifty-three or sixty feet above the level of the river; and as it is filled with marble, stone, and puckah buildings, the heat in the hot season is excessive. I was therefore a good deal surprized to find, that instead of endeavouring to alleviate this heat by planting trees, the few that were in the fort should have been rooted out; and I am well persuaded the increased unhealthiness of the place is chiefly to be attributed to this cause. In passing near the artillery barracks I stopped and entered into conversation with some of the men. I asked them respecting the heat. They said, that from April to September it was intolerable; that even the Sepoys, who were only one week on duty, sent one-fourth of their numbers to the hospital each week, in those months. "Would you like to have trees planted round your barracks?"—"Good Lord, Sir, like it! it would be the greatest comfort to us."

The Mootee Musjud, which next to the Tauj is the most beautiful building at Agra, is built of white marble; under the Mahrattas it was totally neglected, and would have soon gone to ruin. The seeds of the peapul tree had found their way into the crevices of the marble turrets, and were pulling them fast to pieces; these have been lately taken down and re-built, and the repairs nearly completed, at the expense of the British government.

The Birket, where the ordnance carriages, waggons, and tumbrils are kept, was so crowded with guns, from a six to sixty-four pounder, that it is with much difficulty such as are wanted can be got at. No magazine can be better supplied with implements of war and warlike stores than the fort of Agra; an inventory of ammunition would fill a moderate volume. The Dewani Aum, or public hall of audience, in the great square, has been converted into an armoury. The outer verandah has been built up and handsomely glazed, and the inside fitted up for all descriptions of arms in a very neat military style. The floor appears to have been lately laid with flag stones: this work is executed in a masterly manner; the stone masons at Agra are remarkably good workmen. In one end of the armoury I was surprized to find the clergyman's reading desk, and a number of forms for the congregation; and on enquiry, I find that this is the only Protestant church at Agra: there is, however, a Roman Catholic chapel in the town.

The palace and Dewani Khas are unoccupied and neglected, and the Ayena Khana and the baths in the same state as when I formerly saw them. The Dewani Khas was formerly the private hall of audience. It is white marble inside and out, and now consists of two fine rooms of 60 feet by 24 or thereabouts, and very lofty; but on account of the heat no one will now remain in the fort, even in a marble palace, who can get a hovel at Nomalla.

Omer Sing's gateway has been opened since my former visit to Agra; it is on the south side of the fort, facing the Tauj. It has a small drawbridge, and the descent to it is neatly paved, the same as at the Delhy gate. Many of the old buildings, and a great deal of the rubbish in the interior of the fort, has been removed; there is still, however, a good deal remaining. The walls of the fort inside and out have been completely repaired, and have now a smart military appearance; people are now employed in clearing out the ditch, which is pucka, and in which a great quantity of mud and filth has accumulated; this will no doubt tend materially to improve the healthiness of the place. The ditch, which formerly terminated at the Ben-

gally Boorje, *i. e.* the south-east angle of the fort, is now carrying on along the waterface, and is to join the river at the watergate, where a sluice is to be constructed for filling and emptying the ditch at pleasure: this will be a very great improvement.

From Omer Sing's gateway to the Tauj an excellent road has been cut through the ravines parallel to the river, and several substantial pucka bridges built on it, so that it is now a safe and pleasant drive at all seasons of the year: whereas formerly it was only passable in the dry weather for horse and foot passengers.

The great gun, of which you have heard so much, has changed its position since my first visit to Agra; by a great exertion of all the science of the most scientific part of the army, it was moved from the fort down to the ghauts close under the Shah Boorje, in progress to Calcutta, but the science failing, here it rests; and is likely to remain until the river cuts away the bank from under it.

Of the Tauj it is unnecessary to say any thing, so many plans and descriptions have been circulated. Suffice it then to say that upwards of a lack of rupees has been expended in putting it into a perfect state of repair, and that it looks now as beautiful as when first erected.

FAMILY OF HASTINGS.

The following account of the ancient family of Hastings, is taken from Dr. Nash's "History of Worcestershire," and the records of the Herald's Office.

In the reign of Henry the Second, Milo de Hastings held three hides of land of the Bishop of Worcester. This Milo de Hastings, or another person of the same name, was of Daylnesford, the 33d of Edward the First.

Mr. Pennyston Hastings, an antiquary, and rector of Daylnesford, derives the pedigree of this family from Hastings the Dane, in a letter to Dr. Thomas, dated the 11th Dec. 1732. It certainly may boast of great antiquity. Astrope Hastings held lands in Warwickshire so early as the conqueror, or very soon afterwards. Of this family were the Barons of Abergavenny, who by the marriage of John Hastings, Baron of Abergavenny, with the heiress of Acmar de Valentia, came to be Earl of Pembroke; John the last Earl leaving no issue, his earldom reverted to the crown, and the barony of Abergavenny went by marriage to Reginald Lord Grey, although the right of it was a long time contested by Mr. Hastings the male heir, descended from the second son of John Lord Abergavenny.

From a younger branch of this family sprang the Earls of Huntingdon, who have altered the arms, and bear a manche sable in a field argent; whereas the original arms of Hastings, and those which have always been borne by the Hastings of Daylnesford, were a manche gules in a field or.

Daylnesford continued in the family of Hastings till 1715, when it was sold by Mr. Samuel Hastings to Jacob Knight, grandson to Sir John Knight of Bristol. From the son of Mr. Knight it was re-purchased by Mr. Hastings in 1789.

At Daylnesford was first introduced the cultivation of Saintfoin, a French grass, brought into England by John Hastings in 1650.

The ancient manor house, which has long been destroyed, was situate at the distance of 150 yards from the church. The ruins were left about a century ago, and shewed it to have been a grand structure.

From the time this house went to decay, the family chiefly resided at Yelford in Oxfordshire, called in old writings Yelford Hastings; and in the visitation of that country in the last century, a particular account is given of that family.

Yelford continued to belong to them until the reign of Charles the First, when John Hastings having spent four manors in defence of the king, conveyed Yelford to the Speaker Lenthall to save the rest of his estate.

This John Hastings was the great great grandfather of Mr. Hastings, whom Mr. Burke is supposed to describe as of an origin low, obscure, and vulgar.

The following persons of the name of Hastings possessed the estate of Daylnesford, and the patronage of the living, as appears by Dr. Nash's survey:—

Thomas de Hastyngs..... A. D. 1281
Rolandus de Hastyngs..... 1325
Thomas de Hastyngs, Dominus de Daylnesford..... 1335
Thomas Hastyngs..... 1419
Edward Hastyngs..... 1466
John Hastings..... 1525
Symon Hastings..... 1593
John Hastings..... 1646
John Hastings..... 1661
Penyston Hastings..... 1690
Samuel Hastings..... 1701
Warren Hastings..... 1789

From this account, which is authentic, it is clear, that from the year 1281 to 1715, a period of above four hundred years, the estate of Daylnesford continued in the family of Mr. Hastings, though the fortune of the family was considerably diminished in 1651, by the attachment of his great great grandfather to Charles the First.

ENTRANCE OF THE GREAT FISH RIVER.

Communicated by Capt. James Horsburgh, F.R.S.

THE following description of the entrance of the Great Fish River is taken from an original paper by Lieut. Frazer, of the Cape regiment, who was long on that station at the block-house of the Caffers Driff or Ford, which has no other ford below it towards the sea. This ford is 30 miles from the sea, and the tide flows up to it and some distance beyond.

Mr. Frazer states, that he had frequently been at the entrance and along the banks of this river, shooting the hippopotamus, with other officers; he mentions Capt. Jones, of the artillery or of the engineers; they frequently made their remarks on its breadth and apparent depth, and thence is of opinion that it is navigable for vessels of considerable burden at high water, if they take that opportunity of crossing the bar, which has a break on it at low water, but none at high water. The deep channel is on the east side, close to two large round rocks; and when fairly into the river the space is from 600 to 700 yards in breadth, and all having the appearance of fine deep water. The channel coming in over the bar in the deep part is full 100 yards broad, and has the appearance of being deep even at low water, though the sea breaks across the broad space inside; it continues of the same breadth for nearly seven miles up. The Cape River is no more than three miles up, and would bound the upper part of the proposed town, and afford fine landing from its banks. Stores might be built with cranes projecting, to unload boats or ships, without expense, coolies, or other labour than of those working the cranes. Mr. Frazer pronounces that it is, in fact, one of the first situations in that colony for a town; it is much superior to any other in many points for beauty and fertility, as well as for being calculated to protect the whole colony against the incessant depredations of the Caffres, and it would accelerate the object of civilizing them, by a constant intercourse, exciting them to industry by the benefits of trade. The soil, the pasture, the produce of the rivers abounding with fish of the finest kinds, the contiguous forests, all invite enterprize. Another advantage might be derived from the numerous rivers; although they do not at present afford irrigation, surely some branches of them might be turned out of their present beds to irrigate the country. Of machinery for this purpose an affluent variety has been invented. Many of the Chinese methods are of the simple kind, and would be cheap in construction; and even common pumps might be used: for as the whole country is level, the water will flow to any distance, if the forced supply be a little elevated. Such an establishment would be the means of gaining a knowledge of many other large rivers, east in the Caffre land, and beyond their boundaries east and northward, and in a short time might lead us to obtain a share of the gold and elephant-teeth trade in common with the Portuguese, who enjoy all that valuable commerce of Soffala, and all those gold mines. The Gold Ri-

ver, for instance, is a much superior harbour to the Nysna. Such a course of enterprize would bring on an intercourse with all those tribes, and prove very beneficial to the Cape. As it would employ many small vessels, the Nysna would become a naval yard; every one would be building a fine schooner, brig, or ship. "Notwithstanding," says Mr. Frazer, "I am 60 years of age, I hope to see "all this realized; extensive fisheries "established, and many schooners successively exporting fish to the Brazils, "where they are in constant demand for "the slaves, and to our own West-India "Islands, as well as up the Mediterranean."

Experience enables me to say, that at the Nysna 12 men will cure a cargo, say 100 tons of fish, in two months, with much ease, which, accounted to be sold at a very low price at Rio Janeiro or this Cape Town, for the use of shipping, is equal to 16,000 rix dollars.

Sealing is another lucrative employment on this coast for small vessels; a skin sells here for one and a half rix dollars to the merchant, as a remittance to London.

Saldanah Bay has certainly one of the finest harbours in the world, and if attended to, would in 10 or 12 years produce young forests of all kinds of trees, by planting the seed. In two years the Berg river might be brought into the bay by a canal, a distance of only 15 miles. This expense has been estimated at £10,000 by Mr. Barron and others; and if it were to cost double that sum, or even £50,000, the expense would be of little consideration when compared with the value of so fine a harbour; the territory having not only water and wood for shipping, but abundance of water for irrigation, which would make all that country fertile, now a desert of sand and rock, but then easily cultivated. Mr. Frazer then asks: "why not send two "or three ship loads of the better sort "of convicts, to perform this work at "Saldanah Bay, and after a definite time "let them be sent to the Great Fish "River, or other parts of the colony, "requiring improvements from their la-"bour?" Many things are wanted in this colony which have not yet been thought of; we have no time to form plans, or look at any new undertaking for our own benefit or the public good.

Cape Town.

VAST NON-DESCRIPT FISH.

(From the last Supplement to Horsburgh's India Directory.)

Fishes of uncommon magnitude (apparently not known to naturalists) are sometimes seen in the Southern Ocean, and may be mistaken for dangers by persons unacquainted with those seas, as may be perceived by the following extract from the log-book of the Hercules, bound from England towards India in June 1816.

"At 2½ P. M. the man at the mast-head said he saw a rock on the larboard bow, which was thought to be the Slot Van Capelle Shoal, as we were looking out for it; and the weather being fine we stood towards it, intending to pass near enough to have a good view. About forty minutes past two P. M. another was seen about two miles on the starboard bow, and we appeared to be going between them; shortly afterwards, to our astonishment, there appeared one right ahead not far from us. We were in the act of hauling away from it, when we observed it disappear all at once, shewing an immense fish's tail as it went below the surface of the sea. The ship no doubt had disturbed it, as it lay without motion before we got close, the sea making a small break on the head or fore part of the body, which was about sixteen feet above water, and about eighty feet in circumference, of a white grey colour, covered with a mixture of barnacle, seaweed, &c. like a wreck that had been long in the water. The length could not be determined, but think it must have been great by the appearance of the discoloured water over the animal. If we had not got so suddenly close to it, should positively have declared that we had seen the rocks above water about a mile distant from each other, as these animals lay without motion, part of them about sixteen feet above water, and the sea breaking upon them."

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 16, 1818.

A quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of declaring a half-year's dividend on the Company's stock.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (John Pattison, Esq.) acquainted the court, that conformably with the by-law, section 5, cap. 1, an account of the Company's stock, per computation, made up for India to the 1st day of May, 1817, and for England to the 1st day of May, 1818, was now laid before them. Also, that, in conformity with the by-law, section 19, cap. 6, a list of allowances, compensations, and superannuations, granted since the last court, was prepared for their inspection. An account, likewise, of the superannuation of subalterns by the Board of Commissioners for managing the affairs of India.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*—"I have now to acquaint the court, that it is assembled to declare a dividend on the Company's capital stock, from the 5th of July last to the 5th of January next. The resolution which the directors have agreed to on the subject shall immediately be read."

The resolution was as follows:—

"At a Court of Directors, held on Friday the 11th of Dec. 1818,

"Resolved unanimously, that, in pursuance of an act of the 53d of his present majesty, cap. 155, it be recommended to the general court, to be assembled on the 16th inst., to declare a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year commencing the 5th of July last and ending the 5th of January next.

The *Chairman* moved, that the court do approve of the said resolution, which having been seconded by the deputy-chairman, was agreed to unanimously.

PENSION TO MR. DOVETON.

The *Chairman*—"I have now to inform the court that it is made *special*, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, in conformity with the by-law, section 19, cap. 6, a resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 4th ult., granting to William Webber Doveton, late of the St. Helena establishment, a pension of £800 per annum."

The resolution of the Court of Directors was then read:

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 4th of Nov. 1818,

"Resolved, that in consequence of the long and faithful services of William Webber Doveton, Esq. late of the St. Helena establishment, and the high testimony borne to his character, during a period of forty-eight years, a pension of £800 per annum be granted to him, being one-half of the emoluments attached to his situation in St. Helena, to commence from the 25th ult., the same to be submitted, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 6, section 19, to the court of proprietors, and afterwards to the board of commissioners for managing the affairs of India—the said grant being in the nature of a superannuation, according to the 53d Geo. III., cap. 155, sect. 93."

The *Chairman* moved, "that the Court approve of the said grant, subject to the confirmation of another special general court."

Mr. *Hume*.—"As this is a case of superannuation, may I ask what is Mr. Doveton's age?"

The *Chairman*.—"I believe, 69."

Mr. *Dixon*.—"He is 69 years of age, and has served 48 years."

Mr. *Hume* said, he had no intention of detaining the court, by raising an opposition to this grant. It was one of those cases, in which the executive body were called on to exercise that discretion, which the proprietors had for wise purposes entrusted to them; and on this occasion that discretion had, he conceived, been prudently employed. The length of Mr. Doveton's services; the knowledge of his upright conduct, which every person who had been at St. Helena must possess; the favourable representations of three different governors of that island; the high estimation in which he was generally held; and the regret with which the loss of his services was viewed by those who could best appreciate them, must be considered as strong proofs that the discretionary power vested in the Court of Directors was, in this instance, most properly made use of. But, while he was perfectly sensible of the merits of Mr. Doveton, he wished to make one or two observations before he proceeded to give his vote on the motion. Precedents of this kind he looked upon as extremely dangerous; for, however good the individual instance happened to be, it might, at some future period, be quoted as a sufficient authority for making a grant to a less deserving person. This, he believed, was the first pension ever granted to one of their St. Helena civil servants. Indeed, it was the esta-

blished rule of the Company, not to grant pension to their civil servants. The liberal allowance which they received, had long been considered (with what propriety he would not say) as a full remuneration for their services. It was a part of their established system, not to grant pensions to their civil servants, whatever their merits might be. It was on this ground alone he felt anxious, that the hon. Chairman, or the Court of Directors, shou'd take care not to allow the present proceeding to be drawn into a precedent, for applications of this kind from their civil servants in future; confident as he was, that such applications, if the precedent were once conceded, would be so numerous, that the Court of Directors would find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to guard against them. He therefore wished the Court of Directors had thought proper, or would now think proper, to add something to the resolution, with a view to letting it be understood, that this grant, founded in *liberality*, indeed he would say in *justice*, to the individual whose case was now before the court, was not to be drawn into a precedent for compliance with similar claims. He should be sorry to oppose the resolution, but, if it met with the approbation of the court, he would suggest to the hon. Chairman the propriety of introducing a single word, in order to guard the Company from the effects of a dangerous precedent, and to save the public fund from demands which they would be scarcely able to sustain. Therefore, confident as he was, that every gentleman, who had read the papers relative to Mr. Doveton, must be convinced that the liberality extended to him was justly due, still he thought they aught to do something to prevent his case being resorted to as a precedent. When he said this, he begged the court distinctly to understand, that he had perused the whole of these papers; and, having done so, he looked on the present as one of those cases, in which the exercise of the discretion vested in the directors must be approved of, as equally consulting liberality and justice.

Mr. *Lowndes* rose, with peculiar satisfaction, to second the observations of his hon. friend. He trusted they would guard against the danger which he had pointed out. Precedents, in money matters, he did not much admire. They ought to be narrowly watched, not only in that house, but in others, formed on a larger scale; he meant the houses of parliament. Such precedents often occasioned a waste of the public money, which was sometimes thrown away on unworthy servants, while deserving individuals were neglected. He had just come from the place where he had been reading the minutes relative to Mr. Doveton, and a higher character could not be given to any gentleman. It was a character, in describing which he did not see any of that highflown language of panegyric that bordered on extravagance and excited doubt. It was not *japanned*, but the colours were laid on in that delicate manner which afforded the best testimony of modest merit. There was no cajolery in the documents. It was not, if he might be allowed the expression, one *ass* tickling another, but the meed of just praise paid to real merit. He therefore heartily concurred in the resolution, though it was a new case. Nay more, though he was a member of that body whose money was to be voted, he wished Mr. Doveton long life to enjoy his pension: he did not wish his existence to be shortened, in order that the Company's money should be saved. He now begged to make another observation which arose from this case. He was shewn into a room to read the papers relative to Mr. Doveton. They all knew the darkness of the day, which rendered a candle necessary, but there were no *snuffers* left with it. When they recollected the vast numbers of valuable papers that were lying around, and the many fires which originated in accident, this was extremely reprehensible. Some person brought the *tongs* to snuff the candle. "No, my good fellow," said I, "bring a pair of snuffers—my friends and I will find *tongues* enough."—(*Laughter*) So they would find tongues, on all proper occasions. It was most extraordinary that the Company could not find snuffers for every room in the house. At length a pair was brought, with a *broken point*, so that he could not take a *thief* out of the candle—as if it were considered a dangerous or improper thing, to attack *thieves* in that house. (*Laughter and cries of order!*) He wished to speak to a most important question, but he had no objection to sit down then, if he would be allowed to address the court afterwards, if not he must continue to make his observations.

Mr. *Hume* said, the court would decide, when the proper time came, whether he should be further heard or not.

Mr. *Jackson* said, as far as his feelings and sentiments were concerned, he was much more disposed to urge a liberal compensation to their servants than to check such an inclination in others. But it was impossible not to see the dangers that might arise from the establishment of such a precedent as was contained in the resolution then before them. He need not remind the gentlemen behind the bar of the ponderous weight of their pension list at present—but he called on them to consider what a flood of expense would

break in on them, if they departed from that general system which the legislature had marked out for them. He could not but remind them of the situation in which the executive body was placed, before the restrictions which now existed were called into action. At that time, an eternal siege was laid to the feelings of the directors, sometimes by the government, sometimes by individuals, to induce them to grant pensions. With this impression on his mind; knowing the danger of such a step, and believing that the feelings of the court were with him, he would offer a few words to be added to their resolution of consent, which would fortify gentlemen behind the bar against similar innovations, since they could refer to the amended resolution; and would also shew the opinion and desire of the proprietors, that the present proceeding ought not to be drawn into precedent. He was the more anxious to introduce such words, because he thought the resolution seemed to square itself with what the legislature had done some years ago, with respect to superannuation cases of a different kind; by which, if an individual served the Company for a certain time, he retired with a specific portion of his salary, and after a more extended period of service was allowed the whole amount. This circumstance shewed the danger. To obviate it, he should propose the following addition:—

"This Court, at the same time, desires to express its hope and expectation, that their present consent will not be drawn into a precedent, for proposing to their future consideration any pension or grant to the Company's servants in St. Helena, or to any other description of officers or servants, except such as were evidently in the contemplation of the legislature, at the time of authorising pensions and grants to be made from the funds of this Company."

Mr. *Hume* seconded the amendment.

Mr. *Dixon* hoped, before they came to any resolution on this subject, they would consider it attentively. His learned friend said, if it were carried, it would be a signal for a multitude of applications, not confined to the present day, but constituting a charge on the funds of the Company for ever. He doubted much the efficacy of his learned friend's amendment; it was a cobbling measure, which might do well enough for the moment, but could not meet the apprehended danger in future. If they admitted that Mr. Doveton had fair and honourable claims on the Company, a fact which none denied, they ought to be fairly and honourably met; but if others afterwards came forward with claims equally great, and were refused, would not the Company be doing them injustice: and yet such would be the effect of the amendment. The Company could not do this; at all events, if they could, it was not likely they would do so. Now if there were a fund out of which certain persons (except those provided for by the act of George III.) who had served the Company faithfully at home, their applications being submitted to the Court of Directors, and afterwards to the Court of Proprietors, were allowed pensions, he could see no reason why a similar relief should not be extended to those who had served them abroad. If it were the case, that those individuals who served them at home, without encountering any of those embarrassing circumstances which every man must experience who served abroad, were to receive a reward which was refused to the foreign servant, he could not but consider it a case of great hardship. As the question was a very important one, he thought a grant, different from an annual pension, should be voted to Mr. Doveton at the present moment; for as the thing had gone so far, he was unwilling that so many bright expectations should be disappointed. At the same time, he conceived an opportunity should be given for fully considering the subject. He, for one, not knowing, till the present moment, that this was altogether a new proceeding, felt his mind very much afloat with respect to the course that ought to be taken. He wished the Company to steer clear of those consequences, which it was said this resolution would probably entail on them in future; but he hoped the court would go further, and take into their most serious consideration, whether persons who had served long and meritoriously abroad in the civil service, had not a claim on the Company. He felt the difficulty of the case, and was almost afraid to proceed to a vote on that day.

The *Chairman* hoped the court would permit him to inform the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson), that the superannuation clause, in the act of parliament to which he had alluded, had no reference whatever to the present case. The provisions of that clause were totally distinct and different. If the Court of Directors had acted on the superannuation clause, they might have proceeded without consulting the proprietors, for the law would have borne them through it, and the length of service would have entitled the individual to two-thirds of his salary, instead of one-half, as was proposed; therefore, any analogy between the superannuation clause and this grant did not hold. The learned gentleman, this being the fact, must see that the words in the latter part of his amendment, which referred to that clause, were not correct. What would be the effect of

this amendment? Why, if a person served the Company eminently, if he served them as long and as advantageously as Mr. Doveton had done, this amendment would prevent the Court of Directors from bringing his services under the consideration of the proprietors. Now he begged leave, as another point, to observe, the Court of Directors found that the St. Helena service and that of India were very different. In St. Helena the provision granted to their servants was comparatively very small, and it was extremely difficult to lay by money there. The salary in India, on the other hand, was large, and persons employed there could and did save money to return home and pass their days in England. Mr. Doveton wished, at an advanced period of life, to return to the place of his birth, and by the kindness of the Company to spend the remainder of his days there. The Court of Directors thought his services entitled him to this indulgence, and they, in consequence, laid his case before the proprietors. The present amendment appeared to him to be useless, for it would not bind the court, nor prevent them from doing next year, if a meritorious individual appealed to them, that which they had done in this instance.

Mr. *Grant* said, after what had fallen from the two hon. proprietors, it was necessary that the court should be apprised of the true state of this question. He readily admitted that the introduction of the principle of granting pensions to their civil servants was of a most important nature, and ought to be looked to with extreme caution. This, however, was not a case of that description; it was not a case of gratuitous pension; it was not a transaction of that sort, but arose entirely from a desire, on the part of the executive body, to economise, as much as possible, the establishment at St. Helena. For this purpose it was directed, some years ago, that certain duties, previously performed by two special officers, should in future be executed by the two senior counsellors, Mr. Doveton, who had been a long time in St. Helena, and Mr. Leech, who was since deceased: but as they found it difficult to perform this double duty, the option was given them of retiring from the council on a pension. This was therefore an abstract grant, not at all recognising the general principle of conferring pensions on their civil servants. These gentlemen were suffered to retire when they should think fit, and the object was to economise on the whole establishment. This was the ground on which the proceeding originally rested. Two years afterwards, Mr. Doveton took advantage of the option given to him by the Court of Directors. The only alteration was, that the pension was originally fixed at £500, but the Court of Directors, in consideration of the long and valuable services of Mr. Doveton, had thought proper to extend it to £800. This was the state of the case. It did not involve the question of granting pensions to civil servants, and could not be fairly construed as coming before the court in that way.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, as far as he understood the speech of the hon. director, it appeared to him that he ought to be favoured with his support on this occasion, for the hon. director must shew that the resolution which he now offered would prevent the Court of Directors from granting pensions in special cases, before he opposed the proposition. The hon. director admitted the danger to which he (Mr. Jackson) had adverted; he stated, in express terms, that the giving those grants to their civil servants was a matter of the most momentous description. If it were so momentous, and if the circumstances of this case were special, could a better proceeding be adopted than that of giving this special consent, and leaving the grand momentous question to future consideration? The hon. Chairman had pointed out the danger. He thanked him for his observation, which, like the touch of Ithuriel's spear, had brought the real fact to their notice; namely, that it was intended to make a difference between the civil service of St. Helena and that of India, and they were warned, so far as a cautious speech could go, to prepare for other applications of a similar kind. But they must recollect that the government of St. Helena is not what it was; they knew that the Company could not plant a single individual there, without the permission of the king's government. While things remained in this state, could they say that they expected other applications from civil servants? If they did not, his amendment could do no harm; and if they did expect them, then he maintained it was necessary, and could not be refused. The hon. chairman had presumed that he had offered this amendment from an apprehension that the Court of Directors meant to extend the superannuation clause to the claims of civil servants; but if the terms of the motion were examined, it would be found that this was not the case. Did the amendment say, "you shall not grant any pension to your civil servants under the superannuation clause?" No such thing. It provided that such grants should not be made to any description of persons, "except such as were evidently in the contemplation of the legislature, at the time of authorising pensions and grants to be made from the funds of the company." It debarred them from conferring pensions on civil servants, under those

enactments which gave the Company the liberty of granting superannuations to different individuals. Long before the existence of the present superannuation clause, the legislature allowed the Company to make grants to various persons, and his motion extended to the whole authority which the legislature had given to the Company at any time, and under any act of parliament, to grant pensions or gratuities. The amendment recommended them to keep that in view from which they had deviated, and furnished them with an answer in all cases where civil servants applied for pensions. The answer was, that, unless the circumstances were special, the executive body could not act on the claim. By this means the apprehended danger was guarded against, at the same time that the hands of the directors were not tied down. His amendment went to this, and it went no farther. Feeling its utility, he conceived it to be a point of conscience to take the sense of the court on it. The proprietors would decide on it as they pleased. If they rejected it, although his opinion would remain unchanged, he should not think less worthily of the views and motives of those who opposed it, but he should depart from the court with the conscientious conviction that he had done his duty.

The *Chairman* observed, that the explanation of the learned gentleman had furnished the court with an interpretation of his words, totally different from what he intended to convey. He seemed to think, that it was meant to grant pensions to all their civil servants who quitted the St. Helena establishment, and that a difference was thus to be made between the civil service there and that of India. This was indeed giving his (the Chairman's) observations a twist, which ought not silently to be passed over. He had not said, nor did he mean to insinuate any such thing. What he said was, that when a man had served the Company for forty-eight years with exemplary fidelity, and maintained, during that long period, the first of characters in his situation, the directors ought not to be precluded, by an abstract proposition, from bringing such an individual under the consideration of the proprietors. This was his meaning, and he was confident he had expressed no more.

Mr. *Lowndes* asked, if this motion were to pass, *sub silentio*, without the qualification of his learned friend, what would be the consequence? why, it would come to this, that their civil servants, who were now so well paid, would have the same right to demand pensions as those in the military department. He, for one, would not agree to the grant, unless it was accompanied with this qualification. When men like Mr. Doveton came forward with their claims, it was but fair that they should be attended to. He would grant them every possible assistance, but first he must know the why and wherefore. If they did not adopt this principle, the granting of pensions might become an abominable source of corruption.

The question was then put on the amendment, which was lost by a very large majority; after which the original motion was carried unanimously.

CASE OF MR. HUDLESTON.

The *Chairman*—"I have to acquaint the court that it is further made special, in consequence of a letter signed by certain proprietors, and addressed to the chairman and deputy chairman, giving notice of their intention to submit a resolution to the court."

The letter was read, as follows:—

"*To the Hon. the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.*

"Gentlemen: We have the honour to request, that the general court appointed for the 16th inst., may be made further special, for the purpose of submitting the following motion to its consideration, viz.—

"'Resolved, that this court, having duly considered a letter from John Hudleston, Esq. one of the directors of this Company, dated 31st May last, with the documents accompanying the same, are of opinion, that Mr. Hudleston is fully entitled to a continuation of that confidence which the proprietors have so long placed in him.'"

"We have the honour to remain,
"Gentlemen,
"Your very humble servants,
"RANDLE JACKSON,
"JOSEPH HUME."

Mr. *R. Jackson* then requested, that the minutes of the general court of the 17th of June last should be read, which was done accordingly.

"At a general Court of Proprieters held on the 17th of June 1818, on motion, it was resolved, that there be laid before this court, a letter addressed to the Court of Directors by John Hudleston, Esq., dated the 31st ult., together with the documents therein referred to, that the same be now read, and that copies thereof be left open at this house, for the perusal of the proprietors of East-India stock. The said letter was read accordingly, in which Mr. Hudleston at great length defended himself from the charge contained in Col. Wilks' History of the South of India. On another motion it was resolved, that a copy of Gen. Macleod's letter, and of any documents connected with it, to be selected by Mr. Hudleston, be left open along with

his letter, for the perusal of the proprietors of East-India stock."

Mr. *R. Jackson* then rose and addressed the court. He ought, perhaps, he observed, to apologize to an hon. friend near him (Mr. Hume) for having presumed to take the lead in this question, on the present occasion. But the duties of his hon. friend, who was for a considerable time in the country, worthily employed in cultivating the esteem of those who had, much to the credit of their own understanding, since elected him their representative in parliament, occasioned a length of absence which induced him to take up the subject. In the anxious hope, therefore, of relieving the feelings of Mr. Hudleston, as soon as possible, from the painful state of suspense in which they were involved, he had given notice that he would bring on the consideration of that gentleman's letter at an early period. It was in the discharge of that pledge that he was about to ask for the indulgence of the court. He used the word indulgence, for this was a case which would render imperatively necessary, for the justification of the individual, a reference to a variety of documents. Such authorities were rarely listened to with the same degree of patience that was extended to an uninterrupted series of discourse; but he felt that not even common justice could be done to Mr. Hudleston, without the ample reference to which he had adverted. The present case was one of extreme importance. It was important, in the last degree, to the hon. director, to whom it immediately related. For gentlemen must recollect the position which the hon. director had taken, the bold and manly attitude he had assumed, in consequence of the challenge of the Quarterly Review, either to wipe away a stigma from his character, or, failing to do that, to resign his seat in the direction. He was determined either to prove himself worthy the continuation of their confidence, or to tender the resignation of his authority. Nor was the proceeding of inferior interest to themselves; for the honour of the proprietors was so completely bound up with that of the directors, that no accusation could remain fixed on the character of one of the latter body without affecting the reputation of all. In the third place, he must say, and he had always maintained the principle, in theory and practice, that while the executive body acted with fidelity and zeal, the proprietors were bound, as men of honour, to support and uphold their character. Feeling thus, there was not one individual amongst that body for whose sake he would not, banishing every recollection of private wrong, take ten times the pains he had done in reading the documents connected with Mr. Hudleston's case, if by so doing he could defend his character from aspersion or unjust attack.—(*Hear, hear!*)

He believed the best and most brief way of stating the question would be, to refer, in the first instance, to those passages in Col. Wilks's History of the South of India which had given rise to this inquiry. He would state the matter as it appeared therein; next he would advert to the historical view of the question; he would then refer the proprietors to such documents as would prove the fullest justification of Mr. Hudleston, and leave the court no alternative, but unanimously to support his motion. Col. Wilks, in his History of the South of India, introduced the following statement—a statement to which he requested the proprietors particularly to attend, as it formed the sub-stratum of the whole business. Speaking of the commissioners (one of whom was Mr. Hudleston, and others Sir George Staunton and Mr. Sadlier), appointed in 1783, to negociate a peace with Tippoo Saib, Col. Wilks thus expresses himself:—"Arrived and "encamped near the place, every suc- "cessive interview with Tippoo Sultaun "or his ministers presented such various "and contradictory views of his senti- "ments and intentions, that no judg- "ment could be formed of the probable "result of their mission, excepting that, "in a character hitherto held sacred by "the most savage nations, they were "destined to fill the measure of his bar- "barism, by secret assassination or open "murder. Three gibbets were erected "opposite to the tent doors of each of "the commissioners,"—(this statement of the gibbets, observed Mr. Jackson, was afterwards contradicted—and before he sat down he would shew its fallacy)—"and every species of indignity (conti- "nued Col. Wilks) was studiously prac- "tised. A post dependent on Honaver "(Onore) was carried by surprise; ano- "ther open hostility was committed by "cutting up a subaltern's detachment "from Col. Fullarton's army, and even "refusing to release the officer, who was "desperately wounded. Distinct intelli- "gence was received of the murder of "Gen. Matthews, and several other offi- "cers, in prison; and nothing seemed "wanting to complete the catastrophe "but the practical employment of the "gibbets. Shortly after the arrival of "the commissioners at Mangalore, two "Company's ships from Bombay, on "board one of which Brig.gen. Macleod "was embarked, anchored in the roads, "and the slight additional indignity was "imposed of interdicting all communi- "cation, with rare exceptions, so ma-

" naged as to make the rule more insulting. Gen. Macleod very reasonably " declared, that until an unlimited intercourse was permitted, he would consider them as imprisoned men, whose " orders were of no force; and before " his departure to assume the command " of his troops, he sent on shore a messenger with a letter addressed to the " Sultaun, and another to the commissioners, for the purpose of bringing " this question to a decided issue. The " messenger was detained, he had no " answer, and he sailed. A letter, dated the 1st of March, from the commissioners to the commander of the " Company's ship, has the following passage :—' The circumstance (the difficulty of sending a boat) will be made " known by the signal to be settled with " the bearer, as in the former case; " and on such signal being made, you " will please to order one of the Patamar " boats to anchor about four miles to the " northward of your present station, " and as much in shore as possible, in " the hope that some communication may " be effected by that means from the " beach. The Patamar must have an intelligent European on board, and one " of the ship's boats must accompany " her, and must endeavour to come to " the beach on seeing a gentleman near " it, on horseback, holding as a signal a " white handkerchief in his hand.' 'The " adventure of the white handkerchief,' " says Gen. Macleod, in his observations " on this letter, written on the 9th of " March, ' was an *intended escape* of the " commissioners from Tippoo, leaving " behind them their baggage, retinue, " &c. &c." — Here, lest the circumstance should escape his memory, Mr. Jackson was desirous, on the instant, to express his deep regret, a regret which he was convinced Col. Wilks would also feel, that the letter of the 1st of March was not fully given in the History of the South of India. It did not stop at the mention of the signal. Three or four lines which followed, completely explained the whole transaction, and proved that the idea of an *escape* was wholly out of the question. After mentioning the signal of the white handkerchief, the commissioners farther direct, " That in case Capt. Scott (the commander of the ship) should see any signs of a removal of their encampment, or of their communication being stopped, or of the treaty being broken off"—what was he then to do? was he to send a *patamar* boat near the shore for the purpose of enabling the commissioners to consult their personal safety? Not at all—quite the reverse. They direct, " the moment he shall have reason to conclude that the negociation is broken off, he, Capt. Scott, is to proceed to Bombay with the ship in which it was asserted Mr. Hudleston meant to sneak off, and the Morning Star was to sail with all speed for Madras." But, in the transcript of the letter of the first of March, as contained in Col. Wilks' History, these lines were unfortunately omitted—lines exceedingly material, as they decidedly contradicted any intention of *escape* on the part of the commissioners. He did not mean to impute any blame to Col. Wilks. He could easily see the difficulty of forming a history from documents so voluminous, so difficult of access, and even of interpretation, as those which he had to consult. But, without imputing any unfair or dishonourable intention to Col. Wilks, he would content himself with stating, that this important letter stood on the pages of the History of the South of India, without those three or four explanatory lines, which were sufficient of themselves to set the question at rest, and which Mr. J. had himself found in the Bombay consultations. Col. Wilks then proceeded to give that most degrading inference to this transaction — not in his own words, but in the words of Gen. Macleod, who thus expressed himself: " The adventure of the white handkerchief was an *intended escape* of the " commissioners from Tippoo, leaving " behind them their baggage, retinue, " &c. &c." " It is remarkable," observed Col. Wilks, " that nothing relative to this intended escape appeared " on the records of the embassy." For his (Mr. Jackson's) part, he could see nothing extraordinary in the circumstance. An escape never was in contemplation; therefore, it was not wonderful that no minute had been made of such a circumstance, the occurrence of which, when they considered the subject, appeared to be wholly unlikely, if not totally impossible. But Col. Wilks, it seemed, did not rest solely on the construction put upon this letter by Gen. Macleod. He had made further inquiry, and the result of it was the following narrative, which was described to be " founded on high and incontrovertible " living authority." Mr. Jackson then read " the narrative " of the discovery of the intended escape, from Col. Wilk's History, which is substantially as follows:

" In consequence of the Rev. Mr. " Swartz, the interpreter provided by " the commissioners, being forcibly prevented from joining them, and neither " they nor any of the diplomatic suite " understanding the native language, " it was found necessary to employ " a native interpreter. This man being one day taken ill, recourse " was had to a menial servant of the " officer commanding the escort, (the

" present Gen. Sir Robert Dallas, then a " lieutenant in the Company's service), " as the medium of communication be- " tween the negociating parties." — (" Strange !" exclaimed Mr. Jackson, " that a menial servant should be em- ployed as an instrument between the two proudest empires India had ever seen.")—" This man, on the evening of " the same day, came to his master, and " in great apparent alarm said he had in- " telligence of the utmost importance to " communicate. So afraid was he of " discovery, that he caused even the can- " dles to be extinguished. He then " stated, that having been fatigued with " standing as interpreter between the " commissioners and Tippoo's ministers, " he had laid himself down to rest with- " out the tent wall, where he overheard " two of the commissioners, Mr. Hu- " dleston and Sir G. Staunton, after the " dismission of strangers, and that the " first commissioner had retired, dis- " cussing a plan for their escape on board " the ship. The arrangement was to be " made by means of the surgeon, Mr. " Falconer; the first commissioner was " only to be apprised of it by their call- " ing at his tent on their way to the " boat, and giving him the option of ac- " companying them. The escort and " attendants were to be left to their fate. " The surgeon was to feign a pretext for " going on board. The long and faithful " service of the servant induced his " master to believe him, and his story " seemed confirmed by the surgeon the " next morning asking leave to go on " board, on account of the illness of some " person. He was suffered to proceed in " a boat; but on his return, the officer " commanding the escort, who in the " interim had consulted with his four " brother officers, and informed them of " what he had done, shewed him that he " knew of his plan, and of the means " by which it was to be carried into ef- " fect; he then told him to inform the " commissioners that he had stationed " sentinels, and would cause any and " every man to be apprehended as a de- " serter who should attempt a clandestine " escape. The surgeon departed, and " shortly afterwards the officer com- " manding the escort was sent for by the " second commissioner, Sir G. Staunton, " and privately assured that there was " no intention of effecting an escape, or " of any person going on board ship."

He (Mr. Jackson) hoped he had saved the time of the court, by at once reading the whole of the passages connected with this question, as far as Col. Wilks's work was concerned. The entire accusation turned on the word " *escape*," which is said to have been also used by Sir George Staunton, when, in fact, a subsequent investigation shewed that the term which he adopted was " *removal*," and not " *escape*." A moment's reflection must shew to all who heard him, the wondrous difference there was between using the word " *escape*," which could only signify, in this instance, mean or inglorious flight, and having recourse to the term " *removal*," a word which was associated with the idea of sound discretion and honourable determination. Happily, Col. Wilks and General Dallas, in haste to do justice to the character of Mr. Hudleston, had since given the exact words which Gen. Dallas, on mature consideration, believed Sir Geo. Staunton to have used. He stated, that the word " *escape*" did not, he imagined, fall from Sir Geo. Staunton's lips, but that it was the word " *removal*." But of this he had much to say hereafter. He now came to that which more immediately gave rise to the question before them; namely, the remarks which appeared in the Quarterly Review, on the statement contained in Col. Wilks's History. For he perfectly agreed with what, on a former day, had fallen from the hon. chairman, who observed; that however meritorious Col. Wilks's work might be, it would for the present be a publication of comparatively partial perusal, while the work that commented on it would almost of necessity find its way into the hands of every reading man in the British dominions, and would also be widely circulated throughout the colonies. After making some general remarks on the work; (from the justice of which he (Mr. J.) dissented, not thinking them the observations of a candid and impartial critic, but that the reviewer had descended from the *bench* to the *arena*, and, instead of conducting himself as the immoveable and inflexible judge, had become the heated advocate.) After these general remarks, the writer proceeded thus: " but even these are trifles when " compared with the grave and se- " rious charge we have still in reserve " against Col. Wilks; that, in short, of " having traduced, at once, the living and " the dead. Two of the three commis- " sioners, who were sent by Lord Ma- " cartney to make peace with Tippoo " Sultaun *(afraid for their personal safe- " ty)*, are accused by Col. Wilks of hav- " ing secretly concerted a plan to effect " their escape on board a ship; of con- " cealing their intention from the other " commissioner till they were actually on " their way to embark; and of abandon- " ing the officer commanding the escort " sent for their protection, four other " officers (one of whom was their own " aide-de-camp), their guards and other " attendants, to their fate: a fate which " could not be doubtful at the hands of " the ferocious tyrant, who, we are told,

" had already caused three gibbets to be " erected, one before the tent of each of " the commissioners. Col. Wilks finds " no intimation in the official records of " any such intention on the part of the " commissioners, but this does not sa- " tisfy him; he met with something " about a white handkerchief, which led " Gen. Macleod to an unwarrantable and " unjustifiable assertion of an intended " escape; and this 'mystery' induced the " historian to institute further enquiry, " the result of which, 'founded on high " and incontrovertible living authority,' " is to prove that the atrocious intention " of sacrificing a party of innocent per- " sons, sent expressly as a guard to those " commissioners, is true, and that it " was only prevented by a premature dis- " covery. The two commissioners thus " calumniated were the late Sir Geo. " Staunton and Mr. Hudleston. The lat- " ter is not only still living, but holds, " we believe, a seat in the direction of " the East-India Company; and we take " it for granted, he will find it necessary " to wipe off the stain, or failing to do " that, to resign a situation for which he " would be utterly disqualified. If we " had not daily examples to prove how " little we are apt to profit by the errors " of others, we should have thought that " the recent fate of Sir Nathaniel Wrax- " all might have cured authors from in- " dulging a propensity to 'develop mys- " teries' at the expense of private repu- " tation."

He (Mr. Jackson) had read this passage unconnected with that which related to Sir Geo. Staunton, because, although the memory of Sir George was at least as much affected by this transaction as the feelings of Mr. Hudleston, still he was not before the court, and could not be included in any resolution. Those, however, who declared Mr. Hudleston worthy of their confidence, nay, of their warm applause, must acquit Sir Geo. Staunton. Those who condemned the one, if any such there were, must equally condemn the other. The Review proceeded to state:—" With regard to Sir " Geo. Staunton, we can speak with " more decision, for we happen to have " known him well. He was a man to- " tally unacquainted with personal fear, " and on all occasions of hardship or " danger less solicitous about his own " comfort and safety, and more so for " those of the persons about him, than " almost any other man. The respect " we bear his memory emboldens us to " challenge 'the living authority,' care- " less how 'high' it may be, to produce " his 'incontrovertible' proofs, for the " tale he has so circumstantially told, " and Col. Wilks (to say the least of it) " so indiscreetly published."

The person (continued Mr. Jackson) who now addressed the court, had likewise the pleasure of knowing Sir Geo. Staunton; and his character could not be better described, than by saying that he was a man far above even harbouring the thought of a mean, a sinister, or a sordid motive. That he was above a base or sordid feeling, their own vote would sufficiently shew, for they had granted him a pension of £500 year, as a reward for his disinterested conduct; this they had done to mark the grateful sense they entertained of his upright and generous behaviour, although he was not in their service, and therefore did not come within the ordinary rule by which presents were regulated. He refused to receive any on his own account from the native princes; but, with noble self-denial, had caused them to be carried to the Company's treasury. In every point of view his character was most estimable.

But to return to the immediate question. He believed it would be conceded to him, that whosoever read Col. Wilks's History, together with the comments on it in the Quarterly Review, whosoever perused those partial extracts of facts, and the different stories which were adduced in corrobation of the main statement, would agree in this position, that Mr. Hudleston could not survive such a detail, if it were not brought forward for examination. When he said he could not survive such a detail, he meant that his fame, which was infinitely more valuable than life, could not survive it. Mr. Hudleston, it was true, might have remained a director; but, to every public man, posthumous fame was transcendently dear, and to that, had he not boldly stood forward, and courted and challenged inquiry, he must have given up every claim. If Col. Wilks's work, with its commentary, had gone forth, and been suffered to pass unnoticed, Mr. Hudleston could no longer have maintained that high and honourable rank in society which he had held for so many years. To the accusation brought against Mr. Hudleston, he (Mr. Jackson) would give a complete answer; an answer not founded on that gentleman's letter to the Court of Directors—for he would not invoke that document, although there an answer might be found, no, he would exculpate Mr. Hudleston by a reference to facts, and by the declaration of those who had given publicity to them. Well might his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) exclaim, in that court, after he had given Mr. Hudleston notice, through the agency of a mutual friend, that he meant to agitate the subject; well, indeed, might he exclaim, "This matter must be investigated " and explained, or else the honour of " your body will suffer!"

It was necessary that an investigation should take place; although, on the day when the circumstance was first named, Col. Wilks put into the hands of one of the executive body, a gallant officer (Col. Allan) whom he had the honour to call his friend, such a statement as was sufficient, if they had even stopped there, to place the transaction in its true point of view, and redeem Mr. Hudleston's character from obloquy. Here, perhaps, he would be allowed to say, that if there were one man to whom Mr. Hudleston and his family owed higher obligations than to another, that individual was his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), who had given him the opportunity of justifying himself in the eyes of his constituents and of the world. He felt considerable regret that it devolved on him to state Mr. Hudleston's case; for he well knew the virtuous industry with which his hon. friend had investigated the transaction, and followed it through all its tortuous bearings, in order that he might redeem the pledge he had originally given, when, in the face of the court, he stated, that if on examination he found the conduct of Mr. Hudleston had been such as to demand an acquittal, no man would stand forth with more chearful alacrity to proclaim his innocence to the great body of proprietors. Two circumstances here claimed his particular notice. He was sorry that the Quarterly Review did not analyse that part of Col. Wilks's work which related to Mr. Hudleston. He regretted it, because Col. Wilks had stated, in the first instance, matter of fact, and in the second, matter of inference, which however he had treated as matter of fact. Now, to every candid mind, it must appear plain, that all which was matter of inference should have been given to the world in its real character, as mere inference, and should not have been sent forth dignified with the title of decided fact. The inference stood as matter of absolute fact in Col. Wilks's book, and it was so dishonourable to the individual to whom it related, that if he had not manfully said, "I will face the accusation; I will demonstate its fallacy;" if he had not been able to clear up the circumstance, the proprietors must have had recourse to that high constitutional authority with which the law had invested them—an authority which, greatly to the honour of the executive body, they had rarely been called on to use—of saying to a director, sir, you must retire! He also greatly regretted that two hon. directors had treated the subject as they had done. The hon. chairman seemed to be of opinion that the statement was unworthy of notice, and appeared to treat the whole story as a fabrication, adding, that he had no doubt but Mr. Hudleston would prove it to be one, in proper time. The whole, Mr. J. said, was not a fabrication, and greater danger was always to be apprehended from the admixture of truth and error, than from the operation of complete falsehood. Another hon. director then in his eye (Mr. Grant), with the warmth of long established friendship towards Mr. Hudleston, had viewed the statement as a foul and malignant slander. It was not a malignant slander, for there were no facts in history better authenticated than some of those related by Col. Wilks; he therefore felt hurt that two such inferences should have been so hastily drawn. It was an undoubted fact, that Capt. Scott was desired, on the appearance of a gentleman on horseback, holding a white handkerchief, to come with his *patamar* near the shore, to receive communication, but for no other purpose. There the fact ended; and he would distinctly shew, that the statement in which it was asserted that the *patamar* was to approach near the shore for the purpose of conveying the commissioners from the scene of honour, was utterly fallacious. At the time when the subject was first mentioned in that court, when the hon. chairman treated the whole as a fabrication, (doubtless he had since been better informed) and when another hon. director looked at the statement as a malignant slander, it was but justice to Mr. Hudleston to observe, that he did not, as a weaker mind would perhaps have done, avail himself of that species of defence. He said, although thirty-four years had elapsed since the occurrence was said to have taken place, and he had but recently risen from the bed of sickness, that he had an indistinct recollection of means being resorted to for the purpose of opening a communication with a ship in Mangalore roads, by means of signals agreed upon by the commissioners. He could not, therefore, from the very beginning, be justly accused of having concealed one circumstance. From his high and honourable character, from his great weight in the court, he might doubtless have stifled the whole proceeding. But conscious innocence despises concealment; and, at the very outset, he admitted that he had an indistinct recollection of what Col. Wilks stated to be the fact, namely, the employment of a signal to facilitate a communication with a ship in the roads. But it was observable that this communication was sought to be effected for no base or unworthy purpose: and herein he took the liberty of censuring Col. Wilks and Gen. Dallas, if indeed he would be allowed to impute blame to such men, that they delivered themselves up, and gave complete cre-

dence, to the crude, rash, improper, and ill-founded assertion of Gen. Macleod, and called it an historical fact, drawn from grave official declaration. It was worthy of observation, that Gen. Macleod's official declaration, as it was called, was relied upon by Col. Wilks and Gen. Dallas, as their best and chief authority. The statement of the black menial servant was lost in the shade, when placed in competition with the *official declaration*. Even the conversation said to have been held with a servant of one of the commissioners a few days afterwards, shrank into insignificance, when Gen. Macleod's official declaration was mentioned. But, let not Col. Wilks's book be thought lightly of because this error had crept into it, for notwithstanding some passages in it were incorrect, it was still a work of no ordinary merit—the offspring of no ordinary mind! And, though the Quarterly Review had, in his opinion, forgotten the judge in the advocate, still justice had been done to the work by other, and by able hands. That Nestor of criticism, which had contributed more to fixing the standard of the British language, and to the circulation of knowledge throughout the British nation, than any other English work, he meant the Monthly Review, gave to Col. Wilks's book its almost unqualified eulogium—and no man whose production was praised in that review need feel uneasy as to his literary character! Gibbon had emulated the flow of Tacitus, and Col. Wilks had done well in aiming at the polished periods of Gibbon. He (Mr. J.) thought that writers of history increased their claims on public gratitude, when they clothed their works in language so attractive as to induce the perusal and study of the rising generation. Every hour of their existence, the interests and general affairs of India were more and more bursting on the faculties and intelligence of the English nation. In precisely the same ratio would Col. Wilks's work be more and more read; and so far would Mr. Hudleston's fame suffer, if the erroneous passage were not cleared up and corrected. Col. Wilks had himself, when the matter was first introduced, afforded a refutation of the charge against Mr. Hudleston. With honourable haste he had drawn up a statement, which he meant to send to the editor of the Quarterly Review, in answer to his critique. A copy of that document had been read in court, and he again called the attention of the proprietors to it. It was as follows:—"I should extremely regret the imputation of having stated of any gentleman, particularly of Sir Geo. Staunton, "that personal security in conducting the negociation was particularly the object of the plan. That it would be better for the commissioners to be in a state of freedom "on ship-board than of imprisonment on "shore is evident; and this circumstance "may account for their conduct." Thus all idea of an escape, as it had been termed, was at once negatived. An honourable removal, for the purpose of carrying on their mission more advantageously, was spoken of, as allowable, but an *escape* was not hinted at. Here was a gentleman, of great talents, and of tried experience, who distinctly declared, that no doubt could be entertained but that it would be evidently in furtherance of the negotiation, that those employed in it should be in a state of freedom on shipboard, rather than of duress on shore, if any measure of that kind appeared to be in contemplation. This was the opinion of Col. Wilks. What said Sir Thomas Dallas? He took an early opportunity, in a letter to the editor of the Asiatic Journal, to state his sentiments. In the number of that work for May 1818, Sir Thomas Dallas, after a narrative of the facts connected with the alleged escape, said "I then "thought, and I continue to think, that "the removal or escape (for in our situa-"tion they were the same) of the commis-"sioners, would have been perfectly justi-"fiable, if they thought the public service "could be forwarded by their embarka-"tion." Here (observed Mr. Jackson) it was admitted, that if the nature of the service demanded it, a removal would be perfectly justifiable. This was declared, after the reviewer had published, throughout the British dominions, that a base and unworthy attempt was imputed to two gentlemen of high character, which demanded a prompt explanation. The friends of Mr. Hudleston now wanted no speculative opinion on the subject. They had the evidence of a cool thinking witness, who allowed that the removal of the commissioners would be perfectly justifiable, if they conceived the business of the embassy would be forwarded by it. Sir Thomas Dallas went on to say—"and "I should have deemed it my duty, if "necessary, to cover their embarkation "with the sacrifice of the last man of "the little escort. I felt their distrust "of me to be unworthy, and the plan "to be absurd and impracticable, with-"out the concurrence of an officer of "common vigilance; but here my un-"favourable opinions rested, and still "rest. I should as soon have thought "of imputing fear to myself as to the "commissioners, and I adopt the ex-"planation given by Col. Wilks as a true "transcript of the impressions which "appeared to influence both of us, when "the narrative in question was commit-"ted to paper." Sir Thomas appeared to be hurt at what he called "the distrust" of the commissioners. He was, at

the time, a young lieutenant, and it was not surprising that his feelings were acute, as those of military men usually were. At the same time, considering the high character which the commissioners filled, reflecting on their time of life, and the importance of the business entrusted to their direction, it could not excite astonishment that they did not think it necessary to disclose their plans to him. But the strongest point in Sir Thomas Dallas's letter was his declaration, that he considered the plan "absurd, because impracticable." This at once set the question at rest, by placing the court in this predicament, either they must believe that the black servant was telling Sir Thomas that which they are exceeding clever at, a fine, wellspun, artificial story, which would give a certain degree of weight and *eclat* to himself; or else that two gentlemen, selected for their experience, acuteness and talent, to discuss the terms of a peace with the ministers of another state, had acted in a way inconsistent with common sense! Whether would they be contented to believe, that these two persons, thus highly gifted and endowed, had agreed on a plan which Sir Thomas Dallas treated as "absurd and impracticable," or that this black fellow was telling a tissue of lies to ingratiate himself with his master? He had no doubt which way the opinion of the court would lean, when, on one side, there was the story of a cunning native servant, opposed on the other by the decided negative of an honourable man, supported as it was by so many potent circumstances. In Sir Thos. Dallas's second statement, published in the Asiatic Journal, he said:—"I may, at the close of my "narrative, have adopted the same term "("escape"), instead of saying, as I "think Sir G. Staunton did say, that I "might rely on it that no commissioner "would leave the court without my knowledge."—Mr. Jackson said he would now endeavour to draw the attention of the proprietors more particularly to the official statement of Gen. Macleod, on which so much appeared to depend, and on which Col. Wilks and Sir Thos. Dallas so implicitly relied. Sir Thos. Dallas referred to the story of the handkerchief as one which rested on the best authority, since it was founded on the *official statement* of Gen. Macleod; and Col. Wilks calls on his readers to mark how he is fortified by Gen. Macleod's *official statement*. Col. Wilks, in defending his conduct, expressly says, "That there was an idea entertained of making an escape is confirmed by Gen. Macleod;" and, speaking of the story of the white handkerchief, he observed, "if a circumstance thus "stated, resting, as it does, on an *official* "communication, be not a matter of historical fact, I know not where historical "fact is to be found." Now he (Mr. Jackson) thought, that, in a second edition, Col. Wilks would not consider a page or two wholly thrown away in drawing a distinction between what was and what was not matter of historical record. He had a right to state, as an historical fact, that a letter was sent to the government of Bombay, with respect to the conduct of the commissioners. But when he took up the wild assertion of Gen. Macleod in his letter to the Bombay government, and treated that assertion as an historical fact, he manifestly acted wrong. He should have said, "so far as matter of record, and the opinion of Gen. Macleod on this point is so and so. It is my duty however, as an historian, to remind you of the questionable medium through which Gen. Macleod procured this statement. I cannot, as an historian, say, that the deduction of Gen. Macleod is a fair one. It is only for me to declare, that it was his deduction." They were bound, he conceived, in considering that deduction, to recollect what were the feelings of officers at that unpleasant and unfortunate time. It was hardly possible for the high and generous feelings of military men—those feelings which they possessed in so eminent a degree—to be more cruelly assailed than they had been, for some time before, by the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun. They knew of his perfidy in starving out the garrison of Cannanore; they knew that when he was conducting the commissioners to his camp, he took the most unfrequented and circuitous route, that he might succeed in starving out that garrison, before the commissioners could arrive. The military had received various insults from him, and they could not but feel that the general tenor of his proceedings was offensive. Gentlemen must be aware, that the feelings of officers were exceedingly acute. It was not difficult to excite their indignation. Many of those employed at that time were extremely young, and probably might think that the commissioners were pusillanimous in submitting to what they might deem a degradation; without reflecting that those commissioners probably only bowed for a season, as greater men had been obliged to do at a later period, in order to make success more decidedly secure. Grave and calculating men would attribute the conduct of the commissioners to this cause, but young and ardent soldiers would view it through a different medium. The letter from General Macleod was extracted from the consultations of the Bombay government marked No. I. In this he said, "on the 8th I ar"rived in Mangalore roads, and pro"cured from Capt. Scott a correspon"dence between him and the commis-

"sioners, marked No. II." In speaking of this correspondence, General Macleod expressed himself in these terms:—"I "have to notice that the adventure of the "white handkerchief was an intended es- "cape of the commissioners from Tippoo, "leaving behind them their baggage, reti- "nue, &c."—deserting the first commissioner, Mr. Sadlier, who was to be left to his fate. Strange to say, however, this very letter from the commissioners to Capt Scott, which had for its object, as it was alleged, the making a victim of the first commissioner, the subjecting him to immolation, unless at a moment's warning he agreed to accompany his two colleagues on board; yes, this very letter was signed by Mr. Sadlier, signed by the identical individual whom the history declared it was intended to sacrifice! It was extremely remarkable, that the historian, depending on this statement of Gen. Macleod, who imputed to two of the commissioners a plan for meanly escaping, did not notice, as he should have done, the important fact, that the letter addressed to Capt. Scott was signed by the very man who it was declared was to be abandoned to an ignominious fate, and who is thus curiously introduced as settling the signal for his own murder, and for the escape of his two brother commissioners! This letter proved that the story was ridiculous in itself; not to speak, in the words of Sir Thos. Dallas, of its absurdity and impracticability. If they were to go no farther, if they were to examine this peculiar circumstance, they must acquit Mr. Hudleston, and declare that his character stood unsullied before them, and that he had lost no particle of his honour. But his case, powerful as it was, did not rest here; he denied altogether that it was ever in the contemplation of the commissioners even to remove from Mangalore, and his denial was strongly supported by evidence. His journal proved, that at the very time when he was said to have been overcome by his fears, when he was described as laying a plan for an inglorious escape, he was, day by day, occupied in drawing up the treaty which was ultimately signed by Tippoo. He had drawn and had at that moment in his possession the clause which he well knew would at once settle the pacification, whenever the commissioners thought proper to propose it. It was agreed to by Tippoo, as he would shew, at or about the very period when some of the transactions noticed in the narrative, which imputed an attempt to escape to two of the commissioners, were in progress. This also it was necessary to notice, because it strongly contradicted another part of the story, that the conduct of Tippoo towards the commissioners had been rude and threatening; on the contrary, during the whole of the negociation, had been extremely polite; he regularly came into the *durbar* tent, when the business of the day was concluded, and paid his compliments to the commissioners in a very kind and apparently sincere manner. He was, however, in the history, described as having behaved in a very different way; in such a way, indeed, that no man invested with the high character of a British plenipotentiary could without dishonour submit to. Mr. Hudleston had not, however, compromised the dignity of his situation. Neither he nor his colleagues were treated with disrespect; and they were not, of course, called on to manifest resentment. But another shameful circumstance was related of them—and, were it true, it would indeed reflect disgrace on them: he alluded to the story of *the gibbets*. In touching on this part of the business, it was really worthy of remark to observe by what means the most fantastical and unfounded statements sometimes got to the ear of men in high authority, and with what strange credulity they unfortunately gave up their minds to them, without investigation, and without reflection. This story of the gibbets arose merely from the circumstance of Tippoo having some time before suppressed a most dangerous mutiny in his camp, in the course of which, he had found it necessary to execute several officers of considerable rank and these gibbets were left standing, *in terrorem*, as a warning to any disaffected persons who might still remain in his service. They were in that situation long before the commissioners arrived, although it would appear, from Colonel Wilks's statement, that they were erected on purpose to terrify the commissioners. Captain Scott, who was lying in Mangalore roads at the time, made the same fallacious report. He could, from his ship, observe the gibbets on an elevated piece of ground, and he might have supposed that they were much nearer the commissioners' tents than they really were, for he had no certain means of judging. But how stood the fact? The place where the commissioners encamped was selected by their own quartermaster. The gibbets were not offensively near their encampment, and they did not deem it necessary to remonstrate about them. The conversation, however, of a valet or other servant of Sir G. Staunton's on this subject, found its way into Gen. Macleod's "official declaration," and also formed a part of what Captain Scott called his correspondence with the Bombay government. The government of Bombay, without inquiring sufficiently into the truth of the story, gave themselves up to it, and received mere assertion for

proof. They sent the statement to Bengal, where, with as little inquiry, it was adopted. At this period their Indian affairs were at the lowest ebb. From one end to the other of their territories, acrimonious and personal feeling, great pecuniary distress, and almost universal discontent and dissatisfaction, prevailed. The government of Bombay urge the commissioners to hasten peace, by a deplorable picture of the distress of their presidency. "A debt," say they, "of more "than 220 lacks of rupees unprovided "for, our southern army without stores "and without cattle, our officers and "troops deeply in arrear, our treasury "empty, and to crown all, the shroffs at "Surat peremptorily refusing to advance "more money until the Bengal drafts are "discharged." The situation of Madras, as described by Lord Macartney in his dispatches to the Directors, is equally alarming: "A desolated country me-"nacing famine—an empty treasury—"exhausted credit—a heavy establish-"ment—dubious resources, and univer-"sal distress, all conspire at this mo-"ment to render ANY peace desirable "which can be preserved inviolate, and "leave our former possessions and de-"fences entire." So unhappy, indeed, was the state of their affairs, that the legislature took up the subject; and the bill of Mr. Fox, and afterwards that of Mr. Pitt, were brought into parliament. It was at this very time, when Madras was in a manner at war with Bengal, and Bombay at variance with both, that this erroneous statement, which had created so great a sensation, was made. The servant alluded to said something of it in answer to interrogatories put to him. Capt. Scott imparted the intelligence to Gen. Macleod, and he informed the Bombay government of it, by whom it was sent to Bengal. The government of Bengal, as if eager to seize on any subject of crimination, immediately charged it as a fact disgracefully passed over by the government of Madras, where at last it received its awful refutation and rebuke from that great and honourable man Lord Macartney, who, in a dispatch which had ever since ranked high as a state paper, had developed the whole history of this gross and unfounded calumny. So ably was that paper drawn up, that Sir John Macpherson, the second in council, alluding to the original story, and to the castigation which it received, observed—"we fired a paper bullet with a pop-gun, "but you returned it with a cannon "ball!" That Lord Macartney, who repelled the story with considerable indignation, was a high and honourable character, could not be doubted. The vote of that court, thanking him for his various services, while it applauded his integrity, placed that fact beyond the possibility of dispute. But to return to Captain Scott's correspondence with the commissioners. It was stated, without much consideration, that when settled signals were agreed on it was evident that an attempt to escape was in contemplation. But gentlemen ought to look a little farther, and they would find matter which entirely negatived any such deduction. Capt. Scott was distinctly informed what he was to do in case the negociation was interrupted or broken off. What course was to be pursued, if the treaty were broken off? Was Capt. Scott to afford, on board his vessel, a refuge to the commissioners? Quite the reverse. The commissioners determined to live and die with the escort, while Capt. Scott was by their orders to sail with all speed for Bombay. Capt. Scott, however, in his letter to the government of Bombay, was pleased to overlook this important fact. He there said, "the pub-"lic correspondence I had the honour "of keeping up with the commissioners "you shall immediately receive, but my "private opinion is, that peace will not be "concluded. Tippoo's conduct and beha-"viour to the commission are such, that I "cannot suppose he intends to make a "peace unless on terms disgraceful to the "English nation." This letter was written on the 10th of March, though on the 9th, the very day before, Capt. Scott was directed by the commissioners to prepare his guns for a general salute, on account of the signature of the treaty of peace, which was concluded on the day following. Yet this man, knowing that the terms of the peace were completely settled, notice having been given to him to prepare for a *feu de joie*, orders having been also issued for the purchase of as many watches and trinkets as could be procured from the tradingships, for the purpose of making presents on the occasion; still, with a knowledge of all those facts, he dared to write this letter, in which he stated it to be his opinion that Tippoo would not conclude a peace, except, as he expressed it, "on terms disgraceful to the En-"glish nation!" The peace, however, which the commissioners concluded, was *not* a dishonourable one. It was hailed as a most happy, as a most fortunate event. Thanks were voted to the government of Bengal and to Lord Macartney, on the occasion. The East-India Company marked the high sense they entertained of Sir George Staunton's services, by voting him £500 a year, payable from the day of his signing the treaty. Yet Capt. Scott took upon himself to say, that Tippoo would not conclude any peace with the English, unless upon terms dishonourable to the national

character; and he had also thought proper to state, that "the commissioners were exceedingly concerned for their personal safety," an assertion which he had no just ground for making. This very man, who was directed to sail immediately for Bombay, and to leave the commissioners to their fate, the moment the treaty was broken off, accused them of meanly consulting their personal safety in preference to the performance of a great public duty. "I am not," said he, "surprised at their apprehensions. "They are prisoners in every sense of "the word. A gallows is placed be"fore every commissioner's tent fur"nished with all the apparatus for "immediate service. A few days ago, "Tippoo, who thought Mr. Sadlier more "favourable to him than the other com"missioners, ordered the cross-beams "to be removed from the gallows "which was placed before his tent. He "evidently trifles with the commission"ers, his object being to obtain delay." Here was Capt. Scott, the captain of a trading ship lying in the roads, professing that he knew Tippoo's intention, while these three gentlemen, skilled in Indian diplomacy, remarkable for acuteness of intellect and correctness of penetration, were unable to fathom it. His story, however, was, as he had before observed, transmitted to Bombay; thence it was sent to Bengal; and, finally, it was dispatched to Madras.—The last document with which he meant to trouble the proprietors, was an extract from the letter addressed by the government of Madras to the governor-general and council at Bengal in answer to a representation made by them, in which it was stated "that the three commissioners "were treated by the Naboh Tippoo Sul"taun with indignity and insult, even to "the erecting three gibbets before their "tent doors, and that hints were now "and then given that those gibbets might "be used." The answer to this statement was a very severe letter to those who had given credence to it, censuring them strongly for having adopted a story which was supported by no better authority than that of this sea captain, who had taken upon himself, without any shadow of proof, to state that gibbets were erected before the tents of the commissioners, and that the cross-beams had been removed from one of them, in compliment to Mr. Sadlier. This document was signed by Lord Macartney; of whom he would say no more, at this moment, but that, in the vote of thanks which the court had given to him, for his upright and able conduct, the language of eulogium which was made use of could not possibly be exceeded. The Company applauded him for his great talents; those talents, which, to conduct public affairs well, a governor ought to possess. But they went farther. They praised him for his unwearied zeal and his extreme disinterestedness; for that, from the moment he went abroad, he had set an example of self-denial which was held up to the imitation of the entire service. Such was the man who signed this letter; and he left it to the proprietors to judge whether he would have put his name to it, if he were not convinced that the commissioners had been aspersed. The next signature, and it was one of no mean importance, was that of the very man, of Mr. Sadlier, who, it was alleged, was to be left to his fate. He declared, that the whole statement, with respect to the gibbets, and to indignities which were said to have been offered to the commissioners, was utterly groundless. The letter concluded with the following emphatic words: "The demand made by our commis"sioners for the subjects of the Car"natic was followed by a demand upon "them for the subjects of Tippoo, and "particularly *that* of Hyat Beg, of Be"danon; and when, in answer to it, "the sacred attachment of the Company "to the rights of hospitality claimed by "Hyat Beg was declared to be inviolable, "the ministers of Tippoo were ready "with their reply, and instanced *Ra*"*gabah*, to whom those rights had most "solemnly been pledged, and who, how"ever, though not formally, was "asserted to have been virtually de"livered to his enemies, by the obliga"tion to which the Company was sub"jected by the Mahratta treaty, to put "him out of their protection. The re"cent and violent death of Ragabah rea"dily called this precedent to the me"mory of Tippoo's ministers. But our "commissioners did not suffer it to ope"rate upon them; nor is it mentioned "now, but in testimony of their dispo"sition to resist any attempt to reflect "dishonour or indignity on the Compa"ny, *and to satisfy you how little dis*"*posed they would have been to have* "*borne in silence the insult reported to* "*have been offered by Tippoo, in erect*"*ing gibbets before their tent-doors,* "*with hints that those gibbets might be* "*used. The report, however, is* UTTER"LY FALSE; *no gibbets were erected* "*before their tent-doors, or in* THEIR "CAMP; *none were ever erected in their* "*sight after they had encamped.* There "were several gibbets in the neighbour"hood of Mangalore, on which divers "malefactors, or persons who had plot"ted against Tippoo, had been executed. "These gibbets being upon an elevated "spot must be seen for several miles "round Mangalore, and were in sight of "the fort and of Tippoo's camp, as well

"as of the camp of our commissioners, "whose encampment, indeed, was *upon* "*a spot of their own choice, and no gib-* "*bet was erected upon it, or even ap-* "*proached to it. Our commissioners* "*complained of no inattention that could* "*affect the Company or the negociation.* "They frequently expostulated on the "difficulty of communicating with the "Company's vessels in the road of Man-"galore; that difficulty produced a *momen-* "*tary attention to* SILLY CONJECTURES "*and* LOW REPORTS concerning the situa-"tion of the commissioners. In this state "of doubt, the letters were written which "you received on the subject; but, after "the communication was free, upon the "conclusion of the treaty, the opportunity "of genuine and full intelligence from "the commissioners themselves, *pre-* "*cludes all excuses for catching and re-* "*peating* LOOSE *and* IMPROBABLE TALES; "*and when such tales are brought for-* "*ward under the colour of public duty,* "*in order to throw reproaches where* "*truth throws none, the impropriety of* "*the measures and of the motives is* "*equally glaring.*"—(*Hear, hear!*)

Could he (Mr. Jackson) say more than this for Mr. Hudleston? Could he advance more powerful testimony in his favour, than what Lord Macartney and the whole council of Madras stated in this letter? Did he ask too much, under these circumstances, when Col. Wilks and Sir Thos. Dallas had acquitted him of all blame, when he proposed for their adoption, a vote that would sooth and solace the wounded feelings of their honorable friend,—(*Hear! hear!*)—that would calm the agitation of the present hour, and preserve his posthumous fame?—(*Hear! hear!*)—that would not be confined to this country, but be widely disseminated throughout their eastern colonies?—(*Hear! hear!*) A vote, which would prove to the world, that they still felt for this calumniated gentleman the same regard and respect which they had ever done—and would shew that he stood before his constituents in a state of undiminished confidence!—(*Hear! hear!*) Mr. Hudleston seemed indeed to complain that he had experienced some degree of neglect—that his services had not been properly estimated—but let him console himself with this reflection, that however the executive body might have dealt with him, the proprietors, who, thirteen or fourteen years ago, had adopted him as one of their high functionaries, had not been insensible to his merits. Raised on this pedestal, he might smile at the surges which lashed its base. While that court acted as the asserters of his honour, and continued to administer to him the healing balm of their confidence and their friendship, he and every man so protected might treat with perfect indifference all attempts, whether originating in error or malevolence, to cast a stain upon his character.—(*Loud cheering.*)

Mr. Jackson then moved—"Resolved, that this court having duly considered a letter from John Hudleston, Esq. one of the directors of this Company, dated the 31st of May last, with the documents accompanying the same, are of opinion, that Mr. Hudleston is fully entitled to a continuation of that confidence which the proprietors have so long placed in him."

Mr. *Hume*, after a short pause, rose to address the court. Not perceiving any person about to present himself to the chair, he took that opportunity to second the proposition of his learned friend; and he trusted the court would indulge him while he briefly stated his sentiments. After the very able and eloquent speech which they had just heard, every person must feel with him, that Mr. Hudleston was most fortunate in having his cause submitted to the proprietors, by so excellent an advocate. He was perfectly satisfied with what his learned friend had so ably done, it was an act of justice and of duty. He should say little on the subject, for he felt that he could not add one tittle to the speech of his learned friend; and he congratulated the court, as well as Mr. Hudleston, on the subject having been brought before them so much better than he could have introduced it. Before he sat down, he would state, in a few words, the motive which urged him originally to agitate this question. He would do so, because some individuals might think that he was actuated by feelings very different from those which really impelled him to introduce the subject to their notice. It was a transaction which, as it appeared to him, demanded investigation, though some persons thought and had declared there was no necessity for investigating it. His ideas of public character and honour were however very different. Some there were, perhaps, who, however high their situation, might be content with a very small degree of that honour which public men in general so highly prized. He was not one of these, and therefore he disliked every thing that when challenged bore the appearance of mystery and concealment. Having seen, in a recent publication, a charge, as serious as well could be, against Mr. Hudleston and Sir George Staunton, in which it was averred that they, being employed as commissioners to negociate a peace with Tippoo, had descended to the meanness of planning a dishonourable escape from the honourable situation in which they were placed; not only that, but accusing them with the intention of abandoning to their fate a great portion of those persons who formed their suite

and escort—his feelings were not so lightly affected by it as to suffer him to pass over the narrative in silence. He did not view the transaction in the same trivial light which some other gentlemen had done, which the hon. chairman had done. The narrative was as widely spread as the publication in which it appeared was circulated. It was generally known to Indian readers, and he was sure every individual who understood the nature of the charge, who recollected its importance to the individual accused, and its interest to them as proprietors, would feel, that in bringing it publicly forward he did no injury to Mr. Hudleston, and had not acted in any way inconsistent with justice, candour, and propriety. He was not friendly to mystery in any transaction. A good deed would always bear the light; innocence courted enquiry, guilt alone sought concealment. If an attempt were made to screen an act from investigation, suspicion would haunt the minds of those who were aware of the circumstance, and that man, be he whom he might, was injudicious, who thought to huddle up or to conceal either his own deeds or the deeds of others, when once they were suspected. Mr. Hudleston was a public character, filling a most important and honorable situation. Purity of character was most dear to them, as a public body, and the functions which Mr. Hudleston was called on to perform ought never to be entrusted to any but the most honourable men. In what point of view, then, would the world at large consider the proprietors, if they attempted to hush up, instead of investigating, any complaint that was gravely and very publicly made against one of their executive body? Impelled by this feeling, and by this alone, he brought the subject forward. He deplored exceedingly the course that was originally taken by the late and present chairs to crush enquiry: but such must ever be the case, such disagreeable results must always follow, when fair and liberal treatment was not extended to those who were acting from a sense of public duty. Had he been allowed, by the courtesy of the assembly, when he first brought the question forward, to state his view and object (which he could have done in a few minutes), much inconvenience would have been avoided. Instead of that, two, three, or four gentlemen were allowed by the chairman to make long speeches against him, before he, who introduced the subject, had an opportunity of declaring his sentiments. He looked upon such partial conduct as little and contemptible, and he conceived the attempt to hush inquiry into a man's character, however good and excellent it might be, was exceedingly foolish. Had he been allowed to speak for a few minutes more, he would have received that answer from Mr. Hudleston which he at length gave; but the speeches and conversation which occurred on that occasion rendered a more formal proceeding necessary. But for this interruption, of which he had reason to complain, Mr. Hudleston would have been saved many hours of uneasiness; he would have been spared many of those unpleasant sensations, which every man, conscious of the purity of his honour and character, conscious of his innocence and integrity, must feel, when improper and base conduct was imputed to him. He was sorry that the unfair treatment he (Mr. Hume) had experienced, had occasioned so much uneasiness to Mr. Hudleston. He was happy, however, that that gentleman did not attempt to compromise the matter. He had not sought concealment. No—he boldly met the charge, the moment it was stated, and he applauded him for his manly and intrepid conduct. He was rejoiced to hear the statement made by Mr. Hudleston, when the subject was first brought under their notice, and he (Mr. H.) expressly declared at that time, "If you, sir, bring documents before the court, and shew that the transaction in question will bear explanation and justification, no man in the British dominions will be more ready than myself to declare my conviction of your innocence." The hon. director had done so, and he, after the most minute enquiry, was happy that the present opportunity enabled him to declare that his explanation was most satisfactory. Sure he was, that the two honourable military men (Col. Wilks and Sir T. Dallas) who had unwillingly brought him before the public regretted that they had done so. But, however that part of the history which related to Mr. Hudleston might be arraigned, it was so very small a portion, that it did not by any means affect the general character of the work. It was a book of very great merit, of considerable difficulty, as any history of India was. And here he wished to notice a point of the utmost importance, a point that shewed the danger which arose from concealment, namely, that the whole of this unpleasant occurrence originated in mystery, which should ever, and under all circumstances, be studiously avoided. Every attempt to derive security by hushing up circumstances and imposing silence, would, in the end, return with double mischief on the heads of those who supported such a system. If the transaction in question had not been marked by a mysterious secrecy, Col. Wilks would not, he has told us, have been called on to notice it. He knew the difficulty there was in searching for records and drawing a history from them, and knowing it, he acquitted him entirely of

having fallen into a wilful misrepresentation. The fact was, he had not, in the first instance, the documents from Madras, which had since been produced. When he stated this, however, he meant not to undervalue Col. Wilks' history, which he viewed as a very able work. The public ought to thank every man who writes on India. Both Col. Wilks and Mr. Hudleston had a right to rejoice in the discussion of this subject. The former had now an opportunity to correct an error, while the latter was enabled to rescue his character from censure. Still, however, he must again observe, that the whole business arose out of mystery. He was induced to call it *mystery*, and he wished to draw the attention of the court to the subject of *mystery* and secrecy in public transactions, for this reason:—all the attempts he had recently made to procure information in that house, on matter of general interest to the proprietors, (with respect, for instance, to the expense of education in India,) had been fruitless. He conceived that he was warranted and called on, by a due regard to the interests of the Company, to proclaim to that court, and to the nation at large, that the proprietors were highly aggrieved, in consequence of information having been refused by the chairman and the committee of correspondence, when they were applied to for that purpose. He wished to learn the expense of the colleges of Calcutta and Madras; he desired information on some other points of greater importance, but he was refused the inspection of documents. The hon. chairman had determined that every thing in the India-house should remain secret if he could keep them so. Was it surprising that he should seek for such information, when he found that the seminary at Addiscombe cost the Company £16,800 instead of £8,100, in the last year? He was anxious to ascertain if a corresponding increase of expense had taken place in the colleges at Madras and Bengal; but the chairman had said this shall remain a secret. What was the gross expense of the Company's scholastic institutions in the last year? not less than £59,000. This was the more worthy of remark, because, when Marquis Wellesley proposed a scheme of education which would cost £49,000 per annum, every body was astonished, and the directors, almost with one accord, exclaimed, "monstrous!" and now the amount was so great, and that information was asked for, it was refused! These increased expenses all grew out of *mystery*, and he had no doubt that more mischief would yet be produced by it. He might be wrong; but, he believed, others thought with him, that limited consideration and inquiry would not do. He would not say, that all their affairs should be exposed to the public, he would oppose such a general proposition, but was there no distinction between a limited demand for documents, and a sweeping request for information on the whole of the Company's affairs? What harm could arise from the truth being known? but much harm would from a course of secrecy. If they examined their charter, it would be found that the proprietors had a right to be informed of the manner in which their pecuniary concerns were going on. Of course he did not seek to dive into their political affairs, or to call for information from the disclosure of which any mischief could be apprehended. But the fact was, that he found himself shut out from every office in the East-India House. Documents which were formerly open to him, which, by right, ought to be communicated to any of the proprietors who called for them, were now withheld. He could not account for such conduct, since he hoped he had not, in any instance, misused the information he had obtained.—*(Hear, hear!)*—He had never asked for documents for any other purpose but to lay before the proprietors a statement of facts, which his time and habits enabled him to collect. Bad deeds bear not the light; and secrecy was the order of the day under the present chairman. In being refused access to the sources of official information, he felt that he was exceedingly ill-treated: a search for truth had been his object, and if he was wrong they could always correct him—but this they had never been able to do. With respect to the business of the day, there was one point which would afford him very great satisfaction, and which would doubtless be highly consolatory to Mr. Hudleston. The resolution now submitted to their approbation, which placed the character of Mr. Hudleston above suspicion, would, he confidently anticipated, be agreed to unanimously. He was anxious, in delivering his sentiments, that his motives on this, and indeed on every occasion, should stand fairly before the court. If he were conscious that he could do an act, public or private, in or out of that court, hurtful to the character of any individual, he would be ashamed of himself, and would hide his head in obscurity; he therefore felt most severely, when an hon. director (Mr. Grant), who was now extremely busy, and not attending perhaps to what he said, imputed malignity of motive to him. He (Mr. Hume) then said nothing, but he felt a great deal. He always wished justice to be done to every person, and he was grieved to reflect, that he had been obliged for six months to submit to this charge of malignity. Such a feeling never entered his breast.

It was impossible that he could harbour such a sentiment in this instance. Malignity arose from revenge or self-interest. Mr. Hudleston he never spoke to but once; of Col. Wilks he knew nothing; Sir Thos. Dallas he had seen and conversed with, and respected him for what he knew. The good or bad character of *either of them* could not benefit him; he could not, therefore, have any interest in injuring any of these persons; and he hoped, after what he had stated, that he would be acquitted of entertaining any such base design. He concurred in all that fell from his learned friend in the course of his able speech, and having said that, he trusted the proprietors would believe that he had not brought forward this subject from any improper motive. His object was, to enable Mr. Hudleston to acquit himself of an accusation, which, if he had not boldly repelled, would have followed him to the grave, weighed down by the most galling ignominy. The finger of scorn would have pointed at him, if he had suffered a charge like this, which was circulated in all quarters, to pass without answer or observation. He was satisfied that the accusation had been completely repelled, and he was equally satisfied, that, in directing the notice of the proprietors to it, he had merely, as a proprietor, performed a duty to the court. He would never be deterred by any attempts made to put him down from speaking his mind in that court, whenever it was necessary. With this sentiment he would sit down, thanking the court for their patient attention to his observations, which in a great degree were rather personal to himself than strictly connected with the subject under discussion.

Mr. *Grant*—"The hon. gentleman has stated, that I attributed malignity to him. Now, I have not only no recollection of having ascribed such a motive to him, but there never was in my mind any feeling that could justify a thought that I had thrown out such an imputation."

Mr. *Hume*—"I understood so at the time, and I also read it in a speech which was published, and which was stated to have been delivered by the hon. director."

Mr. *Grant*—"Then I am more fortified in the opinion that I never threw out such an idea."

The *Chairman*—"I wish to say one word with respect to the *mystery*, with the encouragement of which the hon. proprietor has accused the Court of Directors. The mystery, as he calls it, is, in fact, the creature of his own imagination. There is no mystery in the Court of Directors; their acts called for none. As to the business now before the court, I beg to remark, that the conduct of the hon. gentleman, when he brought forward the question, in the first instance, appeared to every other person to savour, in some degree, of unfavourableness towards Mr. Hudleston; I now congratulate the proprietors on the total change of feelings which the hon. gentleman has evinced. He has charged us with mysterious proceedings; but I must tell the hon. gentleman that the directors are not a mysterious body, but are always ready to make known whatever is useful to the general interest of the Company. The hon. gentleman complained that he had been refused documents; now, the variety of his requisitions was such, that, in order to accommodate him, it would be necessary to employ a few more clerks. His pursuits were of the most multifarious description. One day he was demanding documents of one description, and the next he was calling for others of a quite different description. Within the last three weeks (the hon. gentleman, was, I believe, in the country for some time before, and, therefore, the directors had no applications from him) he had called for three different papers.—(Mr. Hume said "four.") I only know of three. First, he wanted some information about the appointment of an apothecary-general. As the hon. gentleman commenced his career in the medical line in India, he was strictly correct in calling for documents on medical subjects. The directors would have given him any information in their power on this point, but unfortunately they had none. On another day he came forward, and requested to know what changes had been made in the judicial establishments for the administration of justice in India, and the state of the courts with respect to arrears of suits since 1808. The hon. gentleman's request was couched in this manner; "I will be obliged to you to allow me to peruse those documents: I am aware that I have no right to ask for them, but I hope you will have no objection to my request. If it be granted, I will attend (to save trouble) in any room in the India House." I submitted this request to the committee, and they did not see the necessity of laying those voluminous documents, which did not come within his own original pursuits, before the hon. gentleman: they conceived such an application might as well be discouraged. Another application, of a very peculiar nature, was also refused, and I believe the court will unanimously approve of that refusal. The application was as follows: "Mr. Hume will be obliged to "Mr. Hudson (the clerk of the college committee) to inquire whether he "will be allowed the perusal of the "monthly reports referred to in the col-"lege council reports." These monthly reports are drawn up to give the Directors an insight into the diligence, the proficiency, and the general qualifications

of the young men in the college. They are meant to enable the Directors to give information to the parents of the young men, to correct any faults they might fall into, and to encourage those who conducted themselves properly. Whether it would be right to suffer any individual, not a member of the Court of Directors, to read the history of the private transactions of the college, I leave to the good sense of the proprietors.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Now the mystery is out. The whole mystery is before the court, and the hon. gentleman is welcome to make the most of it. I deny that the directors are at all mysterious; they are ready to give every useful species of information, but they would not encourage an inquisitive or inquisitorial disposition."

Mr. Hume rose; but gave way to Mr. *S. Dixon*, who spoke to order. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume), when he adverted to mystery, departed entirely from the question before the court, and could not be heard again on that subject.

Mr. *Hume* contended that he was perfectly in order. The whole of the question under discussion had its rise in mystery; he was therefore correct in calling the attention of the court to that subject. The hon. chairman had congratulated the court that he (Mr. Hume) had changed his sentiments. This he denied, but begged to refer the chairman to his own words on a former day, and it would then appear *who had changed their sentiments*. As the hon. chairman had stated a part of his applications, in justice and in candour to him he ought to have declared the whole, and the grounds on which they were made. The hon. chairman began in a sarcastic manner, by saying that one of these applications was fair and correct, because it was connected with the pursuit of his *early life*. Did the hon. chairman think he was ashamed to say that he was bred a physician? He went out to India as a physician, and was undoubtedly attached to the medical service. He deprecated personalities at all times, and thought the hon. chairman might have spared himself professional reflections. He would give the hon. chairman the benefit of the comparison, and leave it to the court to judge between them; between his profession of a silk twister, and that of a physician; (*Hear, hear!*) and were every person kept in the department with which he was originally connected, many gentlemen in that court would be telling a very different story at the present moment. His request was, that he might be allowed to see the correspondence between the Governor general and the medical board at Bengal, respecting the appointment of apothecary-general. Why did he make that request? because papers had been sent to him from Calcutta, in which it was stated that a gross deviation from good practice and rule had taken place in the appointment of apothecary-general. So far from wishing improperly to expose the Company's affairs, he asked merely to see, in private, the two letters to which his attention was pointed. Mr. Campbell had filled for many years the office of apothecary-general, which was one of the most important situations in their service. All the medical stores were placed under the superintendence of this officer, whose undivided attention was necessary to the proper performance of his duties. Mr. Campbell died two years ago; and a rumour was immediately spread abroad, that it was intended to appoint a person to the situation whose time was wholly occupied with his private pursuits. The medical board ventured to address an humble letter to the governor-general in council, expressing a hope, as this was a place of great importance, that such an individual would be selected to fill it as would perform the duties of it properly. Their information was not unfounded. In a few days a person was appointed who had the first private practice as a physician in Calcutta, and every hour of the day occupied; and the medical board, for their interference, received a most severe, and he must say unjust reprimand. Now, if transactions of this kind were not to be inquired into, the Company could not go on prosperously. If the directors did not chose to give the necessary information, perhaps he could procure it from some other quarter; but the hon. chairman had no right to allude to his profession.

The *Chairman*. "If the hon. gentleman thinks that I could mean any thing derogatory to his character, or to that of any other individual, he is mistaken. I intended not to cast any imputation on his profession. It is an honourable and a learned one; and mankind derive the greatest benefit from it. I certainly said, that one of the documents was congenial with his early pursuits, but I did not mean any thing offensive. The hon. gentleman cannot give any other interpretation but the plain and direct one to my words. I think it honourable to him that he was bred to a profession which enables its members to do so much good."

Mr. *Elphinstone*, to order. "For the last half hour the business before the court has been entirely neglected; nothing but personal feeling and personal observation has been attended to during that time. Let the existing question be first decided, and the hon. gentleman may then bring forward any proposition he pleases."

Mr. *Hume* said, he was accused of having asked for papers unnecessarily: it was not so, he had good reason for wh-

he demanded. He had read, in one of the late reports laid before the court in September last, that the chairman, speaking of the East-India college, said "*that the recent term had been distinguished by outrages of a peculiar description.*" When this was the case, and the monthly reports referred to for information in the half-yearly report laid before the proprietors, was it not fair to ask what were the *outrages of a peculiar description* which had drawn from the chairman so strong a condemnation. He asked to see these reports and no more—he had been refused, and he thought he had cause to complain at such refusal, which he must at the least call *little* from so *great* a body.

Mr. *R. Twining* said, he felt a considerable degree of anxiety to address the court on this occasion, not on account of the importance of any thing he had to say, but because his feelings were warmly interested in the happiness and prosperity of Mr. Hudleston. He was most anxious that the debate should proceed regularly, and he regretted exceedingly that it had deviated from the business which they were specially assembled to consider. Mr. Hudleston was the long-tried and intimate friend of one whom he (Mr. Twining) was bound by the ties of nature to respect and revere: he alluded to his father. It was not therefore to be wondered at that he was greatly interested in every thing that concerned Mr. Hudleston's honour and character. He was convinced, when the subject was first noticed, that his hon. friend would fully vindicate his character to the world. This he had completely done. There never was, in his opinion, any thing in the shape of an accusation built on so slender a foundation as that which they were now considering. The fallacy of the charge had been satisfactorily proved, and the time had now arrived when, by an unanimous vote, the proprietors would express their sense of Mr. Hudleston's conduct. He felt proud that the friend of his father was about to receive so flattering a mark of their approbation, to reward and console him for the unpleasant hours he must have passed pending the investigation of his conduct. The court had, in looking to this subject, something to console them for the future, and not a little to regret for the past. He regretted extremely that an historian like Col. Wilks should have fallen into such an error, and he trusted that in a subsequent edition he would do justice to his hon. friend. The antidote ough, if possible, to be disseminated with the poison, otherwise many persons might imbibe the latter and be wholly ignorant of the existence of the former. A great deal of misrepresentation had, he believed, been carried on through the medium of the menial servant. Such a circumstance could not again happen, for in every part of India there were at present extremely young men who were qualified, by their correct knowledge of the eastern languages, to carry on negociations with the ministers of the native powers. By the agency of these persons, the English empire in India was likely to receive the greatest advantage. The natives marked with absolute delight the proficiency of the young men in oriental attainments, which enabled the business of government to be performed with the utmost facility. He hoped the court would excuse him for having made these few observations. He did so, because his father, who once filled a seat behind the bar, was not able to attend, in consequence of bodily infirmity; his mental vigour, however, he was happy to say, remained unimpaired, and he was as much alive as ever to the interest of his friends. —(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lowndes* said, before he proceeded to the subject of the debate, he would say a few words with reference to the conduct of his two hon. friends, the mover and seconder of the resolution. There were not two proprietors to whom the Company were more obliged than to his hon. friends. The manner in which they had served the Company might be seen in their yearly and daily expenses; not in the saving of thousands, but of millions. One of them (Mr. Hume) would have saved the Company £60,000 a-year, by drawing the attention of the proprietors to the fee-fund. He thought the pension to Mr. Doveton, instead of being taken from the several funds of the Company, might be paid from that fund, as it consisted of money claimed by certain of their servants —This might be considered as robbing *Peter* to pay *Paul*—but surely sums granted to servants in a civil capacity, formed the best fund for the payment of pensions to civil servants. He had never, till he belonged to this house, met with what he called permanent friendship; but nothing ever gave him greater pleasure than to see the zeal and warmth of heart with which gentlemen came forward in support of Mr. Hudleston, who had served the Company many years. A cloud, proceeding from General Macleod, had too long hung over him. But it now passed off, like a light vapour on a summer's day, never to appear again. Let that cloud be considered by them as a lesson in those days of jacobinical assertion, teaching them to take care how they villified the character of men high in office. Scandal was the order of the day. There had been an iron and a golden age; but the present appeared to be the age of scandal—for the abuse of men in high public situations was shamefully pre-

valent. And when he considered that the £900 a year which they had this day voted was bestowed on a gentleman who assisted in keeping that individual in safe custody, who had let loose the tongues of men against every thing venerable and sacred, he did not think it was too great a grant. With respect to Mr. Hudleston, it was necessary that this mystery should be explained for a variety of reasons. He could not, however, inculpate Capt. Scott for what he had written, since he had put his name to the letter; a circumstance that certainly did not bear the complexion of scandal. (*Question! question!*) He had only just began; and he meant to stick to the question. He would tell them why—because whenever he had a good thing, he liked to stick to it. If there was a good dish of beef or pudding at table, he stuck to that; but he hated French dishes. (*Laughter.*) They were not to suppose that men placed in elevated and honourable situations regarded only the accession of wealth, which might be rendered useless by an apoplectic fit, and by various other circumstances. No, it was the posthumous fame which his learned friend had spoken of, the living after death, the leaving an unspotted name behind them, which they chiefly looked to. That was the great incentive to human action. It was that feeling which had created a Nelson, a Pitt, and a Wellington. It was that sentiment, indeed, which had formed all those great characters that would be handed down to posterity as the peculiar ornaments of this country. Bad men were ever fond of traducing such characters. But when wicked individuals succeeded, by means of falsehood and slander, in raising commotion (and the devil always rode in a storm) then it was that the good and great had an opportunity of displaying their virtues, and of proving that they possessed qualifications which would have laid dormant but that adverse circumstances called them into action. When this question was first brought forward, he could not make out the view of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) thought it was since satisfactorily explained. He mentioned this to shew gentlemen how cautious they should be in cutting a speaker short, before he had delivered his sentiments. This he would say, that the desire of shutting gentlemen's mouths, always proved that those who entertained it were afraid something would come out prejudicial to themselves. But this weapon was a sword that cut both ways. If silence were in one sense serviceable to those who feared detection, it also operated against them in another, by creating suspicion. For his own part, whenever he witnessed an attempt to stifle inquiry, he always concluded that there was something rotten in the business. Their college, he thought, resembled a bad apple; it was rotten at the core: and with the assistance of his friends, he would again bring the subject before the proprietors. There was something very grateful in the proceeding of the court this day, as it proved, that when the directors appeared to have acted like honest men, although for a time they might labour under a cloud of suspicion, which would cause them to be shunned by honorable individuals, still a day would come when their characters would be restored to their original splendour. Let their cases be brought forward, not in a close court, but in that open and manly manner which honourable men preferred, and they would be sure to succeed. If gentlemen discharged their duty well in India or in this country, they need not fear any observation, either from the golden pen of history or from the private scandal of individuals. They would finally soar above suspicion, for honorable men in that court would bring forward their cases, and state in such clear terms that they laboured under a false accusation, that their acquittal was rendered quite certain, not by a majority, but by the unanimous approbation of the court.—(Mr. Dixon here rose). He (Mr. Lowndes) begged the hon. gentlemen would suffer him to proceed. He had but few opportunities of delivering his sentiments, whilst the hon. gentleman had many, both amongst his brethren of the common council and elsewhere. It would be kind and indulgent of him, if the hon. gentleman would take it into consideration, that three-quarters of a year had elapsed since he had spoken in the court, and therefore a long speech was excusable. He was like a piece of water that had been dammed up for three-quarters of a year, and now he burst upon them with the force of a torrent. (*Laughter*) He was very glad to perceive that one feeling of sympathy pervaded the court on this occasion. He trusted no grain of animosity would be ever observable amongst them. Of course, they all acted from their own peculiar view of a subject. They ought to act like lawyers out of court, who, after apparently tearing each other to pieces, mutually admitted that there was reason on both sides. With this feeling, he experienced great pleasure in the reflection, that he often introduced good humour amongst the proprietors, and he knew full well that good humour was one-half the battle. He gratified himself with the pleasing anticipation, that, for once at least, both sides of the court would be unanimous in agreeing to this resolution in favour of Mr. Hudleston, who had come out of his trial gloriously. What must his feelings be when this honourable acquittal was disseminated through the country, and

was sent out to India; when the cloud that hung so long over him was dispersed by the sun of truth, like the fogs of the morning. It was a most gratifying reflection, that an honourable man, after such an attack, was restored to the bosom of his country with a spotless character. He wished he could get the speech of his learned friend printed for the good of society; it did not belong to that court, but to the public at large. It shewed, that however remote the time at which a character was assailed in India, justice would finally be done to it.

General *Macaulay*.— "Concurring, as I cordially do, in the motion proposed for our acceptance, I cannot content myself with a silent vote, and the more so as I have it in my power to state, that Col. Wilks (who is confined to his house by illness), and Sir Thos. Dallas, if present, would have voted for it.

"It may be recollected, that at the last quarterly court I undertook to show, that in the statement respecting the Mangalore negociations, in the History of the South of India, no charge was made or intended to be made against Mr. Hudleston; but such a course on my part has become obviously unnecessary, as Col. Wilks himself has since then published, in a respectable journal, a statement setting that matter to rest.

"On the present occasion, when unanimity seems to be the general wish, I shall forbear adverting to points of difference between myself and the learned mover. He has opened the subject with considerable ability, and has, upon the whole, handled a matter, certainly of some delicacy, with candour.—Neither shall I discuss the merits of the treaty of Mangalore; for of all men living I should be the most ungrateful, if I uttered on this day one word in disapprobation of a treaty, to which I am indebted for the privilege of now addressing you, having owed to it my release from the dungeons and chains of Tippoo Sultan. But I think it due to Sir Thos. Dallas to state, that after the conclusion of that treaty, while on my return to the Carnatic from the prisons of Tippoo, I dined daily with Sir Thos. Dallas; at the same table sat Mr. Falconar, Mr. Fonblanque, Cornet Leonard, &c. the names introduced in the statement. Nothing is more certain, than that daily (literally every day) the conversation turned on the events at Mangalore, embracing the very points contained in the statement; and I never, I declare, heard from any one a doubt expressed of the truth of the facts related on that head by Sir Thos. Dallas. The impression on my own mind always had been that there was no doubt of their truth, and yet it deserves notice that neither with me, nor with those who feel as I did, had Mr. Hudleston suffered any diminution of regard.

"I shall not now trouble the court further, than by expressing my satisfaction in being enabled, on behalf of Col. Wilks, to state, that the error in his narrative respecting the gibbets, and any other error (that on due enquiry and investigation shall be found to be such), will be corrected and recalled in a second edition."

Mr. *Weyland* said, that having been for some years acquainted with Mr. Hudleston as a director, he felt great anxiety to investigate the charge brought against him. For that purpose he examined all the documents; and he would not delay the court longer than to say, that he was convinced of Mr. Hudleston's innocence, and most perfectly agreed in the resolution proposed by the learned gentleman. He conceived that Mr. Hudleston, having been employed so long and so laboriously in attending to the affairs of the Company, was fortunate that he had not, at the close of his life, a stronger imputation thrown out against him than that which was contained in Col. Wilks' book. He regretted that such a gossiping story had ever been invested with the dignity of an historical fact.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, there was but one opinion, and one only, on the subject under consideration. But, in the origin of this question, he had, and still entertained, a strong impression on his mind, that a subject of such great magnitude, so materially affecting an honourable character, ought not to be brought forward without a great deal of consideration indeed. Who could suppose, or have a right to suppose, that an event of 34 years standing should be determined on the moment? Could any person argue, that a gentleman who had so long filled honourable situations, should, at the end of his life, be thus annoyed by a story so indefensible? What was the story? That a black servant, lying outside of a tent, had overheard a certain conversation. Such a business ought not to have been introduced to the notice of the court—but when he said this, he meant not to impute any improper motive to his hon. friends (Mr. Hume and Mr. R. Jackson). He could assure the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Lowndes) that he had no intention of interfering with his speech. His thoughts followed each other so regularly, and there were so much method and consistency in his manner, that every person heard him with pleasure. With respect to the gentlemen near him (Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hume), whose abilities he highly valued, he was sorry they were not apprenticed for one or two years to some of the Company's packers, where they might have learned the art of compressing their speeches, which were generally too diffuse.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously. The court adjourned *sine die*.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.

On the 3d December a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the College at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the result of the general examination of the students.

The deputation, on their arrival at the college, alighted at the principal's lodge, where they were received by him and the professors.

Soon after they proceeded to the hall, the students being previously assembled, when the following proceedings took place.

The clerk to the committee read the list of the students who had gained prizes, and other honourable distinctions, and the list of the students who had distinguished themselves, also a list of the best Persian writers.

Mr. E. M. Gordon delivered an English essay on the character and policy of Alexander the Great.

The students, as usual, read and translated in the Sanscrit, Bengalese, Persian, and Hindustani languages.

Prizes were distributed agreeably to the following list.

List *of the* Prizes *and honourable Distinctions awarded at the Public Examination, the* 3*d Dec.* 1818.

MEDALS.

Mr. Richard Wells—medal in Persian, prize in Hindustani.

Mr. John Rycroft Best—medal in classics, ditto in political economy, ditto in law, and ditto in Sanscrit, by vote of the college council.

Mr. George Charles Cheap—medal in mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

PRIZES OF BOOKS.

Mr. Thomas Wyatt—prize in Persian writing, prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. Alexander Cumming—prize in Bengalese, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. James Shaw—prize in Bengalese, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. Francis Anderson—prize in mathematics, ditto in political economy, ditto in Persian.

Mr. Penleton Lamb—prize in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. William Richard Morris—prize in Sanscrit, ditto in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. William Simson—prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. Henry Frederic Dent—prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. Edmund Hollond—prize in mathematics, ditto in Hindustani.

Mr. Edward Bradford—prize in classics, ditto in history, ditto in law.

Mr. Evelyn Meadows Gordon—prize for an English essay.

Mr. Alfred William Begbie—prize in Bengalese, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. Ross Donelly Mangles—prize in English composition, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. Lawrence Kennaway—prize in Bengalese, ditto in English composition, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. John Venn—prize in classics, ditto in mathematics, ditto in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. George Udny—prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. John Goldingham—prize in drawing and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. Robert North Collie Hamilton, prize in drawing.

The following Students were highly distinguished:

Mr. George Ramsay Campbell,
— Harry Borradaile,
— George Antony Smith,
— Robert Keith Arbuthnot,
— David Anderson Blane.

And the following passed with great credit:

Mr. James Armstrong,
— Thomas Richardson,
— James Arthur Robert Stevenson,
— Sulivan Davis,
— George William Bacon.

Best Persian Writers:

Mr. Wyatt,	Mr. Dallas,
— Bacon,	— Wells,
— Davis,	— Hamilton,
— Blane,	— Borradaile.

The following are alphabetically arranged:

Mr. Bell,	Mr. Russell,
— George Cheap,	— Stevenson,
— Cooke,	— Thompson,
— Richardson,	— Venn.

Rank of the Students leaving College this term, as settled by the College Council.

BENGAL.

1st. Class.

1. Mr. George Charles Cheap,
2. — Thomas Wyatt,
3. — Richard Wells.

2d. Class.

4. — Alexander Cumming,
5. — George Ramsay Campbell,
6. — James Armstrong,
7. — Thomas Richardson.

3d. Class.

8. — Henry Patrick Russell.

MADRAS.

2d. Class.

1. Mr. Anstruther Cheape.

3d. Class.

2. Mr. John Francis Griffith Cooke,
3. — James Arthur Robert Stevenson,
4. — David Dallas,
5. — Robert Eden.

BOMBAY.

1st Class.

1. Mr. John Rycroft Best.

2d. Class.

2. — Harry Borradaile.

3d. Class.

3. — George Augustus Chicheley Hyde,
4. — George Mackenzie Blair.

The clerk to the committee then read twice the rank of the students leaving the college, the first time distinguishing the class to which they belonged, and the second distinguishing their number on the list.

He afterwards announced that the next term would commence on Tuesday the 19th January (proximo).

The Chairman then addressed the students to the following effect.

A very gratifying duty, he observed, had devolved upon him, to signify the satisfaction which the deputation had derived from the report of the excellent conduct and attention to study, which had distinguished the past term; that it was highly satisfactory to him to find that the pleasing anticipation of a complete return to order and discipline, which he had expressed the last time he addressed them, had been fully verified.

As the organ of the Court of Directors, he exhorted them to a continuance of such conduct, and an application to those studies which would hasten their embarcation on the high and important duties, which would devolve upon them in India. He observed, that the interests of a numerous and inoffensive people were soon to be committed to their charge; that they would have opportunities, in the various branches of the service, of protecting and befriending them; opportunities which could only be found to that extent in the Company's employ, a service peculiarly distinguished, as in that service merit alone was sure to command success, and that, as the exercise of the duties above alluded to was the true road to honour, they were sure to meet with a commensurate reward.

He wished to inculcate on those who were to return to the college, the example which the past term had afforded, and trusted that those occurrences which had tarnished the credit of former terms, were, by this time, consigned to oblivion.

He regretted to remark, that in some instances the students had directed their application to a single object, and had thus forfeited those honours which would otherwise have been within their reach; but he reminded them that they did not enter the college to prosecute Oriental studies only, but that professors of the highest eminence in classics, mathematics, law, and other noble pursuits, had been provided to give their minds the proper direction to study.

To those about to leave the college he trusted that their Oriental career would be rapid; he reminded them that they would on their return, be eligible to seats in the Senate and other honourable distinctions. To them he wished all possible prosperity and happiness. To those who were to return to the college, he left them in the full persuasion that when he met them again it would be to applaud their conduct.

The business of the day then concluded.

Wednesday the 6th and Wednesday the 13th inst., are the days appointed at the East-India House for receiving petitions from candidates for admission into the college.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting was held at the rooms of the Asiatic Society on Wednesday, 10th of June, Mr. Harrington in the chair.

A letter was read from Mr. Colebroke, accepting the agency of the society in London, and announcing his having made arrangements for printing an octavo edition of the *Asiatic Researches*, on account of the Society. Another was read from the Literary Society of Penang, acknowledging the receipt of a volume of the Researches, and presenting many original instruments of war and husbandry, used by the natives of that island. A third from Mr. Siddons, added several considerable gifts to the museum, comprehending a very curious canoe from the island of Engano, 29 feet long and only 19 inches broad, ornamented with carved images at the stem and stern: three spears of a curious workmanship, carved so as to be

inextractible when they have once penetrated the body: these the natives throw with wonderful precision. A quantity of female ornaments and clothes. A most curious creese called a cramlet. This is semi-circular, with a very short handle, perforated to admit one finger. It is prohibited to the natives, but used for purposes of desperate revenge, on which occasions they secrete it in the cloth wrapped round their heads, to which its shape is well adapted. From being prohibited they are difficult to be met with; but this was discovered, from its having unhappily been the instrument of a most atrocious murder. A spear, whose head was fastened by silver wire to the side of a hollow cane; this presented somewhat the appearance and use of a musquet and bayonet; through the hollow of the cane, the natives project with one blast of their breath, a dart to a prodigious distance, and direct it to the object with wonderful precision. Other spears of various construction.

Thirty-two samples of minerals from all quarters of the world, presented by the hon. Mr. Ricketts; and twenty-eight from Col. Mackenzie; have materially enriched this interesting department. Mr. Jones sent several curious specimens of organic remains discovered in his coal mines; one is a large shell retaining its shape, nearly a foot in diameter, but converted into slate, and having parts of its concavity filled with coal; many other specimens of slate displayed beautiful impressions of leaves and vegetable remains. Yet these marine and vegetable fossils were discovered 60 or 70 feet below the surface.

A letter was read from Mr. Wallich, the superintendent of the Botanic garden, giving the first half of a series of new, chiefly Nepaul, plants, which he promised to lay before the society, when his last paper was read. He adverted to the great and inexhaustible riches of that interesting country, and stated that many of the plants (the descriptions and drawings of which he now presented) belonged to families which we are accustomed to meet with in Europe; such as bell-flower, lillies of the valley, (including a climbing and edible variety), the primrose, saxifraga, &c. Samples of paper, similar to that which he had on a former occasion laid before the society, were likewise exhibited, the produce of another lovely sort of Daphne, which he appropriately dedicated to its donor and discoverer the hon. Mr. E. Gardiner, the resident of Katmandee; to whom India botany is under infinite obligation, for the innumerable treasures which he had constantly been sending to the Company's botanic garden at Calcutta. We conclude this article by giving a list of the specimens, only observing that all the plants were non-descripts.

Hedyotis Stricta, Campanula Stricta, Campanula Pallida, Primula Prolifera, Androsace Cardifolia, Lobelia Pyramidalis, Uvularia Parviflora, Uvularia Umbellata, Convallaria Oppositifolia, Convallaria Cirrhifolia, Daphne Gardineri, Andromeda Lanceolata, Andromeda Ovalifolia, Andromeda Procera, Gaultheria Fragantissima, Blackwellia Speralis, Clematis Smilacifolia.

These descriptions were accompanied by observations, the fruit of Mr. Wallich's well known attainments in the science, and ardour in its pursuit and promulgation. He also gave some specimens of engravings, effected under his superintendence by native artists.

E. S. Montagu, Esq. was duly elected a member of the society.

BENGALEE NEWSPAPER.

From the Oriental Star, May 16.—Amongst the improvements which are taking place in Calcutta, we observe with satisfaction that the publication of a Bengalee newspaper has been commenced. The diffusion of general knowledge and information amongst the natives must lead to beneficial effects; and the publication we allude to, under proper regulations, may become of infinite use, by affording the more ready means of communication between the natives and the European residents.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A narrative of that branch of the expedition pursued by the Isabella and Alexander, discovery ships, is expected from the pen of Capt. Ross. Meanwhile various fragments of information on this interesting subject have appeared in the public papers: but as we do not know on whose responsibility, nor how far they may be mixed with error, we shall reduce our derivations from them to a very brief notice.

"Capt. Ross has completely succeeded in exploring every part of Baffin's Bay, and, with the exception of errors in the latitudes and longitudes, of verifying the statements of that old and able navigator whose name it bears; and of ascertaining that no passage exists between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay, the whole being found to be surrounded by high land, extending to the north as far as lat. 77. 55. and long. 76. W.; and in the 74th degree of latitude, stretching westward as far as 84. W. longitude.

"They traced the same the whole way down to the Cape Walsingham of Davis,

which they ascertained to lie in lat. 66 and long. 60; from thence they steered for Resolution Island, and then stood homeward.

"There now only remain to be discovered the termination, if it has one, of Middleton's Repulse Bay; and, a few degrees to the northward of it, to decide whether Greenland be an island, or joins America: and this might with the greatest ease be done from the northernmost station of the Hudson's Bay Company in any one season.

The subjoined account of the newly-discovered race of Esquimaux has been communicated by Sir John Ross. The discovery ships had been lying adjoining the land, between lat. 76 and 77, fastened to an iceberg, for two or three days, and had just shoved off, when to their great surprise they saw some persons coming down from the interior, towards the shore, in sledges drawn by dogs. Our countrymen immediately put back; but on landing, the natives fled towards the interior. In order, if possible, to open a communication with them, the Esquimaux on board the expedition set off after them; and about three miles over the ice succeeded in this object, when he found he was able to make himself imperfectly understood by them, and also to comprehend their meaning. On the first introduction taking place, the natives inquired whether their visitors came from the sun or the moon? The Esquimaux told them neither; but from a large country at a great distance—from the south. They said this was impossible, as there was nothing to the southward but uninhabitable ice. It was with great difficulty that they could be convinced of their error, or led to regard our countrymen in any other light than as beings from some other planet. On being taken on board the vessels, they manifested the utmost surprise at every thing they saw. They could not for some time be persuaded that the ships were not animals, and possessed the power of speaking; and when told that they were of the nature of houses, intimated that could not be, since the former went backwards and forwards, while houses were stationary. They repeatedly handled the clothes of the crews, and could not conceive what sort of skins they were made of; their own covering being wholly of that description. Of bread or grain they knew not the use; and on being induced to put some of the former into their mouths, after masticating it for some time, spat it out again as tasteless. Their own food, it appears, was chiefly fish and blubber. They had never seen any timber, and were quite ignorant of its properties: so that one of them on going aboard, and seeing a mast laid on the deck, attempted to take it up in his hands, as if he conceived it to be devoid of weight. Another of them, on being taken into the cabin and shown his image in a mirror, started back with surprise, and could not, until after repeated assurances and experiments, be convinced that there was not some person behind the mirror. They appeared to have no idea of a God, or of a future state; nor do they seem, from what we can learn, to have any enemies, but suppose themselves sole monarchs of the universe.

A London morning paper, in introducing the last account, exhibited an acute specimen of a logical judgment founded on *internal evidence*. A monthly journal dedicated to philosophy adopted the same remarks; which we quote as an exercise, that the reader may judge whether the decision be as just as severe.

"The following particulars [the foregoing news] are from a Hull paper, but bear evident marks of fabrication about them: for instance, a savage, who had arrived at the skill and combination necessary to make a sledge, and be drawn about in it by dogs, would very easily be able to conceive that a ship need not necessarily be an animal *because* it *moves*; for his reason, however limited, must at least have told him, in the process of contriving his sledge-vehicles, that what contains a human being need not, as a matter of course, be a *stationary* machine."

Here the rules for comparing two ideas, as taught in the *Conduct of the Understanding*, are closely adhered to: but if we add a third idea, if so many objects can be viewed at once in the mental field of vision, the "evident marks of fabrication" seem to vanish. For instance, a savage, who had arrived at the skill and combination necessary to make a sledge, in which he was drawn about by dogs, if he had witnessed only the spontaneous motion of animals, or the secondary motion communicated to inanimate objects by animals, might on seeing a ship for the first time move without being impelled by any visible agent, conclude in strict conformity with his own experience and limited reason, that the mistress of such various motion, without indication of labour or borrowed force, was an animal.

The Pamphleteer, No. XXV.—In our last we had barely time to give the titles of the articles, without adverting to any

of the important subjects which the several tracts discuss. Of the nine pamphlets which this number contains, five relate purely to branches of domestic polity; two to the political affairs of South America and Hayti; one consists of papers comprehending both domestic and colonial subjects, and one is a dissertation on the present state of medicine.

Having already given the titles in No. 36, p. 622, we shall not repeat them farther than is necessary to designate the several subjects.

Article 1. is the ninth edition of Mr. Brougham's Letter to the late Sir Samuel Romilly on the Abuse of Charities.—Art. 9. presents to us the original publication of a Letter to Mr. Brougham from a Master of Arts of Queen's College, Oxford, upon the Method of restoring decayed Grammar Schools.—Paley, in his Moral Philosophy, in constructing the permanent rights of individuals to private property has laid them on the deep and firm foundation of public utility. So far from disguising, perhaps he has over stated the evils partially incident to the inequalities of condition which separate the highest of the rich from the lowest of the poor; but he has shewn that the good of all is consulted by protecting the acquisitions of industry, and the distinctions in fortune transmitted by inheritance. On the other hand, the voluntary dedication of private property to lessen the disadvantages under which the poor are born, to shelter infant genius from penury's frost, and to aid the ascent of obscure merit, is equally protected by the law. The appropriation is beneficent, the trust sacred, and the abuse of it impious. The law has provided for the just application of charitable funds: among the rich are there any so execrably selfish as to violate the intentions of the noble founders? Mahometans respect endowments for the poor. Do any Christians plunder them? This is a question on which party should resign its attachments and antipathies, and attend simply to the call of awakened justice. We trust that the enquiry set on foot will neither be relinquished nor evaded. Had the children of the poor, and of those coming fairly within the intention of the founders, allowing for the difference in the value of money, a due participation in their own heritage, so many industrious parents would not be reduced from a state of comfortable maintenance by their own labour to hopeless destitution, and the distressed would be less dependent on the fluctuating funds of contemporary benevolence. While we are writing, we observe in one of the daily papers the notice of a striking occurrence. "On Sunday last (13th Dec.) some bread was carried into Wheplade church, Lincolnshire, to be distributed at the proper time to the poor. When dealt out, it was discovered that four loaves had been stolen during divine service." The priest which contains the account has assigned the act to the class of "Extraordinary Depravity." Compared with the delinquency of taking whole estates from the poor, we should rather call it "depravity on a minor scale." Would that so nefarious a deed were in its kind extraordinary!

2. North American pamphlet on South American affairs. Mr. Brackenridge, the author of this anonymous pamphlet, has since its publication been employed by the government of the United States as secretary to the commission appointed to proceed to South America, on a neutral visit and preliminary survey, previous to any decided political course either by recognising or discountenancing the nascent rivals, as republican states. The pending contest between Spain and the South American colonists is a subject on which, if on any, the feelings of the English patriot may be suspended without being compromised or relinquished, in order to calculate dispassionately all the bearings of the question. Whether it is right for a colony to revolt, and wrong for the parent country to attempt to recover the dominion acquired by planting it; whether the insurrection of a distant settlement is necessarily handsome and honourable, and a war to subdue one intrinsically odious? Among the various expedients for relieving too numerous a population, there is no one which political writers are so agreed in recommending as colonization. But the fashionable doctrine on the gracefulness with which a settlement may revolt as soon as convenient, gives the death-blow to any extensive scheme of colonization, which would involve a great sacrifice of treasure and diversion of resources by the parent state in reclaiming a remote country from a state of nature, and in assisting the less opulent settlers from the public stock. We shall take an early opportunity of considering this question in all its bearings; and as the law of nations seems to have touched it too slightly for the interests of mankind, to propose that a solemn congress in Europe should supply a vacant chapter for the encouragement of liberal colonization—by protecting the parent state from being unjustly deprived of the fruits of a planted colony as soon as they are mature. Inscribe "independence" on a standard; and many who are the lovers of freedom, rather than her friends, will wish success to the revolted colony, without enquiring who is to be benefitted, the slaves, or the proprietors of slaves? Proclaim an insurrection to be in favour of the "rights of man," and many philanthropists will rejoice that one great effort of settlers

to pursue their enterprises without controul has succeeded—who never advert to one lamentable consequence, that the aborigines are hunted down like cattle by virtue of the "rights of nature." The cause of Spain, as a nation, is prejudiced by confounding Spain with the adumbration which eclipses her glory.

(To be continued.)

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

A Second Memoir on Babylon, containing an Enquiry into the Correspondence between the Ancient Descriptions of Babylon and the Remains still visible on the Site. By Claudius James Rich. Royal 8vo. 8s. boards.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Eighteenth Report of the Church Missionary Society, delivered May 5, 1818.

ABYSSINIAN CHURCH.—ECCLESIASTICAL TONGUES.

At the request of the committee, a "Brief History of the Church of Abyssinia" has been compiled by the Rev. Samuel Lee. Mr. Lee has executed this task with the ability with which he compiled the "Brief History of the Syrian Churches in the South of India," printed in the appendix to the last report.

Most of the eastern churches have, like the Roman, both an ecclesiastical and a vulgar tongue. In that of Abyssinia, the Ethiopic is the ecclesiastical and the Amharic the vulgar. In the Syrian churches of Mesopotamia and of Malabar, or wherever else there may be Syrian churches, the Syriac is the ecclesiastical tongue; while in Mesopotamia, the vulgar is the Arabic, and in Malabar it is the Malayalim, and elsewhere it is the vernacular language of the country. Among the Copts in Egypt, the Coptic is the Church language, but the Arabic that of the people. In the Greek church, the ancient Greek is still used in the offices; and the Old Testament read in the version of the Septuagint, and the new in the original text; while Romaic, or modern Greek, Arabic, or Turkish, is spoken by the people. In the Armenian church, the Scriptures are read in a language but

ill understood by the people; and this is the case in the Russian church. For the benefit of the Russian church, an edition of the Scriptures has been printed, by order of the emperor, preserving both the antient Slavonic text and the modern Russian.

This difference between the ecclesiastical and the vulgar tongues of various Christian churches, has been urged as a reason for the universality and perpetuity of the Latin language in the services of the church; but that which is inexpedient should neither be extended nor perpetuated. Nor have the rulers of any ancient churches, other than the Roman, retained their ecclesiastical languages to the exclusion of the vulgar; for in every instance in which vernacular versions have been made, they have been read to the people; a custom little observed by the Catholics. The poverty and persecution to which the eastern churches have for many ages been subjected, is perhaps the sole reason why the Scriptures have not everywhere been translated and published in the vulgar tongues.

In publishing the Scriptures, therefore, in the Ethiopic, Syriac, and other church languages, the direct object in view is the enlightening and elevation of the priests of the respective communions by Scripture, truth and charity; in order that, by their means, translations may be made for the use of the people whom they are appointed to instruct, and for the conversion of the heathen who surround them. This plan is now actually in progress among the Syrian priests in Malabar, who are engaged in translating the Scriptures from the Syriac, their ecclesiastical tongue, into the Malayalim, the language of the people.

CALCUTTA AND NORTH INDIA MISSION.

Many circumstances have combined to promote the diffusion of knowledge among the natives. This is now recommended and enforced from such quarters, that various institutions formed for this end among the European residents are well supported and in active operation. The natives themselves have caught the flame. A Hindoo college has been founded—projected, superintended, and supported by the natives themselves—and designed for the tuition of their own sons in the English and Indian languages, and in the literature and sciences of Europe and Asia. Christians behold in such institutions the certain means of advancing truth and charity upon the earth: but they feel that this very diffusion of knowledge increases the obligation of diffusing christian principles, without which the natives will be rendered thereby but the more expert in evil. To render that knowledge subservient to the stability and perpetuity of the empire; and through the blessing of God to the present and everlasting happiness of its possessors, this is, at once, the interest and the duty of this christian country. India is entrusted to our charge; and a fearful responsibility awaits us, as a nation, if we prove unfaithful to the trust; or in performing it unskilfully throw open avenues to the introduction of inconveniences, dangers, or evils, which, as the probable causes of political derangement, it is not necessary to encounter.

Kidderpore.—This place is about a mile from the mission house at Garden Reach. The native, who gave the ground for the erection of the school, wished that such boys as should become most proficient in Bengalee should be taught English. This is now done. Mr. Greenwood had between 20 and 30 boys learning to read and write English.

Agra.—An intelligent and pious officer thus writes, in May of last year:—"Abdool joined me at Meerut, and accompanied us to Delhi. There he underwent a scrutiny from some of the officers of the fallen representative of the Mogul majesty. His arrival, character and deportment were reported to the king, I suppose in terms rather favourable than otherwise, for he sent for a copy of the Gospel, and received from Abdool that of St. Matthew in Arabic. Abdool, during my stay, was amused with hopes of being called before his majesty to converse on religious topics; but after my departure, I ascertained, by letter from Abdool, that, after lingering in expectation of a mandate to appear in the royal presence, he was at last told that he might be permitted the honour, but that it was requisite that he should take the accustomed presents, which, amounting to a sum out of his power to command, he was fain to return forthwith to Agra."

MADRAS.

At the first establishment of the mission school, the feeling of the natives appeared to be in general decidedly favourable to them, but many instances of opposition have since occurred among the Roman Catholics and Hindoos; both being suspicious of the effects of Christian instruction on the minds of the children.

The attendance at some of the schools has, in consequence, been diminished; but the missionaries and teachers persevere in their plans, meekly opposing them that resist; and are encouraged by some promising instances of the good effect of their system of teaching, in respect equally of learning, intelligence, and religious knowledge.

In regard to the projected mission church in the Black Town, the building was commenced in the month of Septem-

ber; but, in consequence of a petition addressed to government by some of the inhabitants of the Black Town, a temporary interruption has been given to the work.

The corresponding committee have received from government a reply to their letter respecting a renewed prosecution of that design. The facts and reasonings contained in their letter, explanatory of their proceedings respecting the building, and of the unreasonableness of the objections urged against it, are not questioned; but the government adhere to their first restriction of not sanctioning the completion of the work in its present situation; at the same time that the object of the building is fully approved, and directions have been given to the proper departments to select a suitable situation for it. The government engage to indemnify the committee for all the expenses incurred in the present building, and assure them of countenance and support in all their measures for the furtherance of the objects of the Church Missionary Society, so far as may be consistent with the paramount duty of securing the public peace.

Measures are, in consequence, in progress for selecting another situation for the church, and nothing that depends on the committee will be wanting to hasten its erection. They are happy to add, that the occasion for the church is becoming more apparent daily; for, during the recent sacred festivals, the numbers of the congregation at the Mission-House were greater than could be expected.

Travancore.—Lieut.col. Munro's ultimate object is, the general extension of christianity in Travancore, prompted equally by a sense of the benefits to be thereby conferred on the people, and those to be acquired by the British government, between whom and the natives of India there subsists at present no common attachment or feeling founded on any of the sympathies of association or of religion.

It has been Col. Munro's anxious wish to raise the existing Christian population, and particularly the members of the Syrian church, from their degraded state, both in a civil and religious view. With the condition of these churches, the Christian public has been made considerably acquainted by the writings of the late Rev. Dr. Buchanan. Amidst many features which excited a feeling of veneration for that singular people, he saw among them only the vestiges of former greatness, and discovered that they were in every respect a fallen people. The extent of their declensions has since been further ascertained by Col. Munro; and the result of his inquiries has excited in his own mind an ardent desire to rescue them from the political oppressions under which they have so long groaned, and to re-animate those principles of pure doctrine and primitive discipline which prevailed among them at a former period, and the elements of which are still discernible in their records and polity.

The political relief needed by the Christians, in common with the other inhabitants of that state, has been already communicated. They are no longer open to the molestation of the Nairs, their persons and property being placed beneath the protection of the law, and the impartial administration of justice being secured to them, in a considerable measure, by the appointment of a Christian judge to each of the civil courts throughout the country; and they are now freely employed in various departments of the public service of the state, in common with the principal class of natives.

The corresponding committee have effected the settlement of three English missionaries in Travancore, to act in close connection with the Syrian church, as a medium of gradual reformation.

The contemplated religious benefits could only be conferred through the medium of ecclesiastical institutions: and these the corresponding committee have had the satisfaction in some measure to supply, by the settlement of their three English missionaries in Travancore.

At a solemn conference which took place between their first missionary, the Rev. Mr. Norton, and the late Metran, a superior of the Syrian church, the purpose of his settlement in connection with that church was fully explained, and was cordially recognised and embraced by the venerable bishop and his assembled clergy. Several points of reformation were discussed; and particularly the revival of the institution of marriage among the priests, a custom which from various causes had become obsolete.

The Syrian clergy, without hesitation, admitted the propriety of that institution among the priests; and a circular letter was written by the Metran to all the Catanars, apprizing them of this decision, and recommending the introduction of the custom; a recommendation which has been complied with in several instances, and poverty is pleaded as the only obstacle in most others.

AUSTRALASIA MISSION.

New Zealand.—The report states, that a clergyman and a schoolmaster are preparing for New Zealand; that a memorial has been presented by a deputation of the society to Earl Bathurst, on the atrocities committed by British seamen in the South Seas; and that an act was passed on the 27th of June last year, making the crimes of murder and manslaughter amenable to the colonial courts.

Earl Bathurst stated to the deputation, that he would consult the law officers of the crown whether the provisions of Lord Ellenborough's act could not be extended to the same quarters. The committee cannot, however, but hope, from the humanity and justice of his Majesty's ministers, and from their prompt attention to this subject, that still further measures will be adopted, and that the property, as well as the persons, of the natives of the South Seas will be protected from lawless violence.

Houses for the settlers, and a school-room thirty feet by eighteen, have been completed. The school was opened by Mr. Kendall, in August 1816. The number of scholars, by the last return, was fifty-one. To secure regular attendance, and to give the requisite advantages to the scholars, it will be necessary to clothe and feed them.

The liturgy and a suitable sermon are read by the settlers, alternately, every Sunday, in the school-room. Natives frequently attend.

Mr. Hall finds the natives not yet prepared to make a rapid improvement as mechanics. Their natural fondness for a rambling and active life must be brought by degrees to yield to more steady occupation. They are, at present, more easily induced to assist in agriculture. Parties willing to work for a time, will make rough fences, cultivate land, or do any work which it requires but little time to learn. Their fondness for iron has led them to cut a wheelbarrow to pieces, to pull a house down, and to break up a boat, for the sake of getting at the nails, rather than avail themselves of the proper use of these things. At present, they have not patience to wait for future benefits: it is immediate gratification which such minds seek.

Mr. King was instructing some of the native boys in twine-spinning, and found them active and quick in learning. His greatest difficulty was to repress their wild habits, and to fix them steadily to labour.

Mr. Marsden has supplied the settlers with some live cattle.

CHINA.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The news from the missions to China and Tonquin, and from the Philippine islands, from the 2d of August 1817 to the 10th of last December, state, that the violent persecution which had broken out in China had not extended to the provinces of Fo-Kien and Chan-Chew. Gia Laons, the king of Tonquin, is very favourable to the Catholic religion. In the mission of Vinam, in the archbishoprick of Munilla, there are 3,267 Christians. In the province of Paganisan, which forms part of the bishoprick of New Segovia, the number is 79,806; in the province of Cagayan there are 45,424. The missions of the Batana islands, whish also belong to New Segoria, have 10,845 inhabitants. In the missions of Fo-Kien and Chan-Chew, in China, the number of Christians, besides catechumens, is 40,000. All these missions are managed by the Spanish Dominican monks, who have also a mission to Tonquin of 157,755 baptized Christians and are greatly in want of assistants.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Cato says, "the post of honour is a private station," but that is only when impious men bear away. We suppose that the inflexible Roman would reverse the maxim, when the circumstances are reversed. In our last, Trimbuckjee Dainglia held a *private* station: it is with much pleasure that we transfer him to the *official* department. The other details in the two supplements to the London Gazette, in the same manner, confirm previous intelligence. Major Clarke's report of his having opportunely intercepted, attacked, and dispersed a formidable body of Pindarrees, has shattered in some portfolio ever since January. The want of novelty in the principal incidents attending the reduction of the forts of Pritchetgbur, Mundlah, Malegaum, and Chanda, cannot diminish the intrinsic interest of such great achievements. Had we to contemplate either conquest singly, and were there at the same time an enemy in the field able to keep the grand result in suspense, the value of the fortress would draw more attention to the gallantry which had acquired it.

INDIA.—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political—Official.

A Regulation for the confinement of State Prisoners: passed by the Vice President in Council on the 7th April 1818, corresponding with the 26th Cheyte 1224, Bengal era; the 16th Cheyte 122 Fusly; the 27th Cheyte 1225 Willaity; the 2d Cheyte 1875

Sumbut; *and the 30th Jumadeeulawa 1233 Higeree.*

Whereas reasons of state, embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British government with foreign powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of native princes entitled to its protection, and the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility, and from internal commotion occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceeding, or when such proceeding may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper; and whereas it is fit that, in every case of the nature herein referred to, the determination to be taken should proceed immediately from the authority of the Governor-gen. in council; and whereas the ends of justice require that, when it may be determined that any person shall be placed under personal restraint, otherwise than in pursuance of some judicial proceeding, the grounds of such determination should from time to time come under revision, and the person affected thereby should at all times be allowed freely to bring to the notice of the Governor-gen. in council all circumstances relating either to the supposed grounds of such determination, or to the manner in which it may be executed; and whereas the ends of justice also require, that due attention be paid to the health of every state prisoner confined under this regulation, and that suitable provision be made for his support, according to his rank in life, and to his own wants and those of his family; and whereas the reasons above declared sometimes render it necessary that the estates and lands of zemindars, talookdars, and others situated within the territories dependant on the presidency of Fort William, should be attached and placed under the temporary management of the revenue authorities, without having recourse to any judicial proceeding; and whereas it is desirable to make such legal provisions as may secure from injury the just rights and interests of individuals whose estates may be so attached under the direct authority of government; the Vice President in Council has enacted the following rules, which are to take effect throughout the provinces immediately subject to the presidency of Fort William from the date on which they may be promulgated.

2. First, When the reason stated in the preamble of this regulation may seem to the Governor-gen. in council to require that an individual should be placed under personal restraint, without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature, a warrant of commitment, under the authority of the Governor-gen. in council, and under the hand of the chief secretary, or of one of the secretaries to government, shall be issued to the officer in whose custody such person shall be placed.

Second, The warrant of commitment shall be in the following form:

To the [*here insert the officer's designation.*]

Whereas the Governor-gen. in council, for good and sufficient reasons, has seen fit to determine that [*here insert the state prisoner's name*] shall be placed under personal restraint at [*here insert the name of the place*], you are hereby required and commanded, in pursuance of that determination, to receive the person abovenamed into your custody, and to deal with him in conformity to the orders of the Governor-gen. in council, and the provisions of regulation III. of 1818.

Fort William, the

By order of the Governor gen. in council, A. B. *Chief Sec. to Gov.*

Third, The warrant of commitment shall be sufficient authority for the detention of any state prisoner in any fortress, jail, or other place, within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William.

3. Every officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, shall, on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, submit a report to the Governor-gen. in council, through the secretary to government in the political department, on the conduct, the health, and the comfort of such state prisoner, in order that the Governor gen. in council may determine whether the orders for the detention shall continue in force or shall be modified.

4. First, When any state prisoner is in the custody of a zillah or city magistrate, the judges of the circuit are to visit such state prisoner, on the occasion of the periodical sessions, and they are to issue any orders concerning the treatment of the state prisoner, which may appear to them advisable, provided they be not inconsistent with the orders of the Governor-gen. in council issued on that head.

Second, When any state prisoner is placed in the custody of any public officer not being a zillah or city magistrate, the Governor-gen. in council will instruct either the zillah or city magistrate, or the judge of circuit, or any other public officer, not being the person in whose custody the prisoner may be placed, to visit such prisoner at stated periods, and to submit a report to government regarding the health and treatment of such prisoner.

5. The officer, in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, is to forward, with such observations as may appear necessary, every representation which such state-prisoner may from time to time be desirous of submitting to the Governor-gen. in council.

6. Every officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, shall, as as soon after taking such prisoner into his custody as may be practicable, report to the Governor-gen. in council, whether the degree of confinement to which he may be subjected appears liable to injure his health, and whether the allowance fixed for his support be adequate to the supply of his own wants and those of his family, according to their rank in life.

7. Every officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, shall take care that the allowance fixed for the support of such state prisoner is duly appropriated to that object.

8. The provisions contained in sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, of this regulation, are hereby declared to be applicable to all persons who are now confined as state prisoners under the authority of government, within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William.

9. Whenever the Governor-gen. in council, for the reasons declared in the preamble to this regulation, shall judge it necessary to attach estates or lands of any zemindar, jageerdar, talookdar, or other person, without any previous decision of a court of justice or other judicial proceeding, the grounds on which the resolution of government may have been adopted, and such other information connected with a case as may appear essential, shall be communicated, under the hand of one of the secretaries to government, to the judge and magistrate of the district in which the lands or estates may be situated, to the provincial court of appeal and circuit, and to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

10. First, The lands or estates which may be so temporarily attached, shall be held under the management of the officers of government in the revenue department, and the collections shall be made and adjusted on the same principles as those of other estates held under khas management.

Second, Such lands or estates shall not be liable to be sold in execution of decrees of the civil courts, or for the realization of fines or otherwise, during the period in which they may be so held under attachment.

Third, In the cases mentioned in the preceding clause, the government will make such arrangement as may be fair and equitable for the satisfaction of the decrees of the civil courts.

11. Whenever the Governor-gen. in council shall be of opinion that the circumstances which rendered the attachment of such estate necessary have ceased to operate, and that the management of the estate can be committed to the hands or inconvenience, the revenue authorities will be directed to release the estate from attachment, to adjust the accounts of the collections during the period in which they may have been superintended by the officers of government, and to pay over to the proprietor the profits from the estate which may have accumulated during the attachment.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official, published in England.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1818.

India Board, Nov. 27, 1818.—Dispatches have been received at the East-India House, from the Governor in council at Bombay, dated 22d June and 15th July 1818, of which dispatches, and of their enclosures, the following are copies and extracts:—

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated June 22, 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your hon. committee the following copies of dispatches.

From his Exc. Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop, of the 18th March last, giving cover to copy of his dispatch to the address of the most noble the Governor-gen. The enclosures referred to in this dispatch have been already communicated to your hon. committee, with the exception of his Exc.'s general order relative to the operations of Gens. Munro, Smith, and Pritzler, and Col. Deacon, which is alone forwarded. —— From Mr. Elphinstone, enclosing a copy of a letter from Lieut.col. Cunningham, reporting the capture of the fort of Pritchetghur.—— We have the satisfaction of announcing to your hon committee the unconditional surrender of the fort and district of Vezeadroog to the British government, which completes the conquest of the southern Concan; and that by letters received from Seroor, it appears that the garrison of Malliganm (1) has surrendered to Lieut.col. M'Dowal.

General Orders by Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. and G.C.B., enclosed in a dispatch from that officer to the Governor-gen. and Commander-in-chief, dated March 18, 1818.

Head-quarters of the army of the Deccan, camp at Bizapoor, March 13, 1818.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief has received the official details from Brig. gen.

(1) A town on the Guirna River, in Kandeish, north of the Casseabury hills.

Munro, of the attack and surrender of the fortress of Badamy (2), on the 18th ult., to the small, but gallant detachment of the reserve of the army of the Deccan, under the Brig.gen.'s command.

[The whole of this General Order has been given in the Asiatic Journal, under "Official published in India," vol. vi, p. 510. We repeat, therefore, only those paragraphs to which notes are attached.]

The Commander-in-chief has received from Brig.gen. Smith, commanding the 4th division of the army of the Deccan, the official details of the important success gained by the troops under the Brig.gen.'s command, on the 20th ult., at Ashta (3), over the army of Bajee Row, and his Exc. hastens to record his admiration of the ability and gallantry which have led to this important result.——The fort of Singhur (4) having surrendered to Brig.gen. Pritzler's detachment on the 2d inst. his Exc. the Commander-in-chief congratulates that officer, and the gallant troops under his command, on the possession of so strong a fortress with so little loss.——His Exc. the Commander-in-chief has great satisfaction in announcing to the army, that the fortress of Chacun (5) surrendered to the detachment commanded by Lieut.col. Deacon, of the Madras establishment, on the 22d ult.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.col. Cunningham to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated camp near Pritchetghur, June 10, 1818, enclosed in a letter from Mr. Elphinstone to Mr. Warden, Chief-Sec. to the Bombay government, dated June 16, 1818.

[The successful assault of Pritchetghur, announced in the following, was communicated in vol. vi, p. 639, among the "Private and demi-official published in India," with scarcely any other verbal difference than the narrative being in the third person.]

Sir:—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Gen. Smith, that the detachment under my command encamped yesterday as near to Pritchetghur as the jungle would admit, and shortly afterwards occupied a high hill which completely commands that place. I immediately sent to the Killedar, requesting him to deliver up the fort, but without effect; and in the course of the day Capt. Spillar went over and was admitted under a flag of truce, and did every thing in his power to induce the garrison to comply with my demand, which they promised to do the following day. As I however put but little faith in their assurances, I sent back during the night to the top of the Moreghurry Ghaut for one of the guns, which had been carried up the day before, and owing to the exertions of the detachment and the assistance which had been sent me from Sattara, I had the pleasure of seeing it brought up and mounted upon the hill, which we occupied by two o'clock. I then warned the Killedar of the consequences that would ensue if the place was not immediately put in my possession, and on receiving no satisfactory answer commenced hostilities.——The first two shells seemed to alarm them a good deal, but unfortunately they had so much cover that it was impossible to reach them; sensible of this they rose up the moment our gun was fired, and set us at defiance. Under such mortifying circumstances the only way I thought it possible to get into the place was by blowing open the gateway by musketry, which service Capt. Spillar, in the most gallant manner, offered to perform; Lieut. Redford also volunteered to accompany him. Fifty men from the 6th regt., and a party from the auxiliary horse, were immediately formed, and advanced to the gateway on the opposite side of the tower.——Fearful that Capt. Spillar might be overpowered by numbers, I joined him with a reinforcement, and had soon the happiness of seeing a hole blown through the gate sufficiently large to admit one man at a time. The enemy were completely panic struck, and fled in all directions; and in the course of a few minutes the fort was in our possession. The Rajah and his family were made prisoners, and are now in camp. The enemy had five men killed and the Subidar of the fort wounded. I ought to have mentioned that during our advance to the gateway the gun was well directed by Lieut. Roe, which no doubt prevented the enemy from occupying that part of the works.——I have, &c. J. CUNNINGHAM, Lieut.col. com. detachment

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated July 15, 1818.

The following dispatches have been received, viz.:—

From the Resident at Nagpore, dated 24th May, enclosing a letter from Lieut.col. Adams, reporting the particulars of the operations against the important fortress of Chanda, which surrendered to the force under his orders.——From the hon. Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 4th inst., reporting the seizure of Trimbuckjee Dainglia. On this event we offer our congratulations.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.col. Adams, C.B., to Mr. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpore, dated Camp, Chanda, May 22,

(2) The capture of Badamy was notified in the Gazette of the 28th September, 1818, p. 1735.

(3) Brig.gen. Smith's account of this action was published in the Gazette of 16th July, 1818, p. 1081.

(4) Brig.gen. Pritzler's report of the capture of Singhur was published in the Gazette of 26th Sept. 1818, p. 1931.

(5) The surrender of Chacun was notified in the Gazette of the 26th Sept. 1818, page 1783.

1818, enclosed in a Letter from Mr. Jenkins to Mr. Warden, Chief Secretary to the Bombay government, dated May 24, 1818.

Sir:—My dispatch (6) to your address of the 20th inst., will have acquainted you that the strongly fortified city of Chanda was carried by assault that morning, and I have now the honour to state, for your information, the details which led to this glorious result.

[The entire detail has been anticipated, under "Official, published in India," vol. vi., p. 628.]

The result was as already reported in my letter of the 20th inst. to your address, and I have herewith the honour of transmitting a copy of division orders (7), which I deemed it proper to issue on the occasion.——I have likewise the honour to enclose a return of ordnance taken, as also of the killed and wounded.

[For the orders, said in the note for the Gazette not to have been received, see vol. vi., p. 631; and the corrected private account, p. 637, may compensate in part for the omission of the returns, as it specifies the officers killed and wounded.]

J. W. Adams, Lieut.col.
Commanding Nagpore Sub. Force.

Extract from a Report from Capt. Swanston, commanding the second division of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, to the political agent in Kandeish, dated Camp, at Chandore, 29th June 1818, enclosed in a letter from Mr. Elphinstone to Mr. Warden, dated 4th July, 1818.

[The following narrative of the seizure of Trimbuckjee Dainglia agrees, as far as it extends, with the private account, vol. vi., p. 635.]

I have the honour to inform you, that immediately on receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, I marched from Malligaum upon Chandore, leaving my baggage to follow me to that town. At Chandore I arrived at seven o'clock P. M. halted there an hour and a half to refresh my horses, and again moved forward to the village of Aheirgaum (8), which place I reached at day-light this morning.—— As I had moved on when within six miles of the village at a very quick pace, to prevent all intelligence of my approach arriving before myself, I was enabled to surround the village, force open the gates, and take possession of the house of Trimbuckjee Dainglia before he or any person in the place was aware of my approach. ——Trimbuckjee was at this moment lying on his cot, and had but time to fly to the upper part of the house, where he concealed himself among some straw. He was, however, soon discovered, and seized without the smallest resistance.

(6) See Gazette, 6th Nov. 1818, p. 1973.
(7) These orders and returns have not been received.
(8) Aheirgaum is situated 10 miles from Malligaum.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1818.

India Board, Dec. 5, 1818.—A dispatch, dated the 9d June 1818, has been received at the East-India House, from the Vice-President in council at Fort William, in Bengal, with several enclosures, of which the following are extracts and copies:—

General Orders, by his Exc. the Governor-gen. and Commander-in-chief, dated head-quarters, Goruckpore, 4th May, 1818.

The Commander-in-chief had before him the details of a very brilliant (9) affair between a detachment of British troops, under the command of Lieut.col. Adams, C.B., and a Mahratta army under Bajee Row, which terminated in the retreat of the latter with considerable loss in men, guns, treasure, and cattle.—The total disregard of privations and fatigue inseparable from a march of thirty-four miles at such an advanced season, shewn by the troops in their anxiety to meet the enemy, their prompt attack of a force prodigiously superior in number, and their subsequent pursuit of them over ground very unfavourable for the operation of cavalry, which constituted the main strength of the detachment, evince a degree of zeal and persevering gallantry, highly creditable to their professional character, and well meriting the successful result that attended their exertions.——His Exc. derives infinite satisfaction in the opportunity given him of thus publicly acknowledging the judicious and gallant decision of Lieut.col. Adams, as well as the meritorious exertions of the officers and men under him; and requests Lieut.col. Adams and his troops to accept the expression of his sincere thanks.——J. Nicol, Adj. gen. of the army.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieut.col. J. W. Adams, C.B., to the Adj.gen., dated Camp, Gurgrout, January 14, 1818.

Sir—I have the honour to transmit the accompanying report from Major Clarke, detailing the particulars of his attack upon the Pindarries, to be laid before the most noble the Commander-in-chief, regarding which it does not appear necessary for me to offer any further observations than to notice the excellent judgment displayed by Major Clarke, in so arranging his troops, as to avoid any information being received by the enemy, although for three hours close to him, till the moment which he decided on as being most advantageous for making the attack; and the great importance of destroying and dispersing this

(9) Lieut.col. Adam's report of this affair was published in the Gazette of 29th Sept. 1818, p. 1715.

formidable body of Pindarries, at the time when they were on the point of escaping from our armies in a direction in which, from the absence of our troops, they might have penetrated to the Bengal provinces, and committed most serious depredations. ——I have, &c. J. W. ADAMS, Lieut.col. com. N. S. force.

Copy of a Report from Maj. Rich. Clarke to the Assist. Adj.gen., dated Camp, Gungrain, January 14, 1818.

Sir:—In addition to my report of yesterday of a successful attack on the Durrahs of Kurreem Khan and Wasil Mahomed, I am now enabled to give you a more correct statement of that affair.——I marched at 11 o'clock P. M. on the night of the 12th inst. for the village of Aurlee, distant seven coss, where this body was at 2 P. M.; the same day, about four miles from camp, I observed two villages on fire about two coss to my left, which led me to conjecture that the enemy had left Amlee (ignorant of their approach to our camp), and were then committing their depredations. Keeping the road to Amlee, two miles farther, I was met by an Hircarrah, who informed me that the Durrahs of the aforementioned chiefs were on my left about three-quarters of a coss, and that they would remain till near daybreak. At first I determined to storm their camp, from the apprehension they might hear we were near at hand, and thereby make off; but on further inquiring, I found that Col. Adams had eight Hircarrahs watching them, and so disposed as to afford me intelligence in a quarter of an hour, should they prepare to move. I therefore made the necessary arrangements, from the information I received, for attacking their camp at daybreak. At five o'clock A. M. we moved in two columns of half squadrons, with skirmishers of each at a short distance on the flank of each column. The success of the left column is fully detailed in Capt. Kennedy's letter, who charged the whole body of the enemy in the most gallant style. I want words to express the obligations I am under to this officer for the assistance he afforded me on this occasion.——A gole of about 800 men, not observing the approach of the right column, fled in its direction, and were immediately charged by the skirmishers under Cornet Nind, followed by the right column. The right division, under Lieut. Buckley, were detached in pursuit, having the left division as a reserve, and which followed the pursuing parties five coss; in this distance not less than 250 were slain, and on the return of the officers engaged in the pursuit, on which duty my staff lieutenants Hawkes and Manley volunteered their services, I had the satisfaction to learn that at least an equal number had been destroyed, making the total of killed, at the most moderate computation, 1,000.——The body attacked, from the observation of myself and officers, could not be less than 1500. The spirited exertion of every officer and soldier has merited most unqualified approbation. After a pursuit of upwards of 20 miles, the detachment returned to head-quarters, without a halt; a distance little short of 60 miles in 13 hours. Two standards were taken, and the chiefs, Namohar Khan and Shaik Wasil, or Wasil Mahomed himself, are reported to be among the slain.—I have the honour, &c. R. CLARKE, Br. com. reserve.

Copy of a Report from Capt. J. Kennedy to Maj. Clarke, dated Camp Gungrain, 14th January, 1818.

Sir:—I have much satisfaction in reporting the successful operations of the left wing of the 5th cavalry under my command against a large body of Pindarries, on the morning of the 13th inst. Agreeably to your directions I advanced on the left of the enemy, and was fortunate enough to come upon them just as they were mounting their horses. The result of this first onset was about 200 of the enemy killed on the spot. The pursuit was continued with equal success for 16 or 18 miles, and I am convinced from my own observation, when returning from the pursuit, that more than that number were slain during the enemy's attempt to escape. The conduct of both officers and men of the left wing merit my warmest thanks and approbation.—— I have, &c. J. KENNEDY, Capt. com. 5th regt. cav.

General Order by the Governor-gen. and Commander-in-chief, dated Head-quarters, Camp, Oochar, 20th Jan. 1818.

The Commander-in-chief feels it incumbent to publish to the army the details of an attack made by Maj. R. Clarke, with the 5th regt. of Bengal N. C., on the remains of the united Pindarry hordes of Kurreem Khan and Wasil Mahomed, early on the morning of the 13th Jan. ——The ability with which the affair was conducted is no less conspicuous from the details before his Exc. than from the brilliant results which crowned it.——It appears that Maj. Clarke, after several hours march, came within a short distance of the position in which he ascertained that the enemy was resting. But as this was still during the night, the Major, with excellent judgment, resolved to defer the attack until there should be light enough to allow the discipline of his troops its full advantage, and he accordingly remained for three hours in the vicinity of the enemy, without being discovered.——At five o'clock the 5th cav. moved forward in two columns of half squadrons, taking the Pindarries completely by surprise, and routed them with a loss of nearly 1000

killed. The pursuit was then kept up for many miles with great effect, and the regt. then returned to Lieut.col. Adam's camp, after going a distance of 60 miles in 13 hours.——Such decided success could only have resulted from a happy combination of steady discipline and persevering gallantry; qualities for which the 5th N. C. has always stood eminently conspicuous. ——The Commander-in-chief desires that Maj. Clarke, Capt. Kennedy, and every officer and soldier engaged, will accept his acknowledgments and thanks for their zealous and successful exertions on this fortunate occasion.——J. NICOL, Adj. gen. of the army.

Copy of a Letter from Maj. Alfred Richards, commanding a Detachment of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, to Capt. J. Aubert, Maj. of Brigade, dated camp, Shawpore, Feb. 24, enclosed in a letter from Lieut.col. Adams to the Adj.gen., dated March 2, 1818.

Sir:—I have the honour, for the information of Lieut.col. Macmorine, to transmit a detailed account of the little affair between the enemy and my detachment yesterday.——Agreeably to the instructions received from you, I marched with 200 firelocks of the corps I command, and 60 of the second corps of irregular horse, at one o'clock yesterday morning, to attack a party of matchlock men from the fort of Chouraghur, who it was said had joined a party of Ghoonds in the village of Gopanigunge, situated in the hills. I reached the enemy's picquet at the entrance of the Ghaut at five o'clock; of it I took one prisoner and killed two, the remainder fled, I prosecuted my march as quickly as possible, but from the nature of the country I did not reach the village at which the enemy were until seven A. M.— They appear to have heard of my approach, and took post on the hills, and opened at about fifty yards distance. The troops formed, and stormed the hill in the most determined and spirited manner. The enemy retreated across the Sunkirmuddy, in effecting which several were drowned, and took post on the opposite side to oppose our crossing; but the galling fire from the party which I posted to cover our passage, soon dislodged them with considerable loss, after which they continued their retreat towards Chouraghur, closely pursued. We took eighteen prisoners, some of whom are wounded: they informed me their force consisted of 500 men, united there for the purpose of plundering the villages in the valley. I calculate their loss at 50 killed, and their wounded at a proportionate number. It may be thought surprising that I did not lose a single man in this affair, but the hills are covered with a thick jungle, which protected the troops from the discharges of the enemy. I have much pleasure in stating that the conduct of the detachment merited my highest approbation, considering the difficulties they had to surmount, and every man did his duty. I pay a just tribute to the exertions and zeal of the irregular cavalry, when I state that their exertions in order to enter into the action (which the nature of the country prevented), was in the highest extreme praiseworthy. We returned to camp at seven P. M. having traversed a distance of full 30 miles.—I have, &c. A. RICHARDS, Maj. com. detachment.

Extract from a Report from Lieut.col. Macmorine, commanding the 1st brig. of the Nagpore Subsidiary force, to the officiating Assist.adj.gen., dated camp, near Jytone, 19th Feb., enclosed in a letter from Lieut.col. Adams, C.B., to the Adj.gen., dated 24th Feb. 1818.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Lieut.col. Adams, C.B., that a party of armed men from Chouraghur approached my camp yesterday, to within 200 and 300 yards, and commenced a fire of matchlocks. In consequence I ordered out the picquets under Lieut. Campbell, and a company of the 1st batt. 10th reg. N. I. under Lieut. Bowie, to ascertain their force and the object of their fire. Lieut. Bowie, on arriving at the spot from whence the firing was kept up, found about 150 matchlock men, from Bhownaghur, who had posted themselves in a strong position. On the approach of our party they immediately opened a fire, which induced Lieut. Bowie to resolve on dislodging them from their position, and he immediately ordered his men to ascend the hill, which was done in the most prompt and spirited manner. The party fled with precipitation, leaving 14 men killed: a number must have been wounded. I regret to state that in this affair we had one sepoy killed.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. H. A. Montgomerie to the Commissioner in the Ceded Districts, dated camp Kullinapoor, 13th May, 1818.

Sir—I have the honour to acquaint you, that the town of Chouraghur having been evacuated by the enemy, was occupied yesterday evening by the British troops, and this morning the party proceeded to the occupation of the fort of Chouraghur, it being in like manner abandoned during the night.—I have, &c. H. A. MONTGOMERIE, in charge of the district.

Extract from a Report from Maj. O'Brien, commanding at Jubbulpore, to the Adj. gen. of the army, dated camp, Dhooma, 3d March, 1818.

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the most noble the Commander-in-chief, that having proceeded with

an escort to Mundlah(10), to settle the arrears of pay and receive the surrender of that fort, agreeably to instructions from Mr. Jenkins, I arrived within three miles of the place on the 28th ultimo.——Several letters and messages passed during the day between Saheb Roy Hunzary, the Killedar, and Nutheo Ram Hunzary, sent up from Nagpore, by Mr. Jenkins, on the part of the Rajah and myself. Every thing appeared in a prosperous train of immediate settlement at eight o'clock in the evening; and in the middle of the night assurances were brought me that all were peaceably inclined, and that Nuthoo-Ram would wait on me in the morning for final adjustment.——Under the impression of peace and amity I rode out in the morning of the 1st inst., when to my surprise I saw the night had not been passed idly by the garrison, who had crossed the river with four guns, 400 cav. and 3000 inf. The horse advanced on me, and the guns opened: I reached my camp, however, in safety. As the greatest activity on the part of the enemy was going on in my front, without the possibility of successful resistance on my part, my escort consisting but of a Subadar and 60 infantry sepoys, and a troop of my own reg., the whole under the command of Lieut. Kemplaud, of the the 8th N. C., I had nothing left but to make the best arrangement in my power to effect a retreat, without giving a victory to the enemy. I was in danger; they pressed me hard, but I successfully repulsed their horse, which checked the progress of the whole. The enemy lost a few horse in killed and wounded, while I am happy in being able to report my arrival at Dhooma, without the loss of a man or horse, or the least particle of baggage. Lieut. Kemplaud, whose conduct was not to be surpassed, received a slight spear wound in the chest.——Nothing could have been more cool or determined than my little party, who were just as ready to attack, had they been allowed, as if they were opposed to equal numbers.

Extracts from Reports from Maj.gen. Sir D. Marshall, K.C.B., commanding the left division of the army, to the Adj.gen.

Camp near Saugor, 11th March, 1818.—I have much satisfaction in acquainting you that I this morning occupied the fort of Saugor, with two companies of the 2d batt. 1st N. I. under Capt. Stuart.——The town which surrounds the fort is of the first magnitude. In extent and population it is hardly surpassed by any city in Hindoostan. It is crowded with fine buildings, and has every indication of being an opulent and flourishing city.——The place was surrendered without the slightest demur: the inhabitants appear satisfied with the change, and are seen pursuing their usual avocations; and the utmost tranquillity appears to exist.

Camp on the Korea Nulla, March 16, 1818.—I am happy in reporting that the forts of Sonadho and Ribkee have been occupied by Maj. Rose, and those of Jeysinguggur and Kheorjee by Maj. Lamb. The reports of these officers are extremely favourable, as to the ready obedience of the people in surrendering those places.

Camp before Dhamonee, March 20, 1818.—I beg you will do me the favour of reporting to the most noble the Commander-in-chief, that in consequence of the receipt this day at noon of a letter from the political agent, stating that the time for negociating with the garrison of Dhamonee had expired, and that I might proceed without further delay to reduce the place by force of arms, I moved forward the 2d batt. 28th N. I. with a pair of six-pounders, and some pioneers with short ladders, at two P. M., to occupy the town of Dhamonee, situated to the westward of the fort, and close to it.——The occupation was effected without resistance, and although a good deal of firing has been going on ever since, our people are scarcely lodged, and have not suffered a single casualty.——The detachments under Majors Rose and Lamb continue to occupy the several forts in the Saugor district. Maj. Rose has taken possession of Peteereah and Danobee, and Maj. Lamb of Elrun and Khimlasee.

Camp near Dhamonee, March 24, 1818.—I have much pleasure in reporting that the garrison of Dhamonee surrendered unconditionally at half-past eleven o'clock this day.——The exertions of the engineer, artillery, and pioneer corps, were extraordinary. During the course of the night a battery was erected, capable of containing our six bastering guns, besides the howitzers, and one brass 12 pounpounder. At sun-rise a powerful fire commenced on the fort from the above, and occasionally from six mortars placed near the battery, and it continued with spirit and effect until the moment of surrender.

Camp, right bank of the Kosura River, 31st March, 1818.——I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that the remaining forts and ghurries in the Saugor district, including those of Bundika and Putaee, have been occupied by detachments from the 1st batt., 26th regt. That battalion is now on its route to Saugor, accompanied by Mr. Maddock and Bennick Row (11).——

Camp, 30th April, 1818.——On the 26th inst., I did myself the honour of reporting to you, by express, the success of our operations against the town of [illegible]

(10) A town on the Nerbudda, about 120 miles N. E. of Nagpore.

(11) The killedar of Saugor.

Musdlah, and in a duplicate of that communication, dispatched next morning, I had the further satisfaction of announcing the unconditional surrender of the fort, and of the troops that garrisoned it. ——I now proceed to lay, through you, before his Exc. the most noble the Commander-in-chief, a detail of the particulars of those operations.——The materials for the batteries were completed by the 25th, notwithstanding the immense numbers of gabions, fascines, &c. that were required on account of the many batteries to be erected, and of the heavy calibre of some of the enemy's guns that bore on our intended points of attack.——On the night of the 25th, the whole of the pioneers and miners, aided by almost every sepoy that remained in the lines, were employed on the important work of erecting the batteries, which, highly to their credit, were all finished, and the guns on their platforms before day-break. The enemy fired much, but fortunately the material part of the work was finished during the darkness of the night, and only one casualty happened.——I feel myself called upon, in this part of my report, to notice, in the strongest terms of applause, the meritorious conduct of the officers of the engineer department, viz. Capt. Tickell, Lieuts. Pecket and Cheape, Ensigns Colvin and Irvine, and Cadet Warlow: their high spirit of devotion to the service, their indefatigable exertions, which only ceased with the fall of the garrison, their daring reconnoissances in all quarters to obtain local knowledge of a place of extremely difficult approach, watched too with unceasing jealousy by the defenders, the scientific positions they selected, and the able manner in which they erected their batteries thereon, conspicuously marked the meritorious conduct of the officers whose names I have here considered it my duty to bring to the knowledge of the most noble the Commander-in chief.——As soon as daylight sufficiently broke, our batteries opened, and were instantaneously answered by a spirited fire from the whole of the enemy's works. Our guns were served with a vivacity, and laid with a precision worthy of the scientific character which the Bengal artillery has always maintained, and the progress was very encouraging. At two o'clock P.M. it was intimated to me by Lieut. Pickersgill, deputy-assist. quar.mas. gen., that he had personally examined the breach, and he gave such a favourable description thereof, from his own observations made on the spot, that in the hope a couple of hours more battering would render practicable, I got the division under arms, and proceeded with it directly across the river, at the same time announcing the arrangements I wished to adopt for storming the enemy's works.——It is but justice to Lieut. Pickersgill, to mention the above circumstance, which led to the resolution I adopted of crossing the river at once; while the breach could not be called practicable, that uncommonly zealous officer, conceiving the powerful effect which the enfilading battery had most likely produced, went with his hircarrahs, and by their assistance, with the utmost intrepidity, mounting to the top of the breach, made his observations, and then came over to my camp with the intelligence he had thus obtained.——The troops arrived in the rear of the investing post at a quarter past three P.M. but were halted by my orders, about 1,200 yards in the rear of it. — They consisted of a storming and supporting column, the former composed of four companies 2d bat. 1st N. I., under Maj. Midwinter, eight companies 2d bat. 13th N. I., under Maj. Thomas, and three companies 1st bat. 14th N. I., under Lieut. Lewis; the whole under the command of Brig. Dewar. The latter was formed of five companies of the 2d bat. 8th N. I., under Maj. Manley, and eight companies of the 2d bat. 28th N. I., under Capt. Wrottesley; the whole under Brig. Price. ——Both columns were placed under the direction and orders of Brig.gen. Watson, C.B.——The rest of the infantry continued in their posts of investment, and two companies were sent to protect the park and stores remaining on the other side.——In this disposition I halted until about half-past five, when, to the satisfaction of the eager troops, Capt. Tickell, field engineer, who with some of his officers had examined the breach personally, gave the preconcerted signal that the troops might advance. Brig.gen. Watson, most judiciously concluding that no time was to be lost, moved forward at once to the assault, with some pioneers, and a party of 50 or 60 men of the 1st bat. 14th N. I., under Lieuts. Lewis and Aitchison, followed closely by Capt. D'Aguilar of the 13th with three companies of that corps, and what remained of the detachment of the 1st bat. 14th N. I.; the main body coming up in double quick time, joined the assailants without loss of time. The breach, from being unoccupied by the enemy, was instantly mounted and carried, our troops rushing along the ramparts, and up the principal streets of the town, driving before them the enemy, who now endeavoured, when too late, to maintain themselves, and suffered very severely in their retreat towards the fort. The town was soon in our pos-

session, with scarcely any loss; such of the fugitives as attempted to escape to the fort found the gate shut against them, and fell in heaps under the destructive fire which now poured upon them from Capt. Black's battery. Annund Sing, commandant, an old officer of the Rajah of Berar, and the most violent instigator of the resistance we experienced, was said to be among the slain at this spot. About 250 of the fugitives had collected in the corner farthest from the breach; these on the approach of our troops along the ramparts made some resistance, but at length adopted the fatal resolution of rushing outside through a small gateway; they were observed by the investing parties, under Maj. Cumming and Capt. Sterling, of the 7th cav.; these officers instantly moved forward, and after chasing them from one quarter to another, drove them at length into the Nerbuddah, where they all perished, but about 50 taken prisoners, many of them badly wounded. The enemy must have lost 500 men in the assault and occupation of the town.——As soon as the town became ours, the troops were pushed forward as near as possible to the fort, and established themselves. —— At midnight Capt. Black's advanced posts observed a small boat crossing the river with four persons, and by good management contrived to seize them as they landed. They were conducted to Capt. Black, and one of them proved to be Saheb Roy Hoozaree, killedar of Mundlah, who, on being discovered, declared he had come over to treat for the unconditional surrender of the garrison. He was of course detained, and sent over next morning.—— At day-break of the 27th, the garrison, who had so completely lost courage that they had not dared to fire a single shot during the night, came out unarmed, headed by Nuthoo Ram Hoozaree, and quietly surrendered themselves prisoners, to the amount of 1,000 or 1,200 persons, besides 400 or 500 who were not of a military character. —— Thus closed a series of operations in which not a single mischance occurred to disappoint the expectations we had formed. The enemy has been severely punished for his temerity in opposing the British arms, while on our side not an officer has been touched, and our loss is confined to three killed and 14 wounded. —— Having established a proper garrison for the place, one of my first proceedings was to bring Saheb Roy and Muthoo Ram to a speedy trial before a native general drum-head court-martial, on charges of rebellion and treachery, deducible from their resistance to the orders of the Nagpore government, and their attack on Maj. O'Brien: the result has been their acquittal; (12) and they have been made over to Mr. Malony, commissioner of the district, with the others, against whom nothing transpired to induce me to bring them before the above tribunal. — To the foregoing details I have only to submit the following documents, hoping that the meritorious conduct of the division will be viewed with approbation by his Exc. the most noble the Commander-in-chief: — Return of the killed and wounded during the operations before Mundlah.—Do. of the guns and ordnance stores captured in do.—Copy of my division orders of the 29th inst., on the occasion of the fall of Mundlah.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the left division of the grand army, during the operations before Mundlah, dated Camp, April 30, 1818.

Artillery detachment, 1 private golundaze, 3 ordnance drivers wounded.—Pioneers, 1 private wounded dangerously. ——Fifth brigade: 1st N. I., 2d batt., 2 sepoys, 1 lascar, wounded.—13th N. I., 2d batt., 1 sepoy killed; 1 beasty wounded. ——Sixth brigade.—8th N. I., 2d batt., 1 havildar, 2 sepoys, wounded. — 14th N. I., 1st batt., 1 naick, 1 sepoy, killed; 2 sepoys wounded.——Total, 3 killed and 14 wounded.—W. L. Watson, Assist.-Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, &c. &c. captured in the Town and Fort of Mundlah, by the division of the Army commanded by Maj.-gen. Marshall, dated Camp, Mundlah, April 27, 1818.

Iron ordnance: 11 of different calibres, from 68 to one-pounders; 14 swivels; total 25.——Brass ordnance: 15 of different calibres, form 42 to two and half-pounders.——Total iron and brass ordnance, 40. — 1,057 cannon-balls of different weights, from thirty-eight to one-pounders.——The whole of the above guns are mounted on carriages, save a 68-pounder. Owing to the great irregularity in the form of the different shot, their actual weight was not ascertained with any great degree of precision.——R. Hetzler, maj. commanding the artillery.

Division Orders, by Maj.-gen. Marshall, Camp, near Mundlah, April 29, 1818.

The fall of Mundlah affords to Maj.-gen. Marshall another opportunity of congratulating the division under his command. —— Such has been the rapid and successful order of events that have led to this important conquest, that it is impossible to imagine any thing more complete, or

(12) There being no doubt on the minds of the court that the prisoners were acting under orders of the Nagpore government, and under the restraint and coercion of chiefs (particularly Awnund Sing) sent by the Nagpore government to control the prisoners, and ensure obedience to those orders.

where one could desire to have seen the most trivial difference in the order and mode in which the whole affair has been brought to a brilliant and (for those engaged) highly honourable conclusion.——While the artillery, pioneers, and infantry pursued their toilsome journey to the place, dragging the ordnance and stores with labour and perseverance never surpassed; over a country otherwise impracticable to an army encumbered with a large train of artillery, the cavalry, including the Mahratta contingent, under Capts. Blacker and Johnson, and our light troops, by a forced march, succeeded in completely blockading the town and fort; and such were the admirable arrangements of Brig.gen. Watson, C.B., who commanded, seconded by the zealous exertions of Maj. O'Brien, and such the commendable vigilance of the blockading parties, that from the 14th to the 26th last., when the assault took place, it does not appear that a single individual of the garrison contrived to make his escape.——The labours of Capt. Tickell and the officers of the engineer department commenced with the blockade; the reconnoissances were conducted in the face of a then spirited garrison, profuse in their endeavours to molest them in the execution of this duty. The situation of Mundlah, moreover, rendered it peculiarly difficult to ascertain the localities and nature of the enemy's works; nevertheless this important duty was fulfilled in a manner highly creditable to the department.——From the 20th, or morning after the arrival of the division before Mundlah, to the 25th, the time was passed in the preparation of materials for the batteries; and from the nature of circumstances, and the abundant means in artillery (some of very heavy calibre), which the enemy possessed, these required to be laid in and prepared to an extent far exceeding former occasions; the whole was, however, got ready, and batteries completed during the night of the 25th, with singular dispatch, so as to allow the artillery to commence their fire a five o'clock on the morning of the 26th.——The positions of the batteries were commanding, especially that on the south bank, whose enfilade across the river completely drove the enemy from his works, and when the breach was assaulted, the opposition was feeble until the troops descended into the town, after which the animated gallantry of the assailants was soon rewarded by the entire possession thereof, after a considerable slaughter of the enemy's troops, who vainly endeavoured to arrest their progress.——To the above detail must be added the spirited conduct of the party under Maj. Cumming and Capt. Sterling, of the 7th N.C., in advancing from their blockading positions, and attacking a party of the enemy who endeavoured to escape from the town when stormed, and in which affair they succeeded in destroying all but 50 or 60, who were taken prisoners.——Capt. Black's position enabled that officer to sustain an important part in the affair, as the fire of the field-pieces from thence destroyed numbers of the fugitives, who were endeavouring to cross from the town into the fort, along a causeway which lay under the line of his fire.——Capt. Black had also the singular good fortune of taking prisoner the killedar of the fort, Saheb Roy Hoozaree, who, passing the Nerbudda during the darkness of the night in a small boat, was observed and seized by that officer's advanced party.——The last act of these important events was the unconditional surrender, on the morning of the 27th, of the fort and garrison, amounting to about 1,000 men, exclusive of 400 or 500, not of a military description. About 30 pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of small arms and military stores have fallen into our hands.——To Brig.gen. Watson, C.B., the Maj. gen.'s most grateful acknowledgments are due, for his eminent skill and judgment in maintaining the blockade, and for his service and animating gallantry in the command of the storming and supporting columns; the value of his services are conspicuous from the distinguished part he bore in the operations above detailed.——As connected with the mention of the above distinguished officer, Maj.gen. Marshall has much pleasure in recording the following names of officers who had the good fortune to act under the brig. gen.'s immediate observation, and whose zealous services have been noticed by him in terms of the highest commendation and applause:—Brigs. Price and Dewar, the former commanding the supporting and the latter the storming column.—Maj. O'Brien, 8th N.C.—Capt. Tickell, field engineer, who reconnoitred the breach, and afterwards conducted the column to it.—Lieut. Pickersgill, dep.assist. qr.mast.gen., who advanced with the leading party up the breach; also Lieuts. Strettell and Cornet Palmer, of that department.—Brig.majs. Dyson and Dunsterville.—Capt. Knolles, aide-de-camp to Brig.gen. Watson, C.B.—Ens. Shipp, H. M.'s 87th, acting ditto on this occasion.—Lieut. Earle, commanding advanced party of pioneers.—Lieuts. Lewis and Aitchison, 14th N. I., commanding the detachment of that corps that first entered the town; and Capt. D'Aguilar, 13th N. I., who supported the above party, and secured the west face of the works.—Cornet Skipton, 8th N.C., acting staff to Maj. O'Brien.——The following officers of the division are also entitled to the maj.gen.'s best applause and thanks, for

their important and useful services during the attack, although not personally engaged in the brilliant affair of the assault:—Maj. Hetzler, Capt. Lindsey, and the whole of the officers and men of the artillery.—Lieut. Manson, of the pioneers, and the whole of the native detail of that invaluable body, as well as the company of miners.——The vigilance and unwearied patience of the cavalry and infantry, in the earlier part of the operations, have been already noticed, and the whole displayed, when opposed to the enemy, that intrepidity and discipline which redounds highly to their credit, and is honourable to their corps, and to their commanding and other European officers. The entire division is entitled to share in the last observation, as having conducted itself in a manner deserving of the success it has achieved so creditably; and the Maj.gen. offers his cordial approbation and thanks to all.——The able and zealous services of Capt. Watson, assist.adj.gen. of the army, are entitled to the Maj.gen.'s warmest acknowledgments, not only on the present occasion, but during the whole of the time he has conducted the details of the division; and in like manner it is a most pleasing part of the Maj.gen's duty to record the active and zealous services of Capt. James, dep. assist. adj.gen. of the division, and of Capt. Aplin, sec. and aide-de-camp to the Maj.gen., who were unwearied in the display of their best exertions, on this, as well as on all other occasions. These officers will accordingly be pleased to accept the foregoing testimony of the high value which the Maj.gen. affixes to their successful discharge of the arduous and important duties devolving on them.

ADDENDUM
TO
Official, published in India.

The following is the copy of the proceedings of a court martial, adverted to in the Supplement to the London Gazette of Dec. 5.

Extract General Orders by the Vice-Presidency of Calcutta, May 29.—Proceedings of a native general drum-head court martial, held by order of Maj.gen. D. Marshall, commanding left division of the army, for the trial of Sahib Roy Hazaree, late killedar of Mundlah; Nathoo Ram Hazaree, one of his adherents; and all such prisoners as shall be duly brought before it.

Camp near Mundlah, 27th April 1818.

President, Subadar Ayburn Sing, 2d batt. 1st N. I.

Sahib Roy Hazaree, late killadar of Mundlah, confined by order of Maj.gen. Marshall, commanding left division of the army, on the following charges:

1st. For rebellion against the state of Nagpore and against the British government, in disobeying the orders of the Nagpore government, conveyed to him through Maj. O'Brien, for the surrender of the fort of Mundlah to the British government.

2d. For treachery in his attack on Maj. O'Brien, who had advanced to Mundlah to convey the orders of surrender from the Nagpore government, and to pay the arrears of the garrison, avowedly without the intention or the means of enforcing obedience to those orders in case of resistance.

3d. For rebellion against the state of Nagpore and against the British government, in disobeying the demand made upon him by Maj.gen. Marshall, for the surrender of the fort of Mundlah, after he had been fully and formally apprised, and it was matter of universal notoriety that the fort and district had been ceded by the state of Nagpore to the British government.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,
Assist. Adj.gen.

Opinion and Sentence.—The court having duly considered the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, and what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that the prisoner Sahib Roy Hazaree is not guilty of the first part of the crime laid to his charge; there being no doubt in the minds of the court that the prisoner was acting under orders from the Nagpore government, and under the restraint and coercion of chiefs (particularly Unnoun Sing) sent by the Nagpore government to control the prisoner, and ensure obedience to those orders.

The court is further of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the second part of the crime laid to his charge, the only evidence to support which (*viz.* Maj. O'Brien) declaring his belief that the prisoner was not concerned in the attack on him.

The court is further of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the third part of the crime laid to his charge, for the reasons assigned in acquitting him of the first part.

The court does therefore acquit the prisoner, Sahib Roy Hazaree, of every part of the crime laid to his charge.

The signature of AYBURN SING,
Subadar and President.
In Nagree characters.

J. DYSON, H. M. 14th regt. Maj. of Brigade, Act. Dep. Judge Adv. Gen.

I approve.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Maj.gen. commanding left div.

The court next proceeds to the trial of Nutthoo Ram Hazaree, confined by order

of Maj.gen. Marshall, commanding left division of the army, on the following charges.

He was tried on the same three charges as Sahib Roy Hazaree, and the sentence of acquittal was expressed in the same terms.

The following general orders of Sir John Malcolm record an exemplary triumph of discipline.

"*General Orders, June* 17.—Brig.gen. Malcolm congratulates the forces under his command upon their recrossing the Nerbuddah, and the termination of a campaign, rendered glorious by great political events and splendid military achievements. The corps which compose this force obtained in the beginning of this war the highest applause for their distinguished gallantry; and during the last six months that they have been incessantly employed in restoring order and tranquillity to countries long subject to anarchy and oppression, they have shewn all the qualities of good soldiers. Fortune has given them a part in the last operations of the campaign, and they have had the gratification of witnessing the submission of the Peishwa Bajee Row, the only enemy that remained to the British government. The course of this service has afforded an oppottunity for signalizing their courage, but in all the measures which Brig.gen. Malcolm thought it his duty to adopt, and particularly in those of the 10th inst., when he had to quell a dangerous mutiny in Bajee Row's camp, he proceeded with a confidence that nothing but complete reliance upon those under his command could have inspired. The awe with which their order and appearance struck a lawless soldiery was increased by that coolness which ever accompanies determined intrepidity. The moment was critical. A body of insubordinate men, whom they could easily have destroyed, opened a fire, which, had it been returned, might have involved consequences injurious to the British fame, and distressing to humanity. The troops saw two of their comrades wounded, and remained unmoved; they attended only to orders. The result was all that could be wished; and on this occasion discipline obtained a triumph far beyond the reach of valour."

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Private, and demi-official, published in India.

Under this head we have gleaned some new incidents flowing from the escape of the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore. It appears that he had been enabled to collect a large body of malcontents, who flocked to him from all quarters, and we regret to add, that in an engagement with a part of his followers, by Capt. Sparkes, at the head of a hundred men, the whole of the latter was destroyed. Capt. Sparkes had been unfortunately led to believe, that only a few plunderers were to be attacked, instead of which there were 3000 of the enemy. When his gallant little troop was reduced to only 25, and Capt. S. himself wounded in two places, he wished to surrender, but his flag of truce was rejected, and it was feared he and all the party perished.

Our readers will find an eloquent tribute to the character of Lieut. Nattes under "MALLIGAUM."

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH FORCE.

From the Oriental Star, June 13.

The most noble the Governor-gen. was expected to leave Goruckpore in the course of this month, and to arrive in the course of the next.

Calcutta Gov. Gazette, May.

The force under Brig.gen. Doveton is, we understand, as follows; — ten European horse artillery guns, six native gallopers, and several pieces of heavy ordnance, five regts. of cavalry, about 3000 Mysore horse, five companies of the Madras Europ. regt.; the flank companies of the Royals, and five native battalions, amongst these the Trichinopoly, Wallajabad and Churcole.

The troops under the command of Col. Adams, consist of the 5th Bengal cavalry, flank batt., and 1 troop of native horse artillery, and the 1st battalions of the 19th and 23d N. I. Col. Scott, who joined Col. Adams on the 12th ult. had with him the 6th and two squadrons of the 8th N. C., one troop of European horse artillery, two batts. of infantry and 1000 Mysore horse.

Capt. Fielding has 2000 of Scindiah's horse near Shahabad. Sir D. Ochterlony and the whole of the reserve are going into cantonments at Touk Rampoora. All the guns surrendered by Jumsheed Khan have been dispatched to Delhi.

Maj.gen. Marshall has been re-appointed to the command of the field army, and will assume the command on his arrival at Lohargong in the route to Cawnpore.

Maj.gen. Brown is appointed to the command of the Dinapore division of the army, and is to re-assume the command of the 1st division, field army, on the departure of Maj.gen. Marshall.

Oriental Star, June 20.

We understand that a detachment of 200 of H. M. 27th regt. and 500 N. I. have lately been detached from Surat to join Col. Macdowell's force in Candeish.

BAJEE ROW.

Oriental Star, June 13.

It is stated, that the hon. Mr. Elphin-

stone had received intimation of large sums of money having been secreted by Bajee Row in certain places. It is added that Capt. Briggs was in actual possession of the whole, which is estimated at between forty and fifty lacks of rupees.

[For details respecting the surrender of Bajee Row, see *Private, received in England.*]

LATE RAJAH OF NAGPORE.

Asiatic Mirror, June 24.

Cornet Smallpage and a party of the 8th N. C. had been detached in search of Appa Sahib, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore. Capt. Heard, in charge of the two Nagpore ministers, had arrived at Jubbulpore, and was relieved by Capt. Delamain, who escorts them with six companies to Allahabad. A sepoy who went off with the Rajah had been taken, and put in irons. The reward offered by government for delivering up the person of Appa Sahib, is said to be two lacs of rupees, and a jaghire of 10,000 rupees per annum.

Bombay, Aug 15.—There have been various rumours in circulation during the last week, respecting the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, Appa Saheb. The following particulars, we believe, may be relied on. After his escape near Jubbulpore, he took refuge, and was protected by the Ghonda chiefs, in the vicinity of the famed mountain of Dowlaghurry, and it is said he was, at the date of the last accounts, in Puchmerry, a village at the foot of it. He had at first only a small party of Ghondies, but malcontents from various quarters flocking to him, his force is considerably increased, and report has even exaggerated it to 20,000 of all descriptions. We are sorry to say that part of this body had succeeded in destroying a party under Capt. Sparkes at Baitool. This officer having received information that some plunderers were laying waste some villages in the district under his command near Baitool, marched out against them at the head of 100 men. Instead of a few plunderers only, however, he fell in with a large body of horse and foot, amounting to upwards of 3,000, and amongst them the Arabs who had been lately under Bajeerao. This body attacked his small force with great determination, and Capt. Sparkes having lost all his men, except 25, and being himself twice wounded, wished to surrender, but his flag of truce was not received; and it is to be apprehended that he and all the party have perished. Five sepoys with the baggage witnessed the action until it was hopeless, when they escaped, and returned to Baitool with the intelligence.

By accounts from Nagpore it appears that the Ex-Rajah had been intriguing in that city: his father-in-law and relations had even gone so far as to raise both money and troops, giving out that they were doing so by Mr. Jenkins's orders for the service of the young Rajah. Their plot however was discovered; a quantity of treasure was seized, Appa's father-in-law and all his adherents taken into custody and sent off under a strong escort, and the principal person concerned in raising the troops was hung. All was quiet at Nagpore, the body of the people being well disposed to the new order of things.

CAPTURE OF THE CHIEF DHURMAJEE.

Bombay, August 15th.—By accounts from Amba, dated the 1st August, we have received the particulars of a dashing and gallant affair performed by Lieut. Sutherland, commanding a Risalah of his Highness the Nizam's reformed horse, in the taking prisoners of Dhurmajee and his brother.

From intelligence received during the night of the 30th July, Lieut. Sutherland was induced to alter the direction of his march on Dyton, to Duby; which latter place he reached a little after day-break, and he immediately surrounded it with a few men who had come up for some miles at a gallop.

The place was subsequently more closely invested and preparations were made in the afternoon for an escalade. Eighty mounted men were formed into eight parties, and so placed as to prevent escape. Thirty matchlockmen were posted on a hill which overlooked the village, and the remainder were formed into two storming parties; the one headed by Lieut. Sutherland and the other under 1st Jemidar Shadeekhan. On a signal given to the hill and repeated to Shadeekhan, the parties advanced to the storm. On the approach of the party under Lieut. Sutherland, the garrison threw open the gate and stood bravely to defend it sword in hand. Shadeekhan led on his party with a coolness and determination which would have conferred honour on any troops, placed the ladders and advanced through the body of the village to meet the other party. We are sorry to state that at the gate Lieut. Sutherland received such severe wounds that he was unable to proceed with his party, after he had succeeded in overcoming the spirited resistance of the gallant fellows opposed to him.

The two parties, however, entered and carried all before them, driving the enemy from bastion to bastion, until they came to the one where Dhurmajee and his brother had taken post with a few men. These threw down their arms, and Dhurmajee and his brother were made prisoners.

The Ghurry is of considerable strength,

and noted as a receptacle for thieves and vagabonds. It forms a square with eight bastions. The garrison were chiefly Brinjarries and they fought with the utmost determination, and excepting the small party under Dhurmajee, neither gave up their arms nor received quarter.

Our loss is in consequence, we are sorry to find, considerable: killed, 1 jemidar, 8 horsemen: wounded, Lieut. Sutherland, severely, and 22 horsemen.

The manner in which this service has been performed reflects the highest credit on Lieut. Sutherland and his small party.

MUNDLAH.

The following takes a review of the prelude to the siege. A part of the force under Gen. Marshall reached Mundlah about the 16th April, after encountering many difficulties in their march through a hilly and jungle-covered country. It was expected that the remaining part of the force with the guns would be up in the course of a few days, when operations would commence against this fort. At Jubbulpore, Gen. Marshall's force had been joined, on the 9th April, by a squadron of the 8th cav. and two bats. of inf., the 8th and 14th. The march from Dhamonee, was in general through a wild and hilly country, abounding in jungle; and the roads in many places were found extremely bad, and got worse and worse as the troops advanced towards Jubblepore. They halted on the 14th April in order to allow the baggage to come up, which owing to the badness of the roads had fallen behind; but in the course of the forenoon all the cavalry in camp, consisting of the 7th, the squadron of the 8th, and Scindiah's contingent under Capt. Blacker, with the light companies of the different corps in camp, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at 4 P. M., and before three next morning had proceeded twenty-six miles in advance upon Mundlah, having passed several steep and tremendous ghants, to all appearance impassable to guns. The enemy made a feeble attempt to defend the most difficult of these passes. Trees were felled and laid across at short distances; and a sort of stockade erected at the top of the hill to oppose our progress; but the whole in such a style as to throw few additional obstacles in the way of our troops, to those which the natural strength and steepness of the pass presented. Such was the difficulty experienced in some parts of the march, that the troops had to advance in single files. On passing the position where the enemy attempted so feeble a resistance, the force, divided into two squadrons of cavalry, with part of the infantry, kept the north bank of the river; two more under Gen. Watson, with the rest of the infantry, marched to cross the Nerbuddah and take up a position to the southward of the fort; thus completely investing the place, and as much as possible precluding the possibility of the garrison's escape. The fighting men in the fort of Mundlah are reckoned at 1000, and about 50 Arabs; and on the outside of the walls there is a body of about 300 horse and 200 foot, said to be Pindarees who sought an asylum in Mundlah, but had been refused. There is little doubt of their speedily surrendering themselves. Several slight skirmishes have taken place between them and our light troops. The fords of the river have all been well guarded; and on the south side there is a fine open plain, excellently adapted for cavalry operations.

[*The result is known officially.*]

MALLIGAUM.

The death of Lieut. Nattes is thus recorded in the Madras Government Gazette. "He fell covered with wounds, while gallantly leading the storming party to the breach of Malligaum. As an officer he was invaluable for his zeal, gallantry, and abilities; and the many virtues he possessed will make his loss the subject of universal regret."

Private letters from the camp before Malligaum convey the testimony of two brother officers. "He was," says the first we quote, "one of the finest fellows that ever breathed, a man of high feeling and courage, arising from a strong sense of duty and honour, supported by the purest morality and religion. I saw him advance to two breaches with awful coolness, and with a firm and steady pace. He did not seem in the least animated with the scene, but braved all danger with an intrepidity almost more than human," Another officer thus relates the melancholy event: "I will not tire you with a detail of our approaches, but come at once to that passage, which led to the fall of one who terminated a life without reproach by a death which every soldier must consider glorious, and which was preceded by conduct that drew admiration, tearful admiration, from those who marked the cool, unassuming gallantry with which he closed his career. The breach was considered practicable yesterday, and preparations were made for storming that and the Pettah at the same hour this morning. Our lamented friend had selected the superintendence of the breach, as that concerning which he was the most anxious. He did not tell any one that it was the attack most replete with danger. There are three walls to the fort, in each of which a smooth ascent had been battered down, as far as could be ascertained without

To the outermost of these Nullés advanced at a steady pace. He ascended, looked over and around, and then told his own men that it would be useless for them to come on, as the place was impracticable. Whilst he was speaking, a shot struck his breast; he receded three paces, and fell dead, without uttering another syllable. His orderly brought him into our battery, ten paces distant, whence his fall had been beheld with a sensation that attends the fate of few. A heavy fire of matchlocks, under cover of the defences, which our incomplete means obliged us to leave standing, had commenced at the first appearance of our party. In the midst of this had our gallant friend walked steadily forward; and it was not till after his death that he knew (what his orderly alone had observed) that he had been wounded from the commencement."

Private, received in London.

SURRENDER OF BAJEE ROW.

Extract of a Private Letter from an Officer of distinction with Sir John Malcolm's Army.—Camp, July 6, Mulowal, 25 miles N. W. of Asseer Ghur.—"We have at last some chance of repose, of which we have all need. The constant marching, since the end of June to the present date, has nearly worn us out. Bajee Row, after the various attacks upon him and his adherents, the occupation of his country by our troops, and the reduction of his fortresses, lost all heart; and on his arrival at Asseer Ghur, about 20 days ago, he sent vakeels to Sir John, who was then in the vicinity of Indure, expressing a wish to treat, and to have a personal conference with Sir John. We marched immediately, and descending the Ghauts, crossed the Nerbudda, and arrived within 12 miles of Bajee Row's camp.

"After some delay and much tedious discussion, Bajee Row, finding all hopes of still being able to keep the field were lost, agreed to a conference at a place midway between the two camps. We went there with 50 horse and two companies of sepoys, and arrived at the place of meeting about sunset on the 1st inst. We found Bajee Row with 3000 horse and 800 Arabs, and some guns to cover his retreat, if we attempted any treachery. We were all introduced to him, and sat down: a dead silence ensued. He was much altered since I had seen him at Poonah; much darker, thinner, and much dejected. After remaining silent for half an hour, he gave us the betel of leave; and Sir John and he retired to another tent, where they had a long conference of four hours, while we, having nothing to engage our attention, lay down and slept, surrounded by his people.

"When the conference was concluded, Sir John mounted his horse, and we returned to our camp, where we arrived about one in the morning. From thence the conditions on which Bajee Row would be received were sent to him, with an intimation that he must give his assent or dissent in the course of 24 hours: if the former, that he must immediately join our camp; if the latter, he would be immediately attacked. At the expiration of the time we moved towards him; he became alarmed, and came in and pitched near us, and agreed to the conditions, which reduced him from the power of a prince to the state of a prisoner to the British government. He renounces for himself and heirs all claim and title to the government of Poonah; engages to reside at Benares, or wherever the Governor-gen. may appoint in the vicinity of that city; dismisses all his adherents, and is to receive a sum of not less than eight lacs of rupees annually, which sum the Governor-gen. will probably increase. Charitable and religious establishments are to be maintained by the British government.

"Bajee Row is now with us, and we are now marching him across the Nerbudda to get him into Malwa before the river fills, of which we have some fear, having had some violent storms. His Jagheerdars are all taking our passports and returning to their homes, and in a day or two we shall get rid of all his rabble.

"The Peishwah has no guard or sepoy of any description: he is perfectly unrestrained."

Extract of another Letter dated Chandah, July 10.—We hear that the deposed Peishwa, having no hopes of escaping the various divisions whose incessant pursuit denied him repose, has surrendered to Sir John Malcolm. Thus "one man beats the bush; and another catches the hare." How many officers commanding separate corps have been at times within sight of this prize, and by their active exertions have contributed to drive the fugitive into the toils; Col. Scott, Col. Adams, the Brig.gens. Munro, Doveton, and Pritzler, and, first and last in the arduous chace, Gen. Smith, whose light force moved with almost incredible celerity, and as they were arrested with fatigue, were alternately relieved by other corps. The fortunate result of their labours is, that the dispirited Mahratta sent a message to Sir John Malcolm, then encamped near Indure, equivalent to: "Come and take me."

MALWA AND RAJPOOTANA.

Further Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Sir John Malcolm's Army.—"In Malwa all is quiet; and the country,

freed from that dreadful scourge the Pindarrees, will in a short time regain its ancient fertility. The arrangements which have been made with the Rajpoot princes put a stop to the system of rapine which prevailed among them. The appointment of Sir David Ochterlony as resident, with a large body of troops, will ensure the tranquillity of those states which are relieved from all tribute paid by them to Scindiah and Holkar, who used to enforce it with a large military power. Scindiah is quiet."

SUMBULPORE.

Bombay, Aug. 8.—We have seen letters from Sumbulpore of the 21st ult., at which place the detachment hoped to enjoy a rest after their toils. These letters describe the country as abounding in gold-dust; and the capital (also called Raigheer) as a large town, built on the Neloo Nuddee, and surrounded by luxuriant topaz. The Rajah is supposed to be very wealthy. At one time the Killedar of this place entertained thoughts of resisting our approach, but afterwards changed his mind, and without firing a gun gave it up to Major Rouchsedge. Diamonds are found in this country. Our letters represent the Mahrattas of this district as extremely civil.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department, April 28, 1818.—Mr. T. G. Vibart, assistant to the magistrate of Dacca Jelalpore.

May 12.—Mr. W. Monckton, assist. to the magistrate of Saharunpore.

Territorial Department, May 8.—Mr. M. More, collector of Saharunpore.

Mr. A. N. Forde, sub. sec. and account. to the Board of Commissioners, in the ceded and conquered provinces.

State Department, May 22.—Mr. C. A. Maloney, commiss. for the settlement of the acquired districts on the Nerbudda.

May 29.—Mr. H. Chastenay, dep. sec. to government, in the secret and political department.

Mr. A. Sterling, dep. Persian sec. to government.

Mr. G. Chester, commercial resident at Patna.

Mr. H. Allen Williams, commercial resident at Malda.

MILITARY.—GENERAL INSTITUTIONS AND REGULATIONS.

Scale of Allowances for the Ordnance Commissaries.

Fort William, May 19, 1818.—The hon. the vice president in council, adverting to the acknowledged benefit which has occurred to the public services from the organization of the army commissariat, and other departments, on the principle of a *graduated scale of rank and allowances, commensurate with length of service and degree of responsibility*; has been pleased to determine on extending the same salutary principle to the *ordnance department of the general staff* under certain limitations, rendered necessary by the peculiar constitution of that branch of the military establishment, which admits of two great classes, *viz.* commissioned and warrant officers. With the concurrence of the most noble the Governor-gen., it has been accordingly resolved by the hon. the vice president in council, that the following regulations shall be established for the *ordnance commissariat* under the presidency of Fort William, from this date.

1st. The establishment to consist of the following ranks and numbers, above the degree of conductors.

One principal commissary of ordnance, for the chief arsenal.

One principal deputy commissary of ordnance, for the same.

Six commissaries of ordnance for Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, Fort William and Dum Dum, and Nurbudda field force.

Six deputy commissaries of ordnance, of whom three commissioned officers for army in Rajpootana, Prince of Wales' Island, and Chunar; also three warrant officers for Agra, Allahabad, arsenal at Fort William, Berhampore, Cawnpore, Cuttack, Delhi, Dinapore, Futtyghur, or disposable in the field.

Three assistant commissaries of ordnance, and three deputy assistant commissaries of ordnance, warrant officers, for Agra, &c., as above.

2d. The following scale of allowances * is fixed for the several ranks (staff allow.)

Principal commissary (as at present)	St. Rs. 1,200
Do. deputy	600
The three first commissaries on the list	500
The three juniors	400
Deputy commissaries being commissioned officers	250
Deputy commissaries being warrant officers	250 †
Assist. commissaries	200 ‡
Deputy assist. commissaries	120 ‡

Supernumerary deputy assistants will continue to draw all the allowances of deputy commissaries on the old establishment, until vacancies shall occur to bring them on the strength.

3d. All warrant officers must enter into

* With the pay, full batta, gratuity, and house rent (if not furnished with quarters) of their regimental rank.

† With the full batta and house rent of lieutenant.

‡ With the full batta and house rent of ensign.

the ordnance department originally as sub-conductors, on the recommendation of the commander-in-chief, and will rise to be conductors under the provisions of the general order of 11th February 1817; from this step they will be promoted by selection of the most deserving, or by seniority, where merits are considered equal, from each inferior class into the next superior. In this manner they will be eligible to rise to the rank of deputy commissary, in which class three places at least are always to be filled by this description of ordnance officers. The government reserves to itself the power of rewarding very extraordinary merits and pretensions, by occasionally bestowing one of the six full commissaryships on a warrant officer.

4th. Every commissioned officer entering the ordnance department after the completion of the lists, in the first instance, must commence as a deputy commissary. No officer shall be eligible to the commissariat until five complete years from his first joining the artillery. After this first appointment, a deputy commissary will continue to rise to the head of the list of commissaries, provided his zeal and conduct be satisfactory to government, unless he be promoted in the mean time to the rank of major in the regiment of artillery, when he shall vacate his appointment, but shall be considered eligible, as well as the actual commissaries, to the higher ranks.

5th. The selection for the principal deputy commissaryship of ordnance will be made from among the actual full commissaries and officers, who have formerly served as such. This situation may be held either by a regimental field officer or captain.

6th. The selection for the principal commissaryship will be made from the officers who may be at the time, or who shall have before served as principal deputy commissiary, or as full commissaries, according to original standing in the department from this date; or to superiority of pretentions in other respects at the discretion of government. No officer under the degree of a field officer in the army is to be eligible to the principal commissaryship of ordnance.

7th. Relative rank or standing in the army is not to be considered as deciding the seniority of commissioned officers of the ordnance commissariat, on all matters concerning the department. The class or place of each individual in the ordnance list is alone to be adverted to, and his military rank or date of commission will avail him only on occasion of general or garrison duty, according to usage in other departments of the general staff; but all officers holding commissions are to take place above all warrant officers of the same degree.

8th. The deputy commissaryships with the army in Rajpootana, at Prince of Wales Island, and at Chunar, or those selected, to be held by commissioned officers. For the present, however, the deputy commissaryship at Chunar will continue to be filled by a warrant officer; but on occasion of a future vacancy a commissioned officer will be appointed to that station, and if possible, one of invalids. With these three exceptions, government will exercise its discretion in posting and removing all commissaries and subordinate officers, whenever the good of the public service may require. The superior salaries of full commissaries are attached to the persons of the three first on the list, and not to the stations where they may be serving.

9th. The Government reserves to itself the power of rewarding services and facilitating honorable retirement, by appointing invalid officers of artillery to any commissioned station in the department, for which they may be deemed qualified. This power will be exercised without any of those limitations, as to rank of the individual or previous services in the ordnance, which are observed in all other cases; but although invalid officers of the commissariat are not to be considered as wholly barred in very particular cases from rising in the department, it is to be established, as the ordinary rule, that they have no claim to advancement beyond their original place of appointment in the ordnance.

10th. The names of the officers appointed to the ordnance commissariat will be announced hereafter.

Additional Establishments to the Hill Rangers.

In consequence of the augmented strength of the corps of Hill rangers, the additional establishments hereafter detailed to be entertained for that corps, viz.

Two additional bhistees, on the usual rates of pay.

A bazar establishment, on the same scale as allowed for battalions of the line.

The usual allowances are also authorized to be drawn for the care and preservation of two additional bells of arms, and of the camp equipage of two companies.

The officer commanding the Hill rangers is further authorized to draw the allowance of superior batta.

Commandants of European Invalids admitted to off-reckonings.

June 2.—In order to extend every reasonable indulgence to retired and disabled

effects without distinction of classes. The commandants of European Invalids shall be admitted to the benefit of compensation for off-reckonings, in like manner as the commandants of Native Invalids, provincials, and other corps extra to the regular establishment. The proportional rate of compensation is fixed at Sr. Rs. 2,000 per annum to the commandants of European artillery Invalids, and the same amount to the commandant of the European Infantry Invalids. This arrangement to have effect from the commencement of the current year.

The senior officers of each corps, appointed by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief to command the artillery and European Infantry Invalids, respectively, are to be considered as the persons entitled to the above allowance from the off-reckoning fund; nor will any absence by leave from head-quarters, short of permission to return to Europe, be considered as depriving a commandant, regularly appointed by the commander in-chief, of the advantages granted by this order. But the Vice President in Council does not consider a commandant holding a staff appointment, or otherwise employed, entitled to this allowance, which in the cases here supposed, will devolve on the next officer of each corps actually exercising the command.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to take the necessary step for giving effect to this order.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Governor-gen. and suite were near Moorgheer on the 11th July, and were expected to leave the great river in three or four days. His lordship at that time was enjoying excellent health, and his arrival at Calcutta is daily expected.

May 30.—It is to be hoped that the large importations of specie will tend to relieve the scarcity of cash, which has been so long and so generally complained of. The Fort William, the Syren, the L'Infante Don Carlos, have all imported large sums in dollars and bullion; beside which large remittances in specie are expected from China.

June 15.—The Duchess of Argyle from China, has imported treasure to the amount of 15 lacks of rupees.

June 24.—"We are extremely sorry to state, that our letters from Nagpore, of the beginning of June, represent the sickness that is now prevailing in that part of India to be of a very serious and alarming nature. This disorder, which of course has received the name of cholera morbus, first appeared in the camp of Col. Adams on the 30th ult., the day on which his corps reached Nagpore. On that day fifteen sepoys and a great number of camp followers died of it. The inhabitants of Nagpore had been suffering from it grievously, for a fortnight before Col. Adams reached the capital, and the mortality among them is stated by our correspondent at the rate of twenty-five per diem.

July 11.—Letters from Cawnpore give rather a melancholy accounts of the state of the 21st dragoons at that station. Betwixt the Saturday and Tuesday twelve men had died, and six of these non-commissioned officers. Doubts begin to be entertained of the efficacy of Dr. Corbyn's practice.

London, Dec. 30

We copy the report of the following trial from the *Calcutta Monthly Journal* for May. We have expunged all the apologies of the Editor for not stating any of the circumstances disclosed in the evidence, in order to see what the report in its vacant and veiled state is really reduced to. But we insert here the reason assigned at the outset of the report for this suppression: "For the sake of *innocent* parties, who have already suffered the greatest misery from this unfortunate and lamentable transaction, says the Editor, we shall abstain from publishing the *names* of the *guilty*; and from regard to such of our readers as may not already know the circumstances of this highly reprehensible affair, we shall not advert to the grosser details of the case." So far from concurring in the propriety of this partial distinction in favour of one family, had we acquired the names of the parties *from* any communication of *public* origin, we should have placed them at the head of the following report.

SUPREME COURT, CALCUTTA.

On Thursday, April 2, an action occupied the attention of the court, demanding redress for the invasion of domestic happiness by the adulterer, a species of injury which, as was stated by the plaintiff's counsel, is of "rare occurrence in this country." The evidence was opened by Mr. Fergusson in an eloquent address, replete with honourable feelings and moral principle, and his observations on the irreparable injury which the plaintiff had sustained, by the offence imputed to the defendant, were so just, so powerful, and so impressive, that if they could be published in the language of the learned counsel, they would exhibit to every adulterer and seducer, a lesson which could never be forgotten; a moral lecture that could not fail to be productive of penitence. We have never heard or read a more measured yet powerful description

of the real state of domestic happiness, or of the deplorable consequences of adultery, than was addressed to the court by Mr. Fergusson. The genuine feelings of the man seemed to be identified with the eloquence of the advocate.

The highly honourable and amiable qualities of the plaintiff, in all his relations of public and private life, were admirably pourtrayed; and the testimonies of the most respectable witnesses completely filled up the outline of the interesting picture. It was stated and proved that the conduct of the plaintiff, during twelve years and up to the moment of his fatal separation from his wife, was affectionate, indulgent, correct, and in every respect exemplary; and that the duties of his office prevented him from accompanying her to Calcutta, when it became necessary to send three of their children to Europe. It was immediately before her return from Calcutta to her husband's house, that, unfortunately for her and for the defendant, they were introduced, according to the forms of polite life, to each other; an introduction which led to the destruction of the plaintiff's happiness, and to other consequences of a nature too distressing to be published.

The illicit intercourse was abundantly proved and attended by circumstances which induce us to conceal them from our readers.

The Calcutta Monthly Journal suppressing the evidence for the reasons before extracted, darkly alludes to mischievous profanations, to folly and profligacy, contained in that part of the correspondance which was produced.

We shall conclude, by observing that the counsel for the defendant, in addressing the court, did not attempt to cast the shadow of an imputation on the high and meritorious character of the plaintiff: but admitted, that from the result of all the evidence, his conduct had been honourable, correct, and truly exemplary. The only excuses that were offered for the defendant were founded on the time, the place, and the circumstances, which marked the commencement of the criminal intercourse; the relative ages of the parties, the defendant being many years younger than the plaintiff's wife; the improbability and almost impossibility of the seduction having originated with him; the total ignorance of the defendant respecting the former happiness of the parties; the situation in which he had been unfortunately cast; the absence of any particular confidence reposed in him by the plaintiff; the unhappy influence of excited passion and the infirmity of human nature!

The court, after several excellent and impressive observations on the enormity of the offence, and taking into consideration the circumstances submitted in extenuation, pronounced a verdict for the plaintiff, with 12,000 rupees damages.

London.

Some late verdicts in London on trials for forgery have conferred unusual interest on a recent trial for the same offence in Calcutta, where a more indulgent law prevails, without, however, being mild enough to eradicate this foible or felony, as an irresponsible jury may choose to regard it.

CALCUTTA SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 9th March.

Sittings before Sir A. Buller, Knt. The King v. John Johns the younger.

This was a case of almost incredible boldness and great audacity, and being the first tried in this country under the new act, which renders this crime punishable in India by transportation, excited great interest. The court was crowded at an early hour.

Mr. Compton opened the cause by stating, there were two counts in this indictment; the one for forging a draft purporting to be drawn on the house of Mackintosh, Fulton and Co., by one Mr. Goddard, and the other for uttering this draft, well knowing it to be forged.

Mr. Fergusson then addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution, in a speech of considerable energy and great clearness. We lament that our memory will not permit us to retrace the display of eloquence which he, as well as the advocate gen., exhibited on this occasion, and as our pencil could not keep pace with the rapidity of utterance, we prefer to be silent, beyond the observations we have already submitted, than to introduce the mutilated state what we listened to with so much satisfaction. In support of the prosecution it was stated that the prisoner, who has a singular cast of features, by having a nose the most prominent part of them, went to the office of Messrs. Mackintosh and Fulton, on the 9th day of Jan. 1818, and presented the following note for payment, viz.

"To Messrs. Mackintosh. Fulton and Co.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Please to pay to Mr. Albert Reberro or order, the sum of Sicca Rupees Five Hundred and Forty (Sa. Rs. 540,) and place the same to the account of

"Your most obedient servant,

"THOMAS GODDARD."

"Sa. Rs. 540"

Upon this being tendered it was observed to him, that the drawer of the note never

signed his name in that manner, and that there was an omission of a christian name; the note, however, was returned to him, and he made his appearance at the office on the next day, with another note bearing the signature of T. E. Goddard, of the same amount, which was paid to him.

In behalf of the prisoner it was contended, that his identity was not sufficiently proved. The circumstance of his seeking an employment at the very time from one of the firm of Mackintosh and Co., rendered it highly improbable that he should be endeavouring to forge upon the house, which he must have done in the very jaws of detection.

Mr. Matheson deposed, that he was an assistant in the house of Messrs. Mackintosh, Fulton and Co., on the 9th Jan. last. Towards the evening, a young man, a Portuguese, the prisoner at the bar, came to him there and presented a paper, purporting to be a draft for 540 rupees, drawn by Mr. Thomas Goddard on the house.

On examination it did not appear to be Mr. Goddard's signature, being signed Thomas Goddard, whereas Mr. G. always signed his drafts T. E. Goddard. Seeing this, witness asked which Mr. Goddard it was? Prisoner replied, the one at the dispensary. He pointed out the difference of the signature, and returned the draft saying, that if it was brought back signed in the usual manner it would be paid. The prisoner then went away. The next morning he returned, bringing another draft of a similar purport (here the draft was produced in court), this is the draft. Witness observing that the signature was again false, being spelt Godard instead of Goddard, took it to Mr. Fulton, who concurred in his suspicions respecting its being forged, but accepted it, and delivered it to the prisoner, who then left the room. Witness saw the prisoner ten minutes or so afterwards, with a bag in his hand, going out of the gateway which leads into the street. About an hour after he was brought back to the office in custody, when he denied being the person who passed off the draft, but acknowledged having been there the preceding evening, and that morning also. Witness since understood that Mr. Goddard died lately, and the balance of his account had been paid to his executors, without charging him for this draft. The draft was certainly entered in the journal, but was written back.

Cross examined by Mr. Spankie. He could not speak precisely as to the time, either on the 9th or 10th. He recollects the prisoner's countenance, which he half remarked, but could not speak as to dress.

Mr. John Miller and Mr. Naylor swore that the signature on the draft was not the hand-writing of T. E. Goddard.

Mr. Fulton deposed that he resembles Mr. Matheson (accompanied by a young man) bringing to him on the 10th Jan. last, in the evening, a draft for 540 rupees, which purported to be drawn by Mr. Goddard, a constituent of his house. The draft, as usual, had been referred, as to the signature and state of account, to Mr. Matheson, who brought it to witness, as not being in the usual manner in which Mr. Goddard signed his bills. Witness accepted it for payment, but had not the least doubt as to its being a forgery, nor did he ever conceive he had the slightest claim upon Mr. Goddard for the amount of the draft. After signing it witness handed it to the young man, who asked what he should do with it? Witness pointed to the sircar's room, and told somebody to shew him the cash-keeper's office. It was then paid, which fact it being necessary for the cash-keeper to shew, and Mr. Goddard's name being on it, it was journalized to his account in the Bengalee books, whence it was transferred to the English journal. When witness heard it was put to his debit, which was some time afterwards, he ordered it to be written back. The next time witness saw the prisoner was at his office, when he was in custody. Witness said to him, Mr. Goddard denies having given that draft. Prisoner enquired what draft? what Mr. Goddard? Witness then asked if he had not been at the office that day before that time: he said yes, he came to see James Calder, Esq. to whom he had a letter of introduction from Mr. De Cruz, soliciting employment. Mr. Calder then standing by witness, asked, Did you see Mr. Calder? He replied, no, he was busy. Witness enquired if the prisoner had been at the office the day before. He answered, if he had it was to see James Calder. Witness said, you are sure you was here yesterday; and he gave the same reply. Prisoner then talked about the injury done to his character, by bringing him to the office in custody on a false charge; on which witness proposed going to the police office, whither they went together.

Cross examined by Mr. Hogg. Witness conceives the time on the 10th, when he accepted the draft, to be about eleven, from the circumstance that several of the sircars had not come. Witness could not speak particularly as to the time, and had no recollection of the young man's countenance.

Mr. Alsop swore to the deposition of Mr. Goddard, taken by him at the police office, which was read by the clerk in court.

Tarrchurn Mookerjee deposed that he was the overseer of those sircars who

had the charge of the cash in Mr Fulton's office. He had seen this draft before and had written on it paid. It was brought to witness by a native Portuguese, at about ten or eleven, on the 10th Jan. Finding it accepted by Mr. Fulton, witness asked the young man if it was in his favour: he said it was, and on witness's request indorsed it in his presence. Witness was then called by Mr. Calder; but before he went, saw the podar take out a bag of money to pay the draft. Witness could not recollect the person of the prisoner.

The podar then swore to the paying of it.

Ram Chunder Mozindar deposed he was a writer in the house of Mackintosh, Fulton and Co. He recollected a Portuguese young man, the prisoner at the bar, coming to the place where he sits, and asking him where Mr. Fulton was: to which he replied, above stairs. A little after this the young man went away, and witness did not see him till about the same hour next day, when he asked the same question, and witness pointed out to him the seat of Mr. Fulton, who was then conversing with two officers. When they had gone, the prisoner came forward and gave a paper to Mr. Fulton. Witness was at the office on the 9th and 10th from nine to six, and only went out now and then for a few minutes. The prisoner on both days wore a black jacket.

Amboliah deposed that he was a peon in the service of Mr. Mackintosh; he recollected that on the 10th of January, as he was sitting in the sun, on the outside of the verandah, he saw the prisoner come with a folded paper in his hand. He inquired if the gentlemen were within; witness made answer, yes. He then went in, but shortly after returned with the paper now open, and proceeded towards the cash-keeper's office. Soon after witness left the verandah, and went and set down in the gateway. Witness had not been there long, before the prisoner came with a bag in his hand, and asked witness if mootiahs were to be had. Witness said certainly, on paying for them. He then bid witness fetch one; witness accordingly called out, and one came. The mootiah asked what he was to get, and where to go. The prisoner told him he would pay him according to the distance. He then gave him a bag, and walked away in a northerly direction for a few yards, and then turned the corner. Witness did not see him again till he was brought to the office in custody. Witness recognizes the prisoner's countenance as that of the young man he has spoken of.

Cross examined by Mr. Hogg. Said he certainly had his hookah with him, it served him instead of eating in the day time, and helped to keep up his strength. Witness was no Christian, and never drinks brandy, shrub, or toddy. He had not been smoking gunja, and how could he then be drowsy. He was as wide awake then as now. He did not see the prisoner after he came out till the moment he asked for mootiahs, and he never intentioned boxes to him.

H. ReM deposed that he was an assistant in the house of Mackintosh, and Co. On the 9th of Jan., about four in the afternoon he saw the prisoner apply to a native, who sits in the same room as Mr. Fulton and himself. Next day in the morning he again saw the prisoner speaking to the same native; after waiting a few seconds to catch Mr. Fulton's eye, prisoner went forward with a paper in his hand. A screen prevented witness's seeing the actual delivery of this paper.

R. Reynolds said he was clerk in the house of Mackintosh and Co. He saw the prisoner, whom he knew before (having been at school with him about ten years ago), at the office on the 9th and 10th of Jan. last, and interchanged salutations with him. On the 10th witness saw the prisoner standing near Mr. Fulton's desk. About an hour after this witness was requested to go and point him out, on which he went to the prisoner's house and told him Mr. Fulton wished to speak with him. Prisoner asked what about, and witness replied there was a stir in the office about a false draft, and Mr. Fulton suspected him. He said he knew nothing about the draft and merely went to inquire for a Mr. Brown of Cuttack. Witness persuaded him to go and dress, he did so, and they and a Mr. Ward set out in a buggy. They had not proceeded far before the constable met them and desired witness to point out the person suspected, which he did, and constable then took prisoner to Mr. Mackintosh's house, witness following.

Cross examined. Prisoner was sitting with some ladies and two gentlemen when witness entered. It was in the course of the afternoon when witness saw the prisoner on the 9th; it was after two, as the witness had tiffen some time. It was before tiffin that he saw him on the 10th.

The evidence for the prosecution here closed.

Nicholas de Cruz deposed that he was formerly an assistant in the Kidderpore school, where Johans was a scholar under him. His father, who is rich, asked witness to endeavour to obtain employment for his son; witness said he would try his old employer Mr. Calder, and accordingly wrote out a letter which young Johans copied. Witness then (about the 22d November) took Johans to Messrs. Mackintosh's house, and left him outside while he went in with this letter to Mr.

Calder, who said there was just then no vacancy, but took his (Johns's) name and address down. While at school, and since, prisoner has borne an excellent character. He has been married a few months and lives rather expensively.

Drs. Marsham and Carey bore witness to the exemplary conduct of the young man, while at the missionary school at Kidderpore.

Mr. Andrews deposed, that he is a pawnbroker in King's Bench Walk, where the prisoner, whom he knows very well, came in a buggy on the 10th of Jan., at about half past five; witness got into prisoner's buggy, and they drove home, and thence to Mr. Gordon's meeting.

Collen deposed, that he was Mr. Johns's syce, and that he went on Saturday morning with his master in the buggy to Mr. Sutton's house, and waited near the gate while his master went in. His master shortly returned empty-handed, and they drove to Mr. John Andrews and thence home.

Mr. Calder deposed that he knows Mr. De Cruz, who was formerly a writer in his service, and about the 22d Nov. last came to witness, to solicit employment for himself and a young man, named Johnns; which witness was compelled to refuse having no vacancy then in the office. Witness never saw or heard the young man till the day he was taken in custody. Had he called about four any day, he might have been refused admission, as that is a very busy hour.

Mr. Gordon bore witness to the good character of Mr. Johns.

Mrs. Joanna Damsel (whose breath would not allow her to enter the witness's box) deposed that she had heard her brother, Mr. Johns, request Mr. De Cruz to get his son a situation, and that he promised to speak to Mr. Calder for him. Witness recollects young Johns going to Mr. Calder's the day preceding his apprehension, it was after dinner and about four o'clock. Witness also recollects his going on Saturday for the same purpose, it was just eleven when he went down the steps to his buggy. He returned in about half an hour, and was soon after apprehended.

Mr. John Fink recollects being at dinner with the prisoner on the 9th of Jan. After dinner witness went to write a letter; he had got some where about the middle of it when he wanted to see what o'clock it was. When he came in the hall, he saw young Johns just going out, and it was then exactly five minutes past four. The next day he again saw him go out just as the clock struck eleven.

Cross examined. Cannot recollect any particular time when he looked at the clock for the last three months but then. Knows it was eleven because he looked at the clock after it had struck. Is quite sure it was five minutes past four on that day.

The evidence being now finished, Sir Anthony Buller was about to address the jury, when they unanimously declared that the prisoner was guilty.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 8. Duchess of Argyle, W. Cathrew, from Canton 5th April and Penang 20th May; Moira, W. Hornblow, from London 24th Dec., Cape of Good Hope 23d March, and Madras 29th May.

16. Lady Campbell, T. Marquis, from England the 4th of Feb., and Madras the 9th of June; Marchioness of Wellesley, R. Boon, from Rangoon the 25th May.

Passengers by the Lady Campbell. Miss Gibbs, W. S. Robb, Esq., Messrs. H. Garstin and A. Garstin, cadets; Messrs. Clark, Inglis, Hewitt, and Phillips, free merchants.

Departures.

June 5. Almorah, W. McKissock, for London.

6. John Inglis, J. Baillie, ditto via Cape.

16. Asia, T. D. Finey, to complete her cargo for China; Canada, W. Grant, for London.

18. Mary, J. Wilson, for London.

BIRTHS.

March 19. At Anopshire, the lady of J. H. Mathews, Esq. of a son.
22. At Monghier, the lady of Capt. E. Rich, of the 3d N.I. of a son.
April 15. The lady of Capt. Joseph Leigh, of the Country Service, of a daughter.
19. In camp near Kullenopore, the lady of Capt. J. Ambert, Major of Brigade to Col. Mac Gregor's Det. N. S. Force, of a son.
22. The lady of Capt. Ireland, commanding the ship Kent, of a son.
23. At Penang, the lady of Capt. Robt. Hampton, 20th regt. Bengal N.I. of a son.
28. At Jessore, Mrs. Wm. Thomas, jun. of a daughter.
—. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. John Holbrow, 1st N.I. of a daughter.
29. At Penang, the lady of Lieut. M. A. Bewbery, Interpreter and Quarter Master same regt. of a son.
May 2. At Berrbhoom, the lady of H. M. Pigou, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
—. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Thos. Jennur, of H.M. 14th regt of a daughter.
5. At his quarters in Fort William, the lady of Major B. Istow, of a son.
6. At Kidderpore, Mrs. Shearman, of a son.
—. The lady of Capt. James Henderson, commanding the Hercules, of a daughter.
—. Mrs. B. L. Sellars, of a son.
9. Mrs. A. M. Dowling, of a daughter.
—. Mrs. P. Hudson, of a daughter.
12. The lady of the Rev. Mr. Keith of a daughter.
—. At Futtehgurh, Mrs. J. P. Brown, of a son.
13. At Benares, the lady of Capt. B. Roberts, of the commissariat department, of a son.
19. At Banda, the lady of Lieut. J. Patterson, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 1st batt. N.I. of a son.
—. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. S.S. Gummer, 22nd N.I. of a son.
21. The lady of George Playfair, Esq. Presidency Surgeon, of a son.
—. Mrs. J. Silverton, of a daughter.

31. At Dacca, the lady of E. C. Lawrence, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
June 3. The lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a daughter.
4. At Fort William, the lady at Maj.gen. J. S. Wood, commanding at the Presidency, of a son.
5. The lady of J. P. Ward, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
—. The wife of Mr. Joseph Savigny, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 24. At Coel, Robt. Stewart, Esq. Futtyghur, to Miss Mary Thornton.
May 22. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. Thos. Brooke Bingly, H.C. Artillery, to Miss Anne Horsford, daughter of the late Maj.gen. Sir John Horsford, K.C.B.
—. Mr. Stephen Read, of the Pilot Service, to Miss Sally Witcrick.
23. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. John Monckton Coombs, Madras Estab. to Anne Maria, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Smoult, Esq. of Calcutta.
—. Mr. Henry Brown, to Miss Ann Orizo.
June 6. At the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Gonsalves, to Miss Compos.
7. At Cawnpore, Edward Goate, Capt. H.M. 87th regt. to Miss Costley, daughter of Capt. Costley, same corps.

DEATHS.

April 10. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Walters, wife of Mr. James Walters.
24. At the same place, of the cholera morbus, Ms. Figg, Assist. in the Provision Department.
—. At Bogwongolah, near Moorshedabad, of the cholera morbus, Mr. Chas. Rose, of the Custom House, aged 58 years.
26. At Cawnpore, of the cholera morbus, Capt. John Kearney, of H.M. 24th Light Dragoons.
30. At the Presidency, Wm. Jenkins, Esq. Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, aged 44 years. Much lamented by his friends and brother officers. He was an affectionate husband, a tender father, a sincere friend, and a brave soldier. He had seen more service than generally falls to the lot of men in a similar situation in the army.
May 3. At Chundney, near Maldah, the lady of John Andrew, Esq.
5. Capt. Thos. Whitehead, late commander of the ship Nautilus, aged 36 years.
—. Of the cholera morbus, on his way to Dacca from Dewye Colly, where he had proceeded on business, Mr. Hadgen Constantine Terinos of Lacedemon, in Peloponnesus, and of the race of Lycurgus and Lysander, most sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, aged 74 years.
8. Mr. J. M. Bolts, aged 46 years.
11. At Bespore Indigo Factory, Mr. Mark Smith, aged 38 years and 4 months, leaving a disconsolate wife and five infant children to lament his loss.
—. At Goruckpore, Palmer Levinge Rumbold, son of Sir William and the Hon. Lady Rumbold, aged 8 months.
16. At Calcutta, of the cholera morbus, while on a visit to a friend, Mr. Wm. Hen. O'Connor, aged 20, a sensible and deserving young man, of the Rev. Dr. Marshman's Seminary at Serampore.
—. Capt. Rob. Cook, of the ship Orient.
18. Mrs. Jane Hyland, aged 24 years.
21. In camp at Chandah, from exposure and fatigue, Maj. Goreham, Madras Artillery, greatly lamented; an officer whose ardent zeal and superior acquirements in his profession were of equal honour to himself and advantage to the service.
22. Of the cholera morbus, Mrs. Anne Irvine, widow of the late Mr. Maxwell Irvine, Conductor of Ordnance.
—. In the Upper Provinces, Mr. Chas. Tetley, son of Col. Tetley.
24. Dr. John Major Wilson, Surg. of Artillery, aged 40 years.
25. Capt. Alex. Cassels, of the Country service, and recently appointed commander of the ship Orient, aged 34 years.
27. At Almora, of a fever, Synd Bain, Esq. Assist Surg. Kumaoon battalion.
—. In Fort William, Mr. Geo. Norris, Bengal Serjeant, aged 44 years.
29. Mrs. Mary Ann Higgins, wife of Mr. J. W. Higgins, of the H.C. Marine, aged 40 years.
June 1. Mr. David Reeves, late an Assistant in the Public Department of Government.
7. At Butully, Sophia, the youngest daughter of Mr. A. Fleming.
10. At Barrackpore, Lieut. Jas. Brooks of the 20th or Marine regt. of Native Infantry, much regretted.
—. At the Presidency, Henry Pearson, Esq. This gentleman, whilst walking in his garden, was bit by a snake which had twined round his thigh; and although every medical assistance was resorted to, he unhappily died 12 hours after the accident.
11. Mr. Gen. Mitchell, late of the firm of Mitchell and Christie, aged 38 years.
20. In camp at Chandah, of fatigue, Mr. Assist. Surg. Davies, 1st batt. 22d reg. N.I.
—. At Malacca, Mr. Joseph De Sa, son of Capt. De Sa, and late of the Durrumtollah Academy.
—. On board the Streatham, on his passage to Europe, Wm. Parker, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July 4. Arrived H. C. ship the Marchioness of Ely.

DEATHS.

May 23. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. Cathcart Taylor, H.M. 53d regt. sincerely regretted by his brother officers.
June 9. At Cannanore, Capt. John Scott, Assist. Adj. Gen. of the army.
10. At the Presidency, Mrs. Mary Mein, widow of the late Nicol Mein, Esq. third Member of the Medical Board.

BOMBAY.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

July 16. On the 17th ult. at Jessore, a man and two women, while employed in preparing the sacrificial cakes for the festival of Shubirant, were struck dead by lightning, and on the 24th two men and eight bullocks in a shed also met a similar fate.

Aug. 15. The cholera morbus having recently appeared at Panwell, it is natural that the public mind should feel some degree of anxiety at the near approach of so formidable, and, in some instances, so fatal a disease.

We have on a former occasion mentioned, that under the directions of Government, every practical measure had been adopted here to meet and to alleviate the effect of this calamity, should it unfortunately break out on this island; and we have only further to state, that every medical assistance will be immediately afforded to every class of the numerous population of this island, and to invite the public, but more particularly the native population, to lose no time in making application for assistance, as much of the success that may be expected from medicine greatly depends upon its early exhibition.

We have the pleasure to add, that in all the principal stations in the Deckan, where this disease has been most prevalent, it is at present on the decline; the late fall of rain seems greatly to have contributed to restore a healthy state of the atmosphere, which, from various accounts that have lately been received, seems to have been highly unfavourable to the health even of those who had escaped the attack of cholera.

We have also to add, that a particular account of this disease, as detailed in various reports and other communications that have been received from the medical gentlemen who have been actively employed in counteracting its effects, and whose meritorious zeal in the performance of this duty entitles them to the highest praise, will soon be laid before the public.

The rains still continue, and the weather is more like the monsoon than the end of July. Such a season for mildness is not remembered by the oldest inhabitant.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

April 28.—Joseph Atkinson, esq. to be collector and custom master of Caltura, vice John Badger, esq. deceased; date 1st May 1818.

REVOLT IN KANDY.

The latest accounts before us come up to the 11th of July. The efforts of the rebels appear to be relaxed and languid. The whole tract of country from the S.E. extremity of Saffragam to the N.E. border of the seven korles, embracing about one half in extent, and much more in value, of the Kandyan territories, continued perfectly quiet.

Extract Minute by his Excellency the Governor, dated March 7.—The governor deems it expedient and proper to explain to the chiefs and inhabitants of the Kandyan provinces, the motives which have induced and even forced His Exc. to adopt the measure of removing Eheylapola Maha Nilame from Kandy in the prompt and abrupt manner in which it was effected last night, and ordering the arrest of Pellima Talawuwe, dessave of the seven korles, in consequence of whose escape, it was found necessary to apprehend the second adikar and his family, and the wife of the dessave.

From the time that Keppitipola late dessave of Ouwa deserted the cause of the lawful government he had sworn to support, suspicions were industriously thrown upon his near connection Eheylapola Maha Nilame, of his being concerned in the plot against the British government; but his Exc. would not listen to such aspersions on a person who had so universally been considered a friend to the English, and he has uniformly repelled all insinuations of that nature against the Maha Nilame; indeed it is well known that His Exc. had intended to employ the services of Eheylapola in a confidential mission with the honorable the resident, to Hewahetty and Doombera, to attempt bringing back to their duty the people of those provinces. Delay, however, took place in assembling the necessary attendants on the resident from the provinces of Kondeuda, and in the mean time by the breaking out of rebellion more fiercely in Doombera and threatening to enter other provinces, the governor felt with great regret, on account of the people, that the time to reason with the insurgents was gone by, and that to force alone and severe measures could he trust to bring them into submission.

During all this time, and more especially of late, the pretender to the crown of Kandy and his principal adherent Keppitipola, have taken every measure to publish to the whole of the provinces, that Eheylapola Maha Nilame was in secret a friend to the pretender, who was in the continual habit of publicly reading olas, which he asserted to have received from the Maha Nilame, and of giving presents in his name of articles he alleged had been sent to him by Eheylapola, and calling on the people in his name to join and destroy the English. At the same time the rebel Keppetipola spread about Ouwa, that he was in daily correspondence with the Maha Nilame in Kandy.

The high respect in which the Kandyans hold the opinion of Eheylapola, from his general good sense and high dignity, have made many persons think they were acting right in doing what they were told he approved, although he never, by any declaration of his own, countenanced such measures; but the consequences have been ruinous to the country, and his Excellency therefore considered it as a duty to government and the people, to remove Eheylapola from a place, by his residence in which the pretender and Keppitipola were encouraged to hold out false assurances to the people they had seduced to their party, that he would in the end join them; and he acceded to the proposal the Maha Nilame had made himself, to go and live at Colombo during the continuance of this insurrection; but to prevent any disturbance on the road from evil disposed people lurking on the borders of Oodepalata, as was reported to the governor, his Excellency deemed it expedient

that the journey of Eheylapola should be sudden and secret. On his arrival at Colombo he will be comfortably lodged and treated with all proper attention; and as his wife has expressed a desire to join him, his Excellency has much pleasure in saying that every facility and safeguard shall be afforded to her doing so. Much care and attention shall be paid to the landed and moveable property of the Maha Nilame, and his excellency desires that all persons in the charge of his property be diligent and honest in the execution of their trusts, as government will always interfere to enforce due regard to his interests while absent.

The case of Eheylapola Maha Nilame stands thus: He is removed for a time, because government considers his presence here as detrimental to the public good, but it is not at all meant to charge his as a traitor. With respect to Pilima Talawuwe, the dessave of the seven corles, it is far different. Government knew he had been in secret correspondence with the rebels and pretender, and considered him a traitor. It was not however intended either to put him to death or to confiscate his property, but only to retain his person in safe custody at Colombo. By his flight and openly joining the rebels he has broke all measures with government; he must now stand the consequences: but his life will be spared on account of his wife, the sister of the 1st adikar, if he returns to Kandy or gives himself up at Colombo, or to any British officer, in 20 days from this date. The second adikar it was never intended by the Governor to arrest or molest in the slightest degree, and the governor had given instructions so to inform him when the order to arrest his relation was issued.

From the Ceylon Gazette.

Colombo, June 6.—Letters from Col. Spawforth, dated Parapa, the 2d inst., on the frontiers of the 4th and 7th Korles, give a very good account of the disposition of the people there, who have resolutely withstood all solicitations and threats of the rebel head men, and received Lieut. Col. Spawforth with every mark of attention and respect.

July 11.—The latest accounts from the interior give a favourable representation of the present state of affairs. There appears to be a great relaxation in the hostile efforts of the rebels, and in many parts of the country our troops are busily employed in securing the crops of paddy, and getting in large quantities of grain, with the assistance of many natives, who are paid for their labour in reaping with a part of the produce.

The whole tract of country from the S.E. extremity of Saffragam to the N.E. border of the Seven Korles, embracing about one half in extent, and much more in value of the Kandyan territories, continues perfectly quiet. The rebels from Matele had attempted an incursion into the Seven Korles, but Lieut. Col. Hook writes that they have been driven back across the Didera Oya.

In Oudapalata, between forty and fifty families, who fled into Kotmalee, have returned peaceably to their residence in the neighbourhood of Gampala.

The latest letters from Badulla are of the 28th and 30th ult. and the intelligence is altogether of a gratifying nature. No opposition had been made for many days to any of the escorts, and the few natives seen on the hills have generally refrained even from abusive language.

In Wellassy all was quiet, and the Moormen were busily employed with their cattle in bringing up supplies, without any opposition.

Major Coxon reports that tranquillity prevails in Bandookora, and the troops in the posts on the Katteragam line are becoming more healthy.

Lieut. Wilkinson makes a most favourable report of the improved state of affairs at Passera.

By this morning's post we hear from Kandy that a numerous meeting of the rebels took place at Hangeranketty, on the 5th inst., when it was resolved to make a grand attack on the posts of Godamoone. On the 7th and 8th this design was put into execution in a true Kandian style. The pretender, Kappitopola, and several other chieftains took up their position on a hill, about two miles off, and about 5000 rebels made the assault premeditated. They began each day about noon, and continued till near midnight, but their fire was at such a distance that not a single man in Godamoone was hurt, nor is it thought that many of the assailants suffered in their dastardly attempt.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

A subscription is in progress, upon the same plan as that begun in England, for the purpose of erecting a public monument to the memory of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte.

We are sorry to have to communicate an unfortunate accident which happened near Kandy on the 11th June. Capt. Truter was going into Dombera, and about three P. M. he embarked in the Lewelle ferry-boat, himself, 10 soldiers, two servants and the boatman, in all 14. The river being swelled by the late rains, and the current rapid, Capt. Truter took the precaution of making all the men sit down. When they were about the middle of the river, the boatman, whose hands were sore, accidentally suffered the rattan, by which he was pulling over, to

ship from his hold. The boat immediately was carried down the stream, and about 150 yards from the place of crossing filled and upset: one private of the 83d and three of the H. C. 15th N. I. were unfortunately drowned, and 10 stand of arms lost. The rest saved themselves by getting upon the boat, which luckily struck and remained fast upon a rock about 400 yards lower down: from this perilous situation, in the middle of a rapid river, with a flood rising, they were got safe to the bank, chiefly by the exertions of privates Butler and Bevens of the 19th reg., and a cooly.

Private, received in London.

July 1.—It is reported, that in consequence of Ceylon having been placed under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta, many alterations will be made in the situation of the Government chaplains on this island, and that, amongst others, the clergy will not for the future be permitted by the Bishop to hold any civil situations. This will more particularly affect that chaplain, who now, in addition to all the offices which he holds, is superintendent of the pearl fishery.

SUMATRA.

RELATIONS WITH THE DUTCH.

From the India Gazette, June 15.

By the Lady Sophia, letters have been received from Batavia and Bencoolen. It is stated that several free traders and Americans were lying at Batavia; that Europe goods were very cheap; that great difficulty was experienced in procuring cargoes, and that in consequence freight was at a low rate. The ship Lady Raffles had arrived at Batavia from Bencoolen, before the departure of the Lady Sophia; and the report is confirmed that Capt. Travers was the bearer of dispatches from Sir Thos. Raffles to the Batavian government; but the nature of them has not been mentioned.

Private, received in London.

Letters have been received from Batavia of so late a date as the 20th of August. They mention a strange occurrence on the part of the Dutch authorities at Palimbang, on the coast of Sumatra. Sir Thos. S. Raffles, the Lieut.-gov. of Fort Marlborough, on the western coast of the island, deemed it expedient to send an embassy to some native princes in the interior, the members of which, having had occasion to pass through the kingdom of Palimbang, were seized by order of the Dutch authorities, and made prisoners. As soon as information of this event reached the governor, he dispatched a number of troops to Palimbang, to demand the restoration of the prisoners, and to obtain redress for the insult which was offered. The unpleasant news had created considerable alarm at Batavia.

COMMERCE WITH ACHEEN.

From the Oriental Star, May 23.

Several attempts were made to cut off the brig Minerva, Capt. Russell, while she lay in Sambelong roads. We have been favoured with a sight of the log book, from which it appears that although the commander was treated with kindness on shore in the day-time, for the ten days he staid there, he found it necessary to weigh anchor and put to sea during the night, and was ultimately obliged to leave the roads without the cargo of beetle-nut for which he had gone there. There is great reason to believe that the pirates formed part of the crews of six proas which were stationed in these roads by the King of Acheen, for the avowed purpose of protecting the trade against the pirates.

DEATH.

April 29. At Fort Marlborough, Maria, only daughter of Mr. William Blackett.

PENANG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

April 27.—H. C. Ship General Harris. G. Welstead, named in the arrivals, brought two millions of dollars on board, which have been safely landed and lodged in Port Cornwallis.

Arrivals.—April 26, Juliana, D. Kidd, from Calcutta, 6th April; Passengers. Mr. Halliburton, and Mr. Pegou.

27, H. C. ship Gen. Harris, G. Welstead, from China, 2d April; Passengers Mrs. Elrington, Miss Elrington, Miss— Elrington, C. Majoribanks Esq., J. Daniell Esq., J. Jackson Esq., and Mr. J. Manington; Madras Packet, G. Parkyns from Calcutta, 14th Dec. 1817, Madras, 27th March; Passenger, Capt. Bow, 25th reg. N. I. aid-de-camp to the hon. the governor.

Departures.—April 30, Madras Packet G. Parkyns, for Malacca and Manilla.

May 1, Howrah, B. Herring, for Calcutta.

Passengers, Mr. Baraard, Mr. Gore and family.

5, Syren, Thos. M'Donnell, for Calcutta.

Passenger, Lieut. G. Holmes, Bengal N. I.

H. C. ship Gen. Harris, G. Welstead, for England.

Passengers, Mrs. Elrington, Miss Elrington, Miss — Elrington.

CHINA.

From a Calcutta paper—It is stated, on the authority of accounts received from China, that the tea crop had partly failed.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Private, received in London.

The following is the substance of letters received from this colony, reaching to the 20th of May.—It appears that government had sent out instructions to make every practicable retrenchment in the general public expenses, which had become rather burdensome to the mother country. Governor Macquarrie, in order to accomplish that object, had issued a proclamation, in which he stated, that he had deemed it advisable to reduce the price of such animal food as might be required for the use of the government; he had notified accordingly that no higher price than 6d. per lb. would be paid for animal food of any description received into his Majesty's stores. His Exc. had also given notice that any persons who might in future come to the colony as settlers, would not be victualled at the expense of the crown for any longer period than six calendar months. The same limitation was to extend to the government labourers. To those settlers, however, who had obtained a promise of being victualled for a longer period, under the former regulations, the time was extended two months later.

At the annual meeting of the native chiefs and their tribes, at Paramatta, his Exc. the Governor expressed his gratification at their very improved condition. The assemblage consisted of 150 persons.

The Lady Castlereagh, with 300 male convicts, from England, with detachments of the 34th, 46th, and 48th regts., and the Minerva, from Ireland, with 160 male prisoners, under guard of a detachment of the 48th regt., had arrived out. In order to prevent the immoderate use of spirits at Sydney, an additional duty of 10s. per gallon had been imposed.

MAURITIUS.

BIRTH.

March 5. At Port Louis, the lady of Lieut.col. Wm. Shaw, of H.M. 93d Foot, of a son.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

From a Bombay Paper.—Mr. Powell, commander of the Queen Charlotte, informs us of the interesting circumstance of his having recovered from a rock, 29 miles N.W. of Nooaheevah (one of the Marquesas), a man that had been its solitary inhabitant for nearly three years. His account stated, that early in 1814 he proceeded hither from Nooaheevah with four others, all of whom had left an American ship there, for the purpose of procuring feathers that were in high estimation among the natives of Nooaheevah; but loosing their boat on the rock, three of his companions in a short time perished through famine, and principally from thirst, as there was no water but what was supplied by rain. His fourth companion continued with him but a few weeks, when he formed a resolution of attempting to swim, with the aid of a splintered fragment that remained of their boat, to the Island, in which effort he must have inevitably perished. He had once himself attempted to quit his forlorn situation by constructing a catamaran, but failed, and lost all means of any future attempt. They had originally taken fire with them from Nooaheevah, which he had always taken care to continue, except on one occasion, when it became extinguished, and never could have been restored but by a careful preservation of three or four grains of gunpowder, and the lock of a musket, which he had broken up for the construction of his catamaran. The flesh and blood of wild birds were his sole aliment; with the latter he quenched his thirst in seasons of long draughts, and the skulls of his departed companions were his only drinking vessels. The discovery made of him from the Queen Charlotte was purely accidental; the rock was known to be desolate and barren, and the appearance of a fire, as the vessel passed it on an evening, attracted notice, and produced an inquiry which proved fortunate to the forlorn inhabitant of the rock, in procuring his removal to Nooaheevah, whither Mr. Powell conveyed him, and left him under the care of an European of the name of Wilson, who had resided there for many years, and with whom the hermit had had a previous acquaintance.

ST. HELENA.

LOCAL.

Dr. Verling, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed medical superintendent to Bonaparte, in the room of Surg. O'Meara.

London, Nov. 25.—The Racoon, 26 guns, Capt. Jas. Wallis, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday from St. Helena and Ascension. She left St. Helena 14th Oct., at which time the following ships were at that island:—Conqueror, 74, Rear-Admiral Plamplin, Capt. Stanfell; Eurydice, Capt. Wauchope; Tees, Capt. Rennie; Dotterel, Capt. Gore; Redpole, Capt. Evance; and the Hyæna store-ship. The Favourite, Capt. Robinson, had sailed for St. Thomas's, and the Podargus, Capt. Rous, was at the Cape. The Sapphe, Capt. Plumridge, was cruising about the island. The Leveret had not arrived. Mr. Hicks, master of the Hyæna store-ship, had been dismissed his ship by the sentence of a court-martial, and Mr. John Andrews, master of the Conqueror, had been appointed to command the Hyæna. Bonaparte was stated to be in good health, but very seldom to be seen.

The Racoon is ordered to be paid off at Portsmouth and laid up in ordinary; she came into harbour on Saturday morning.

Dec. 24.—Baron de Sturmer, late Austrian commissioner at St. Helena, has passed through the Hague, on his way to his master at Aix-la-Chapelle. This is all the intelligence given by the French papers on the subject; but private letters add, that he is going to deliver a report on the present state of Bonaparte. Should this account prove correct, the report of the Austrian commissioner will put an end to the calumnies respecting the treatment of Bonaparte.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

FUNERAL OF HER LATE MAJESTY.

The day previous to the funeral, the royal coffin had lain in state at Kew palace; but owing to the contracted dimensions of the apartments, the privilege of admission was confined to spectators admitted by tickets. Wednesday, Dec. 2, was devoted to the procession from Kew, and the ceremony of interment at Windsor.

At half past seven P. M. the guard of honour came upon duty in front of the palace, and kept that station until the royal remains were removed.

In the whole neighbourhood of Kew, there appeared to prevail a sense of particular privation; indeed, wherever her Majesty had resided, the people in the vicinity, particularly the two classes whose comforts depend on the benevolence, or whose maintenance by industry are improved by the neighbourly patronage of the rich and noble, are profuse in expressions of attachment and veneration, gratitude and grief. At eight o'clock a detachment from the 16th Lancers formed in two bodies on Kew green. The road, immediately in the vicinage of the palace, was patrolled, during the morning, by small parties of the same regiment. At half-past eight o'clock, the hearse, destined to convey the royal corpse to Windsor, arrived at the Palace. It was accompanied by fifty undertaker's assistants, on horseback, and escorted by a body of Lancers. At this time the road leading to the palace was pressingly crowded. The road, which runs through the centre of Kew green, was lined on each side with carriages, while an immense assemblage of people almost filled the space behind.

At ten o'clock the procession moved from the palace, at a slow and solemn pace. The cavalcade having crossed the bridge, wound to the left, followed by an incalculable number of persons on foot, and an immense column of carriages, designing to accompany or to precede it to Windsor.

The throng of vehicles that followed as far as Hounslow was so great that at the turnpikes an interruption of many minutes took place, from the impossibility of getting fresh horses at Hounslow, the price demanded being four guineas to Windsor. The road then presented a conflicting appearance, between those who were anxious to proceed and others who were compelled to return. The procession having taken the Bath road, a great proportion of carriages, to avoid the frequent interruption, took the route of Staines. The cavalcade reached Longford between one and two o'clock, and rested one hour.

The number of cavalry performing the different offices of patroles, picquets, and escort of honour, amounted to 1600.

The procession did not reach Frogmore until seven o'clock in the evening, where it was received by a captain's guard under arms, meanwhile his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, had arrived at four o'clock, accompanied by his equerries and Visc. Jocelyn. Shortly before his Royal Highness the Duke of York had alighted at the lodge. A table of ten covers was prepared for the royal mourners, and the dukes who immediately accompanied them. A plain dinner for about thirty was provided in a private manner, in the dining-parlour at the queen's lodge, for the cabinet ministers, and some of the principal personages who were engaged in the procession.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex arrived at Frogmore at six o'clock, after having privately dined at Datchet.

At twenty minutes past seven o'clock in the evening the procession was resumed to St. George's chapel; augmented by the royal mourners, their carriages and attendants, the pomp of heraldry, the drooping banners, and the glittering train of power.

Precisely at eight o'clock, the combined procession entered the gate of St. George's, the guard of honour having reversed arms. At this moment the number of respectable spectators, who had the permission of Col. Stephenson to enter the chapel square, pressed forward to the entrance of the choir, to see the coffin of the illustrious deceased raised from the hearse. On this last and awful removal numerous were the encomiums which issued from the lips of those, who, from

the tone in which they gave utterance to their feelings, had the best means of judging of the beneficent character and unostentious benevolence of her Majesty.

> The private path—the secret acts of all
> If noble,—far the noblest of their lives.

In preparation for the last solemn rite within the chapel, the procession was again swelled by two classes of mourners, who increased the pathos and grandeur of the scene, while they added to the vast extent of the regulated train. The first class consisted of those who belonged to the households of the lamented Queen, the forlorn King, and the doubly exercised Regent; of those who had ministered to her at the domestic fireside, or supported her in the public drawing-room; the physicians who had alleviated her sufferings; the divines who had addressed her from the pulpit, as a mortal being accountable to a Superior before whom all earthly distinctions vanish. On the other hand, the presence of the great officers of state, the judges, the masters of the palace, the dignitaries of the church, and the foreign ambassadors, diverted the contemplation of the spectator from domestic to public interests and national relations. All these preceded the coffin of her Majesty, as it was slowly conducted to the tomb. The chief mourners and supporters were thus disposed. The Royal Body covered with a fine holland sheet and a black velvet pall, adorned with ten escocheons, carried by ten yeomen of the guard, under a canopy of black velvet. Supporters of the pall, Dukes of Northumberland, Newcastle, Dorset, Montrose, St. Alban's and Beaufort. Supporters of the canopy, ten gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. The Royal Body was borne into the chapel at a quarter after eight o'clock, and was followed immediately by the Prince Regent, as chief mourner. His Royal Highness being supported by the Marquis of Buckingham on his right and the Marquis of Winchester on his left, and his train being borne by the Marquisses of Bath, Salisbury, Headfort, and Cornwallis. His Royal Highness wore a long mourning cloak, with the orders of the Thistle, the Garter, and the Bath, the Hanoverian Guelphic order, and the Golden Fleece. The Dukes of York and Sussex followed, each having his train borne, and each wearing a mourning cloak, with orders of Knighthood. When the procession was fully formed within the chapel, a more impressive spectacle never presented itself to the interested eye. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent attracted particular attention from the filial tenderness which he had manifested during the illness of his beloved parent, and the settled melancholy which his countenance and deportment expressed. In the last companies of the procession, were, the female attendants, and friends of her late majesty. The procession from the entrance to the choir, within the chapel, was flanked by the grenadiers of the foot guards, every fourth man bearing a flambeau.

As the mourners advanced along the royal chapel, the choristers chanted the solemn service, "I know that my Redeemer "liveth," and while their voices re-echoed along the fretted roof, the most solemn silence pervaded the auditors. When the coffin was placed on the platform over the royal vault, the Prince Regent took his seat at the head of it; all the other illustrious personages standing, with the exception of the Dukes of York and Sussex, who took their seats in their stalls as knights of the Garter. Throughout the whole of the solemn ritual, his Royal Highness was so much moved, that his grief was audible. The coffin sunk so gradually by machinery, that its motion was almost imperceptible. During its descent, his Royal Highness kept his eyes fixed upon it; and when it had entirely descended from his view he rose, and Sir B. Bloomfield bearing his train, he passed along the side of the open vault, towards the altar, and left the chapel by the western porch leading to the interior of the castle. Immediately after, the whole assembly began to withdraw, but without any state ceremony or accompaniment.

The military remained under arms during the whole ceremony, and continued to parade the different approaches to the castle, till day-light next morning.

The funeral service was read by the hon. and rev. H. L. Hobart, dean of Windsor. Kent's "Lord, hear my prayer," was finely sung by four boys—two from the chapel royal, and two belonging to St. George's chapel. The remaining prayers were then read by the dean. At half-past nine the remains of her Majesty were lowered by concealed machinery, with the car on which they had been borne into the choir. "I know that my redeemer liveth," was again sung by the vocal gentlemen in attendance.

The whole of the melancholy rites were concluded before ten o'clock. Sir I. Heard, as Garter King at Arms, now at the close of his 88th year, came forward at the conclusion, and in a voice tremulous from emotion rather than from age, proclaimed the style and titles of the deceased. While the mourners and spectators were preparing to leave the chapel, the solemn swell of the organ, which then struck up "The Dead March in Saul," threw additional interest into the close of the memorable scene.

Throughout the sad ceremony all eyes were fixed on his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. He seemed absorbed in

grief, and was repeatedly observed to shed tears, though he struggled to maintain his wonted serenity and fortitude, under evident symptoms of agonised emotion. At length he withdrew from the sad scene, accompanied by the Dukes of York and Sussex, the Dukes of Montrose, Beaufort, and Newcastle, at twenty-five minutes before ten o'clock.

The principal cabinet ministers who were present were Lords Liverpool, Melville, and Harrowby; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. B. Bathurst, and Mr. Canning. Before eleven o'clock the distinguished parties who formed the procession had quitted the castle, and as soon as the carriages were put in motion, the military who lined the streets were withdrawn, and the glare of flambeaux and their gorgeous reflections totally disappeared.

We shall not attempt to delineate the character of the late august consort of our unconsciously bereaved Sovereign. The most faithful impression of her principles and actions will result from a simple narrative pursuing the tenor of her life. Meanwhile we cannot but observe, that the addresses of public condolence manifest a common participation in feelings which rescue the general discernment of the nation from previous imputations. From many very elegant tributes we select the speech of Lord Somers, at the Hertford County Meeting.

"You all must agree with me in sincere conviction that she was a good mother and an excellent wife. In the last capacity, after performing all the conjugal duties correctly, and with attachment, during the days of prosperity and domestic happiness, it became her sad office to watch over, protect, and provide comfort for her royal and beloved husband, when it had pleased the Almighty to darken both his mind and his body; perhaps in order to manifest to us, that neither the most exalted situation, nor the purest and most virtuous conduct, can secure mortal man under the inscrutable dispensations of Providence from the severest and most humiliating visitations. Our lamented Queen had the merit, as consort to the Sovereign, of never, I believe, intermeddling in political concerns, until the unhappy period arrived, when it was necessary in her judgment to do so, in order to be fully enabled duly to protect her afflicted husband, and then she acted with dignity and resolution. That she was charitable, humane, liberal and generous, a review of past events, I am satisfied, will convince the nation; and we all know, she was religious and moral in an exemplary degree; steady likewise in the promotion of that decency and decorum of manners, which are so essential to public morals. Those who have been honoured by personal intercourse with her late Majesty, must join in bearing witness with me, that she was affable and condescending, yet dignified in her manners. Such were the virtues of the Queen, whose loss we lament, and they have, we are bound to believe, secured to her a happy futurity, which is rationally the main object to us all; but ever lowering our views to earthly concerns, there arises a comfort to our minds in reflecting, that we have not now, as on a prior sad event, to bewail with heartfelt affliction the early blossom untimely nipt in the bud, but to lament with serious and decent sorrow the fall of the aged and parent tree, which has long stood and flourished through summers and through winters, in sunshine and in storms, and which after bearing ample fruit, and performing all its functions, has fallen at last in the course of nature, a sacrifice to those irresistible destroyers of all mortality—age, and length of time."

The orders for the commencement of mourning by the Public, the Court, and the two services of the Army and Navy, were dated on the 19th and 20th Nov.

In the *London Gazette* of Dec. 18, notice was given from the Herald's Office that it was not desired or expected that the public should appear in mourning after the 29th of the same month. This completes a period of six weeks from the day of the occasion for this general mark of condolence and respect.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Nov. 25.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, *viz.*—Capt. R. Alsager, of the Waterloo, and Capt. T. Haviside of the Streatham, for Bengal and China.

Dec. 4.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Capt. A. Hamilton was sworn into the command of the ship Bombay, consigned to St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

Dec. 9.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the undermentioned ships were taken up for one voyage in the Hon. Company's service, *viz.* Northumberland, 673 tons; Apollo, 690; Cornwall, 798; and Matilda, 774.

Dec. 11.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Capt. W. Hope was sworn into the command of the ship Herefordshire. The destinations of the following ships were thus altered, *viz.* Herefordshire, Capt. W. Hope, from China, to St. Helena, Bombay, and Chi-

na; General Harris, Capt. C. Welstead, from St. Helena, Bombay, and China, to Prince of Wales' Island and China; Warren Hastings, Capt. R. Rawes, from China, to Prince of Wales' Island and China. The Marquis of Ely, of 1,257 tons, was taken up for one voyage in the Company's service.

Dec. 16.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Capt. C. Graham, of the William Pitt, took leave of the Court, previous to departing for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

A General Quarterly Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held at the East-India House. A Report of the business before the court, and of the subsequent debate, is given in page 34.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 15.—The dispatches for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China, by the William Pitt, Capt. Graham, were closed at the East-India House, and delivered to the purser of that ship. Passengers per William Pitt, for St. Helena; Mr. Sampson, Miss C. Johnson, and Mrs. M. Smith.

VARIETIES OF THE FIRST DISTINCTION.

The Marchioness of Hastings has signified to the Chairman of the Court of Directors her intention of returning to Bengal, and that she has selected their ship the Waterloo, to take the voyage in.

The Waterloo, Capt. Alsager is expected to sail about the 4th of February.

Rear-Admiral the hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. is appointed to succeed Sir Robert King, commander-in-chief in the East-Indies; Mr. Belhachett to be secretary.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the decease of John Lumsden, Esq., one of the hon. directors of the East-India Company. We have received two elegant tributes to his memory from different sources; the first an article for the obituary, the second a biographical memoir. As the notices in the one are comprehended in the fuller details of the other, we trust that the contributor of the first will excuse us for omitting them coincidences, as he will have the satisfaction of seeing a complete memorial in our next number. Meanwhile we insert a few of the lines which a respectful sympathy has sketched.

Perhaps no man possessed in a more eminent degree an engaging suavity of deportment, joined to abilities of the highest order. The features which constituted and adorned his character, were to be at once amiable and great; unassuming in manners, yet commanding in talent. The friends and colleagues who have to regret his loss in both, hesitate to say wherein it will be most felt in the domestic circle or in the public capacity. As a father, husband, friend, and patron, his worth can be appreciated by those only whom he had protected and served in these endearing relations. His public labours will yield fruits to record his excellence, whose the hand which planned the pathetic has slumbered in the grave.

Among the deaths in the same months which call for emphatic commemoration is that of Edward Lord Ellenborough, who died in the evening of the 13th December, at his house in St. James's Square. It never occurs to mechanical thinkers, that a man may be fit to be a judge who is not fit to be a legislator. He was qualified for the first by legal knowledge, long experience, and intuitive sagacity; for the second, by a grasp of intellect which looked beyond individual cases to collateral relations, and national consequences. He knew that the challenge on which the merchant is wrecked, forms the asylum and refuge of the pirate.

Dec. 22.—Soon after ten o'clock, Sir Philip Francis died, at his house in St. James's Square, after an illness of two months. An express was immediately sent off to Mr. Francis, his son, who was on a visit to the Bishop of Bristol, at Ickworth Park, Suffolk. Sir Philip was in his 78th year.

It is remarkable that in the course of four months we should have to record the death of the great Warren Hastings, his celebrated antagonist, Sir Philip Francis, and one of his able defenders, Lord Ellenborough.

East-India House, Dec. 30.

On Wednesday, the 30th December, a ballot was held at the East-India House, for the election of a director, in the room of John Lumsden, Esq. deceased. On opening the glasses the numbers appeared to be, for

W. T. Money, Esq.	627
C. E. Prescott, Esq.	554
J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.	524

And Mr. Money was accordingly declared to be duly elected.

There is no foundation for the report that Sir Hudson Lowe is to be removed from the government of St. Helena. Sir Hudson is to continue governor.—*Courier.*

In the Court of King's Bench, on Saturday, Dec. 12, a case of criminal conversation was tried; in which the Hon. Harvey Aston was plaintiff, and Edward Elliott, Esq. son of the present governor of Madras, was defendant. The cause of action was proved against the party sued, but in consequence of some facts dis-

claim in the ordinance which regulated the claims of the husband to heavy damages, the jury, by their verdict, awarded him but £100 as a compensation.

MONTHLY PACKETS TO INDIA.

Perhaps many of our readers are unacquainted with the fact, that twelve East-India packets have been established by government within the last year, which are despatched regularly every month from Chatham, Portsmouth, or Plymouth, seven of them being employed between England, the Cape, and St. Helena, and the remaining five between that island and the various presidencies, independent of arrangements made for transmitting letters and newspapers by private ships almost daily, under certain legislative regulations.

Dec. 18.—The Redwing, Capt. Hahn, sailed with mails for St. Helena, the Cape, the Mauritius, Trincomalee and Bengal. Dr. and Mrs. Woolnough, for the Naval Hospital at the Cape of Good Hope, went out passengers by her.

NAVAL AND MILITARY REINFORCEMENTS.

The following transports, with troops on board, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 11th Sept., and sailed from thence on the 30th, for the Cape of Good Hope:—Neptune, William Pitt, Medusa, Minerva, and Astrea.

Dec. 10.—The Sapphire, 24, Capt. Hart, for the Jamaica station; Levan, 24, Capt. Bartholomew, C.B. for the East Indies; and the Redwing, 18, Capt. Huhn, for St. Helena and the Cape, arrived at Portsmouth from the river. They will proceed to their destinations in a few days.

Capt. the Hon. Henry Duncan, of the Lilly, fitted for the Mediterranean station, has been appointed to the Revolutionaire, which ship is to be fitted for the East-Indies.

The Dædalus, Capt. the Hon. V. Gardner, fitting out at Portsmouth, is intended for the East-India station. Lieuts. G. Baker, S. Jervoise, and R. H. Cockerell are appointed to her.

MISCELLANIES.

A question of great importance and nicety has arisen on the subject of the jurisdiction of military law over the persons who engage in the recruiting establishment of the East-India Company. A garrison court martial assembled at Chatham on Monday, for the trial of Walter King, who had acted as adjutant-major of the recruiting establishment of the East-India Company, but who had never enlisted, and who held no situation in his Majesty's forces, and had not engaged to serve on the recruiting establishment of the Company in Great Britain and Ireland only. It seems that the Company derive their only power to raise men for their service by several Acts of Parliament, and that such power is restricted to the raising of men to serve in India only. Mr. J. Williams attended the court as counsel for King, and entered objections to its jurisdiction; and the court in consequence adjourned, that the opinion of the law officers of the crown should be taken on this important point.

We understand a great number of persons (about 20 or 30) lately exchequered for selling sloe leaves for tea, and counterfeit coffee, have taken their departure for the United States.

Mr. Courtois, who died a few days ago, was a native of France, and when young, served in the French army. He was by trade a hair-dresser, which business he followed for many years in the vicinity of St. James's. He was one of the largest proprietors of Bank and East-India stock in the kingdom, and is said to have left property to the amount of £239,000.

BARON HUMBOLDT'S PROJECTED TOUR TO INDIA.

Aix-la Chapelle, Oct. 27.

The following is a literal translation of the handsome letter which his Prussian Majesty has addressed to Baron Alexander Humboldt, in reply to a memorial, unfolding the design of that celebrated traveller to engage in a tour of scientific research throughout the Indian peninsula and archipelago.

"Our states' chancellor, the Prince of Hardenberg, has laid before us the memorial which you have transmitted to him, on the subject of your intended travels to the Indian Peninsula and the Islands of the Indian Archipelago. You have already, by your travels in South America, and the fine work in which you have recorded their fruits, earned a fame which has redounded not less to the glory of our native country than to the advantage of science. We doubt not that the same result will arise from your newly-projected travels. With this view we willingly confer upon you, for your support to the prosecution of your design, a yearly sum of 12,000 dollars in gold (£2000), to be continued during four or five years from the commencement of your enterprise. We moreover present you with whatever astronomical or physical instruments may be necessary for your researches; which instruments, however, shall, on your return, become the property of the state, and be deposited in a place which shall be pointed out for them, after the termination of your travels. It will give us great pleasure to see your scientific efforts directed to enrich the cabinets of our kingdom, and to make them participate in the success of your labours. (Signed) "FRED. WILLIAM."

"Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 19."

Sir William Scott has decided, that, in all cases of capture of ships in rivers, harbours, &c. by joint expeditions (army and navy), the parties are not entitled to head money; but only when captured at sea and by ships alone.

On Monday arrived the transport London, from Knysa, with government timber (stink wood); sailed from the Cape of Good Hope the 28th September; on the 12th November, in lat. 27. 50. N. long 30. was boarded by a Buenos Ayres schooner, mounting 14 guns, and 125 men, composed principally of Americans and Europeans.

Erratum. A correspondent has pointed out a mistake under the head of Nautical Miscellanies in our last number, p. 660. He states that the recent arrived line of battle ship the Hastings was not built at Bombay, but in Bengal. *Bombay* is merely an error of the press for *Calcutta*. The launch of the vessel is described in No. 32, p. 214. We shall be thankful to any of our nautical friends, who will favour us with an exposition of the excellencies and defects which have been found on the voyage home to belong to this specimen of naval architecture from an Indian yard.

Manchester and Glasgow are making rapid strides towards rivaling the East Indies in the manufacture of cotton and silk. Who could have imagined, fifty years since, that those places would have sent muslins to Bengal?

A correspondent informs us, that at the present time, spices are at such a reduced price, that they are being shipped back again to India, as appears by the Custom-house books of last week, where there were entered for Bombay upwards of 28,000 lbs. of nutmegs and cloves only.

We are glad to find that this country is likely to receive a supply of the finest kind of wool from our colony at Botany Bay. There was lately a considerable sale of wool from that distant country, at Liverpool, which averaged 11s. 6d. per lb. whilst the best Spanish wool reaches only from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per lb. It is remarkable that the sheep of New Holland were originally from Spain, and the climate of this new country has proved peculiarly favourable to the improvement of their fleeces.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

Paris, Dec. 5.—Capt. Freycinet, commander of the corvette l'Uranie, is on his way to the Southern hemisphere. He has instructions to determine the configuration of the globe, to make observations respecting the variations of the needle, and the intensity of magnetic powers; to devote his attention to meteorological operations and general physics which are connected with the theory of the earth; and finally, to observations in natural history, more especially in what relates to animals. The last accounts which have been received from him were dated from the Cape of Good Hope, where he enjoyed the most perfect health, and the learned navigator was preparing to pursue his important mission.

Constantinople, Nov. 16.—The Persian ambassador Mirza Abdal Hassan Chan had an audience of the Sultan last week, and delivered the presents, consisting of horses, shawls, and rich stuffs. He takes similar presents to the Emperor of Austria, the King of France, and the Prince Regent of England. His stay here is drawing to a close, after which he will proceed to Vienna, Paris, and London.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in America, to their correspondent in England.—"Such an extreme scarcity of money prevails here at present as have scarcely ever before known, and seems to paralyze all business; the sales of imported articles will, in consequence, be limited for the remainder of the year, and we calculate that the same cause will materially reduce the price of articles of export. This pressure for money is occasioned by the great demands of the trade here for specie for the East India trade, which of late has increased beyond all former example. The consequence is, the banks must either suspend their specie payments, or pay in their loans to the public; the last alternative is now resorted to.

The last arrivals of American papers confirm the above.

The Annual Treasury Report states, that the revenue of 1818 was estimated at 28 millions of dollars, the expenditure at 26 millions. The estimate of 1819 is nearly the same. The sale of public lands amounts to a million and a half, and Mr. Crawford in the report mentions, that the customs and public lands would for the following year, be estimated at a higher rate, "if the most serious difficulty in making payments was not known to exist." He then proceeds to observe, that the difficulties under which the United States at present labour, is on account of the short supply of specie from South America; the large payments of the Bank, and the extensive trade carried on to the East Indies. The latter consists almost entirely in specie taken from America, the United States having no article of produce or manufacture whatever to give in exchange for East India produce.

one person shall not exceed £100 the first year, and £50 in every year afterwards. No deposit of less than one shilling to be received; depositors wishing to withdraw the whole or any part of their deposits to give one week's notice of their intention so to do; notices to be received on Saturdays only. Any person making a deposit will be furnished with a book, which contains all the rules, orders, and regulations of the bank for savings. The Court of Directors having been induced from a desire to promote the interests of the various classes of their servants to establish a bank for savings, have declared, by a minute of court of the 10th June 1818, that it is not their intention in any way to interfere with the management of, or exercise any supervision of the accounts; the knowledge therefore of the payments made by the respective depositors will be exclusively confined to the trustees and managers of the institution.

The following are the officers appointed by the hon. Court of Directors for the management of the bank. Trustees, the secretary; accountant-general; clerk to the committee of buying and warehouses; examiner of Indian correspondence, and the clerk to the committee of shipping. Managers for the house department, Mr. Samuel Wolfe, Mr. William Collet, Mr. George Medley, Mr. Thomas Scott Cabell. Managers for the warehouse departments, the several warehouse-keepers and assistant warehouse-keepers. The Company's treasurer treasurer of the institution.

MR. HUDLESTON'S LETTER

ADDRESSED TO

THE HON. COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

Printed to in the Debate at the East-India House on the 16th Dec. 1818, also in Mr. Hudleston's Letter to the Editor of the Asiatic Journal, Vol. VI. p. 597.

Gentlemen,—Your constituents, having entrusted me to a seat in your court, thereby manifesting a confidence in me unbroken by the late attack upon my character, it becomes now my duty to fulfil the pledge which I gave to them on the 16th ult., by submitting, through their superintending body, all that the lapse of thirty-four years, and the ravages of death in that interval, have left me to offer, in vindication of my own honor and character, and of those of the late Sir George Staunton, who is included with me in the charge of having, in the capacities of second and third members of a commission, sent by the late Earl Macartney, in the year 1783-4, to treat of peace with the late Tippoo Sultaun, planned and intended to make our escape from the shore and scene of the negotiation, by getting clandestinely on board a ship in Mangalore roads, with a view to secure our own personal safety,

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* With correct memory of the Asiatic Journal we presume whoever should revise his abstract of this paper, and correct any error he discovered here, has thus the importance of the document we now submit to present it to our readers entire.

leaving the rest of the persons belonging to the embassy "to their fate." The origin of the charge rests on the authority of a black menial servant of the officer, then a lieutenant, now Sir Thomas Dallas, who commanded the escort attached to the embassy, and on his (the servant's) information to his master, of what he stated himself to have overheard, in a conversation between the second and third commissioners, *they* in the inside of the tent, and he prostrate on the *outside*.

To have to defend my character against such an attack, derived from such a source, after having to an advanced period of life indulged the hope that it would accompany me to the grave without a stain, is a task I little expected. The charge is brought before the public in a History of the South of India, by Col. Mark Wilks, who in the same page has advanced some assertions, that if they were as correct and just as they are acrimonious, would be well calculated to give countenance to the accusation, and to bring the character of the two commissioners into merited obloquy and contempt. How far they are founded, or destitute of foundation, I shall for the present defer the examination, in order to come at once to the charge itself. Whatever feelings of surprize and regret I may have experienced, on learning by *whom* the story told by the menial servant had been furnished to the historian, my mind never admitted a doubt of his having received the information. To point out its extravagancies, is a task as easy as it is humiliating. The informant, having been employed one day to officiate as interpreter, states, that after "having been kept "standing for several hours, interpreting "between the commissioners and Tip-"poo's ministers," he lay down without the tent wall, and after the dismission of "strangers and the retirement of the "first commissioner, he overheard the "second and third commissioners discus-"sing and arranging, &c." Now "the "tent," and the only tent in which he could have been interpreting, or the commissioners negotiating, (for they never negotiated or conferred with the ministers in any other) was Tippoo's public durbar tent, the situation of which, for the purpose of discussing and concerting a plot or project, the success of which was to depend on *secrecy*, is an idea so palpably absurd, that I am persuaded I might stop here, and take no further notice of the menial servant's information. However, to meet even the possibility of a doubt on the subject, I will observe, that as to "the dismission of strangers" from the tent (of whom there were always some, besides six centinels), we had no more authority to do it, than a foreign minister possessed, in this country, to dismiss strangers from his Majesty's levee apartment; by chance, too, we had overheard in that negotiation, discussions that were sedulously and systematically watched by a person, a native of the Carnatic, who spoke English fluently, and by his own confession, accidentally obtained, had been specially appointed to observe the commissioners, and endeavour to overhear their conversation. The fact is stated in a letter of date 15th Feb. 1792, (from Mr. Staunton to Lord Macartney), which appears on the records of the commission in the following words. "It appears "that Tippoo does not much rely on any "of his ministers, at least in the present "transaction: four persons, two Mus-"selmen and two Hindoos, besides the "vackeels, attend and manage the con-"ferences with us; and a man who un-"derstands English, but does not assist "it, is present, not only during the con-"ferences, but also while the ministers "are absent, *he being thus left in order "to listen to whatever sentiments or "conversations might be held among the "commissioners.*" Thus, according to the menial servant's information, the conversation of the two commissioners must have been in so low a tone as not to be overheard by the listening spy (each probably by others) *within* the tent, and yet loud enough to be overheard *by him* (the servant) on the *outside* of it.

This information makes the two commissioners, in their conversation, gratuitously characterize their own project, by owning, as a part of it, the intention to leave the rest of the gentlemen belonging to the embassy "to their fate;" and as if something were yet wanting to demonstrate the preposterous extravagance and absurdity of the menial servant's story, it states, that "the first commis-"sioner was only to be apprized of this "plan, by their calling at his tent on "their way to the boat and giving him "the option of accompanying them." Thus the head of the commission, who was also the second member of the government, was to have the option of being left to his fate, like the rest, or of embarking at a moment's notice, without his servants or luggage of any kind. He could not then have been a party to the scheme. And yet it appears that the letter to Capt. Scott of the 1st March, on which so much importance is attached by Gen. Macleod, and by Col. Wilks in concurrence with him, which directed his (Capt. Scott's) attention to a signal that would eventually be made from the shore, "in the hope," as it expresses, "that some communication might by "that means be effected from the beach," but which signal, according, it seems, to the assertion of Gen. Macleod, was a

plan for the escape of the commissioners. That letter, if any, was signed by the first commissioner himself.

It will require some ingenuity to reconcile this fact to the intention imputed to the two commissioners respecting the first commissioner, or to their having formed any plan whatever for escaping. There seems no way of getting rid of the difficulty, except by supposing them to have been capable of keeping the first commissioner ignorant of the scheme, while they made him an unconscious accessary to it: and that supposition would involve what I think the historian of the South of India and the commander of the escort themselves will admit to be a difficulty, namely, that the two commissioners must also have had the power of keeping him in continued ignorance of the scheme after it had been abandoned; for otherwise it is quite impossible for any one, who knows the situation of Mr. Sadlier and Mr. Staunton with each other and the terms they were on, to imagine that Mr. Sadlier would have withheld from the public, his knowledge of a project by which he was to have been so unworthily and disrespectfully treated, or that he would not have made it a subject of complaint at the council board; instead of which, he not only made no complaint or communication of it, but, on the contrary, acquiesced in the measure of sending home Mr. Staunton with the public despatches which announced the peace. This is merely to shew, that the plan, if any and whatever it may have been, that the surgeon, Dr. Falconar, was employed to arrange, could have had nothing in it of an exceptionable nature, or the knowledge of which would have given Mr. Sadlier an advantage over Mr. Staunton.

I have next to advert to the examination of the surgeon, Mr. Falconar, by the commander of the escort, and his stated confession, which seems to give importance to the story of the menial servant. That I ever was a party to the contrivance of any scheme for effecting my escape, or gave the surgeon to the embassy authority to make or commit me as a party to any such contrivance or scheme, I most solemnly deny, as I have already virtually done in the declaration given in my letter of the — ult. If I had ever condescended to commit my name and authority to a young surgeon, or any other person, in such a matter, it is impossible that my memory should preserve no trace of it; and I again declare upon my honor, and shall be ever ready to declare on oath, that I am as unconscious of having contrived or concurred in such a scheme, as I was at the hour of my birth. The disadvantages I labour under, and the difficulty of meeting a circumstantial statement by positive evidence, or of proving a negative to such a statement, referring to transactions that passed thirty-four years ago, must be obvious to every candid mind; and I think the two officers themselves must regret that the statement and the change were not brought forward while the second commissioner, Sir George Staunton, was living to vindicate his fame, and while the surgeon, Dr. Falconar, might have been examined and questioned on several points, and most especially as to the concern and disappointment which he is stated to have evinced at the discovery and consequent frustration of a scheme, by which, if it had *not* been frustrated, he himself, with the rest of the officers attached to the embassy, was to be left to his fate.

I trust it cannot fail to occur to every impartial and unprejudiced mind, that circumstances which, thirty years ago, might have been susceptible of easy solution, acquire importance, and may even seem inexplicable, when death has closed up every avenue to information concerning them, and to every individual to whose knowledge or testimony the accused might have resorted for it. The records, however, of the commission do not leave me entirely dependent on the credit that may be given to my own affirmation on some essential points. According to the stated information or acknowledgement of the surgeon, a day or time had actually been fixed for effecting the escape, but he declined to name it. I should have been thankful if he *had* named the day; but I think I shall presently adduce reason to question even the *possibility* of my having concurred in fixing it, whichever day he might have named of those days which must have included it, if there had in reality been any intention to escape. The regret manifested by the surgeon at the discovery and defeat of the plan would not have been felt, if the imputed intention had been a part of it. But as the plan, whatever it was, had been left to his management, the concern he evinced at its failure was perfectly natural, if I am right in the conjecture I have formed of what *may* have been its object; for I am ready to admit, that an object of some sort or another may have been committed to his arrangement.

The whole subject of the commission to Tippoo Sultaun, and all but the leading facts connected with it, had long since passed from my mind; but the passage in the letter from the commissioners to Capt. Scott, published in the History of the South of India, directing him, on observing a certain signal, to place "a boat as near to the shore as pos-"sible, in the hope of effecting some "communication by that means from the "beach," together with the letter from

Gen. Macleod, to which the historian has attached so much importance, brought to my mind an imperfect recollection of that officer having, at some period of the negotiation, come in a ship into Mangalore roads, and of Tippoo's having thrown obstacles in the way of our holding communication with him, doubtless from a fear, well grounded, that as Gen. Macleod, commanded the Bombay army, which was then at Cananore, a fort on the sea coast only about four leagues off, we might wish to consult and arrange eventual measures with him for the advance of that army; and my conclusion is, although my memory preserves not the faintest trace of it, that there might have been some plan projected for obtaining for the commissioners a personal interview on board the ship, with Gen. Macleod, or with Col. Gordon, the second in command, or at least for securing a passage on board from the shore for our secretary, or some other confidential officer belonging to the embassy, in the event of Tippoo's absolutely preventing our communication with the sea. I was not then aware of the existence of recorded documents which, in a considerable degree, favour that idea. I find, that, on the 14th Feb., the commissioners, in a conference, told Tippoo's ministers, in allusion to his demand of the delivery of Cananore, "that by the "orders of their government they were "obliged to confer with Gen. Macleod, "before they could come to any determi-"nation on that point." In a letter of the same date, from the second commissioner to Lord Macartney, it is stated, that "the commissioners told the minis-"ters, that a communication is necessary "with Bombay and Tellicherry, *that "Gen. Macleod is expected in these "roads very soon*, and the commission-"ers must confer with him personally." I find, also, that ten days after (on the 25th Feb.) I myself, in a letter to Lord Macartney, mentioned to his lordship, that hearing the minister Purneah complain to one of the other ministers, that we would not restore Cananore, "I imme-"diately made the interpreter tell him, "that we had not said that we *would "not* restore Cananore, but that we "must see Gen. Macleod before we "could determine concerning it." This letter of mine to Lord Macartney was written just three days before the date of the letter to Capt. Scott, in which, as above stated, he is directed, on perceiving "a certain signal, to send a boat on "shore, in the hope of effecting a com-"munication, by that means, from the "beach."

But, in reality, setting aside the idea of effecting a personal communication with Gen. Macleod, it is perfectly easy to account for the directions to Capt. Scott, of 1st March, without supposing any other object for them than that which they literally express, namely, the effecting a communication with him, then with Cananore, Tellicherry, and Bombay, in certain stated cases, suppositi or anticipating, in such case, avoiding or delay, in sending off a boat. There had been a previous correspondence between the commissioners and Capt. Scott, which proves the communication to have been to that time open; indeed it appears on the records, that four of the gentlemen attached to the embassy had, at different times, been sent off with dispatches. But towards the close of the negociation, and as the issue of it became doubtful, Tippoo evinced great jealousy of our holding communication with the ships, and anticipating the case of his carrying it to a still greater extent, or possibly preventing the communication altogether, or at least preventing our sending of dispatches by either of the gentlemen of the embassy, the commissioners wrote the instructions of the 1st March to Capt. Scott, referring him to certain signals to be settled between him and the bearer of the letter, which signals were to convey to him, respectively, two distinct descriptions of the situation of our affairs connected with the negociation; first, that it was still going on, without any certainty of its issue; the second, that it was delayed, without being broken off. It is also not unworthy of remark, that the case of the actual breaking off of the negociation was provided against, and the instructions to Capt. Scott would, on that event, have had the effect of removing immediately from Mangalore Roads, the three and only vessels by which we could have escaped. The ship Morning Star was to sail immediately for Madras, the *patamar* (a large boat) for Cananore, and the Hawke herself (Capt. Scott) for Bombay, which last direction would have been obviously unnecessary, on the supposition of our intention to escape, while the negociation was going on, and of the time being fixed for its execution, as we should ourselves have been on board the Hawke, and have given our directions to the commander in person.

I shall now briefly advert to what is stated by the commander of the escort to have been said to him by the second commissioner, Mr. Staunton, on his attending him, in consequence of the message which he (the commander) sent to Mr. Staunton by Dr. Falconar, namely, that there "was "no intention to escape." The accuracy of the best memory, in respect to expressions or words used thirty or even twenty years ago, may be questioned, without imputing any intention to mislead or misrepresent; and the commander of the escort will readily admit, that his memory

may have been inaccurate, in regard to the second commissioner having used the identical word *escape*, when he adverts to its having failed him, as to the important question of whether or not the secretary of the embassy was to be included among those that the two commissioners had intended to leave to their fate. It was very natural for the second commissioner, Mr. Staunton, on hearing from the surgeon of the alarming intelligence that the menial servant had given to his master, and the belief which the latter had given to it, to send for the commander of the escort and remove his apprehensions; but it was not necessary, for that purpose, to make use of a word which might be interpreted as a gratuitous admission of the truth of the charge contained in the menial servant's information. At all events, it is quite incredible that if the second commissioner had so characterized his own intention, or meant to own that that there *had been* an intention to escape, that he would have left the commander of the escort at liberty to divulge it, and thirty years after to furnish it to an historian, either as an embellishment to his history, or as a charge against himself (the second commissioner) and another, with both of whom he (the commander of the escort) had lived and associated during the whole period of his serving under their authority, as well as before and since that period, on terms of the most perfect cordiality and good will. It is impossible to doubt that the acknowledgement, if made, would have been not only "private" but *confidential*. That it was not *so* given, we know by what has happened; and the unavoidable inference is, that the second commissioner could not have used the word "*escape*," or owned the degrading intention it would have implied, but that his object was merely to satisfy the commander of the escort, that the commissioners had no intention to remove on board ship. If he did not feel it necessary to explain himself further to the commander of the escort, or to impart to him what might have been the object entrusted to the surgeon, it is not very difficult to account for it, their relative situations and rank in life at that time considered. In a word, it is plain that the second commissioner could have said nothing to the commander of the escort, that he wished should be kept secret, or that he felt could be turned to his reproach, or brought forward to his discredit in a history in the succeeding century, when he might no longer be living to vindicate himself, or to declare what he really said and with what meaning.

I have been obliged, by very particular circumstances, to suspend the proceeding with this address for some days, and in the interval a publication (from Sir Thos. Dallas has appeared in the Asiatic Journal, and one from Col. Wilks in the Times newspaper. The former, as far as relates to the *fact* or *intention* charged against the two commissioners, amounts to little more, in substance, than a repetition of the circumstances before stated in the History of the South of India, and a declaration of what I never doubted, namely, that he, (Sir Thomas Dallas) himself believed in the correctness of the statements with which he had furnished the historian. There are, however, two or three passages in it which call for observation from me. First, Sir Thomas Dallas states, that "Col. Wilks had informed "him, that when in London, he had "solicited an hour's conversation with "Mr. Hudleston, for the *declared purpose* "of obtaining information on some "points regarding the embassy, which "were imperfectly explained in the re-"cords, but that Mr. Hudleston had "excused himself on the ground of bad "memory."

This passage would lead the reader to suppose, that Col. Wilks had questioned me regarding the circumstances which he has since brought forward against the two commissioners. The fact is, that Col. Wilks expressly told me, that he had requested the interview, for the purpose of asking me, before he would introduce it into his history; whether I recollected to have heard of a remarkable circumstance concerning a distinguished general officer (now no more, and therefore I do not mention his name) namely, *that* of his having, while the commissioners were at Mangalore, or during their journey thither, written a letter to Tippoo Sultaun, challenging him to single combat, or to decide the war by a combat of a certain small number of warriors on each side. To which my answer was, that I had an indistinct recollection of having heard of it; adding, that I remembered something of the general's having written a letter to Tippoo, without informing the commissioners of its contents, which they had not approved. I have since found the circumstance confirmed by the records of the commission, and that the commissioners detained the letter, and did not send it to Tippoo. On account of that omission, Col. Wilks might, very probably, besides have asked me to assist him with any general information connected with the embassy; and I may, as probably, have pleaded want of memory, and referred him to the secretary, Mr. Jackson, who was a much younger man, and much less occupied: but I aver, that what I have above stated was the only specific question asked of me by Col. Wilks; and some months after I was

favoured with a paper, purporting to be a translation of Tippoo's answer to the challenge, but whether by Col. Wilks himself I do not exactly recollect. And here, respecting the late Mr. Jackson, I take this occasion to add, that he was appointed to the station of secretary to the embassy at my recommendation; that I have the strongest reason to think that Mr. Jackson was, from that time to the end of his life, sincerely attached to me; that he was my neighbour in the country, and I saw and conversed with him often in his last very long and lingering illness, and attended at his funeral; and lastly, that his having said to any person aught to my disadvantage or discredit, is to me just as incredible, as would be a report of my having been calumniated by my own brother.

Sir Thomas Dallas describes himself as having been stung by the distrust with which he was treated; on which, I think, I have a right to complain of the *reserve* with which *he* treated *me*, with whom he daily, and almost hourly associated, during ten days from the supposed contrivance of the plot, without manifesting the least displeasure, or giving me any opportunity of extracting the sting, by convincing him that the commissioners were guiltless of having done, or intended to do any thing to inflict it. Sir Thomas Dallas also states, "that the "circumstances became matter of such "general conversation and notoriety, "that he did not feel the impression of "relating any thing either new or "questionable." I think, however, I have shewn, that they could not have been known even to the first commissioner, Mr. Sadlier. I myself never heard of them for thirty-four years, namely, until the 20th December last, although so well known and so generally acquainted at Madras with the members of the community, civil and military. Some friends I *then* had, who, I am sure, would not have kept the circumstances from my knowledge, if they had heard of them; one of them, an intimate friend, and, if I am not mistaken, a relation of Sir Thomas Dallas. Of the few that survive, not one that I have yet applied to had ever heard of them; and the answer of one of those friends is so satisfactory and so gratifying, both as it relates to my own character and to *that* of the peace, and the authority so truly respectable, that situated as I am, I trust I shall be forgiven for introducing it here: it is from Sir Charles Oakley, on whom your hon. court in 1790, with the concurrent voice of the whole service, conferred the appointment of Governor of Madras. Having written to Sir Charles Oakley, earnestly requesting that he would inform me, without reserve, if, when in India, he had ever heard of the charge in question, or of *any* charge or imputation against the late Sir George Staunton and myself, as members of the commission which negociated the peace of Mangalore, the following is his answer; and he accompanies his permission to me to insert it here, with the kind assurance that he should be happy, if it were in his power, to give me much stronger proof of the estimation in which he holds my character and conduct.

"I saw the passage to which you al-
"lude in the last Quarterly Review; but
"you will naturally suppose, from the
"knowledge I possess of your character,
"and the opportunities I have had of
"witnessing your conduct in many try-
"ing situations abroad, that the charge
"contained in it made no impression to
"your disadvantage. I do not recollect
"myself ever to have heard a word in
"India to the prejudice of your own or
"Sir George Staunton's conduct, in any
"part of the proceedings at Mangalore;
"but I well remember a report of great
"and unexpected difficulties arising from
"the capricious conduct of Tippoo Sul-
"taun, *and a heartfelt thanksgiving*
"*among all descriptions of people for*
"*the happy termination of those diffi-*
"*culties, and of the horrors of a long*
"*and disastrous war, by a safe and ho-*
"*nourable peace.*"

It would now seem, however, by both the statements alluded to, that no motive is assigned for the intention imputed to the two commissioners, but the promotion of the public interests. The charge originally rested on hearsay information, and *that* only of an intention not executed, and the intention now seems to be admitted to have been meritorious. Sir Thomas Dallas's statement even puts out of the question the two commissioners having been influenced by fear. These admissions, therefore, do not leave me much to defend or disprove: the last especially, as *fear* seemed inseparably coupled with the word "escape;" and if they did not act, or *intend* to act, from fear, however injudicious, absurd, or impracticable the plan intended may have been, its degrading feature is taken away. The same admission would also seem to vitiate or remove the charge of intending to leave the rest of the gentlemen of the embassy "to their fate," or not to return to the shore, as such an intention could proceed from fear only. But I feel neither desire nor necessity to avail myself of these admissions. Even if it were proved, or admitted, that the getting on board of ship, to continue the negotiation *there*, would have been praiseworthy and likely to prove beneficial, instead of being absurd and impracticable, as it undoubtedly would have been, I

[illegible] the intention, because, [illegible] to me, [illegible] native, either private or public, to [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] the one hand, [illegible] had no impulse from personal fear; for [illegible] assuming the assertions in the [illegible] History of the South of India," that "the commissioners were in a state of [illegible] and imprisonment," and "the actual situation of the officers apparently desperate," I solemnly aver, that I never, at any period of the negotiation, had reason given me, by Tippoo or his ministers, to entertain the least apprehension for my personal safety; and as to the officers, if they felt their situations to be "desperate," they certainly bore them with admirable fortitude, never evincing the least symptom even of dejection, much less of despair. There is one of those officers (a very excellent one) I hope and believe yet living, who, if so, can give evidence on this point: I mean Gen. Macalister. The fact I believe to be, that the idea of Tippoo's offering violence to our persons, or putting us in prison, never approached the mind of either of *them*, any more than my own; not that I did not think Tippoo Sultaun capable of any villainy or barbarity, however atrocious, by which his interests could be advanced; but because, not being an idiot, he well knew that his interests would not be advanced by throwing away the chance of a peace with the British government, and making himself an object of universal execration. On the other hand, I had a *public* motive, for I never entertained the opinion of those, that the public interests could be benefited, or the negotiation continued, or carried on with advantage in any good effect on board the ship. Finally, it will at least be admitted, that I had *prepared* for obviating a successful issue to the negotiation on more terms than I could engage in a plan for *securing* from it; and so far from *desiring*, I was perfectly aware on what the success of the negotiation might ultimately hinge, and had it in contemplation, as a last resource, a proposition involving a concession that I knew, if adopted, would smooth the way to peace, by removing the only serious difficulty; and heal the jarred and irreconcileable dissentions which subsisted between my two colleagues, and which gave me a preponderance in our councils that was a source of perpetual anxiety. I had the strongest reason to be confident that it would be adopted, whenever I should offer it, as it in reality was; when plainly perceiving that the momentous question of peace or of a renewal of the war was involved in the issue, I *did* propose it.

I have already given, in a short address to your hon. court, my solemn denial of the charge, and declared myself as unconscious of having ever entertained, or concurred in the intention imputed to the two commissioners, as lowering the dignity of my birth; and I shall now proceed to shew, I trust to your satisfaction and that of every other candid mind, that at the very time when, according to the libel, two of the South of India, the second commissioner, Mr. Staunton, and I, must have been occupied in concerting a project for effecting our escape from the shore, and on each of the days, to-morrow or other of which the charge of intending to go on board a ship *must* refer, making that day which I immediately preceded, such followed it, my whole time and thoughts were engrossed and occupied in framing those propositions, and detailing upon paper, in the form of minutes, the considerations and reasoning in support of them, which happily obtained the concurrence of my colleagues, and thereby left them immediately for the present. These days comprized from the 22d of February to the 8th of March 1792, inclusive. The commissioners arrived at Mangalore the 26th of February, but the most important of their transactions took place after the 29th. On the 6th of that month the commissioners offered to the ministers their propositions, in the form of a treaty, which, as stated in a letter from Mr. Staunton to Lord Macartney, had been prepared chiefly by me, from the instructions to which we had been referred by our government. After a long discussion, in the course of which references were made, more than once, to Tippoo at his tent, the propositions were decidedly rejected. On the 22d of February another state was delivered to the ministers, with some modifications of the former; and at a meeting of the commissioners I submitted for the consideration of my colleagues, in a very long minute, my view of the critical state of the negotiation, in the sequel of which was suggested, for their eventual adoption, the measure which, as above stated, I had for some time had in my mind, and which was one of very great importance and responsibility, as it not only involved serious concession to Tippoo Sultaun, but also as it was one which could not be adopted without contravening the spirit of the instructions of the Bengal government. To introduce the whole of the minute into this paper, which I fear must be considered as already too long, would be presuming too much upon your patience; but I hope I may be excused for adducing the following passage, as it so fully expresses the feelings which governed me respecting that delicate point.

"I am sensible of the presumption with "which I may be charged, in thus ma- "king upon the orders of that board "(the supreme government), to which the

"legislature has confided all political "authority in this country, and which, "from that and every other considera- "tion, is so respectable. I know it may "be said that my duty is to adhere rigo- "rously to its instructions, not to reason "upon them; but I know also the "situation in which I now stand, and "that there is a possibility that my "opinion and voice, on the subject be- "fore me, may decide the question of "peace or war, and in that question, the "welfare or ruin of the Company. The "negociation is, in my opinion, come "to this point, that a strict adherence "to the Bengal instructions would occa- "sion a renewal of the war. In such "an event, we might shelter ourselves "under that plea from personal conse- "quence. The law would justify us: "we should not even be publicly cen- "sured; but we should be held unequal "to and unfit for any important trust."

In the conclusion, I proposed to my colleagues, on all the grounds that I had stated, that if we should find, from the expected answer from Tippoo to the last draft of a treaty, that a renewal of the war would be the consequence of our continuing to refuse our consent to a stipulation that we would not assist his enemies, nor make war upon his friends, in such case, that words to that effect should be added to the first article of the treaty; he, of course, stipulating the same respecting the friends and enemies of the Company. The determination on the proposition was postponed to the *2d of March*; but I was quite sure of carrying it whenever I might chuse to have it put to a vote, and I was equally confident that it would directly lead to peace, which it afterwards did.

But, according to the information given to the world in the History of the South of India, instead of feeling all this confidence, and being thus anxiously bent and determined on a measure which I was sure would lead to peace, my mind must, at this time (27th Feb.), have been in such *despair* of peace, as to be occupied and engaged in arranging a plan for making my *escape* from the shore; for the directions to Capt. Scott, which, according to the accusation, must have been written in pursuance of that design and with a view to its accomplishment, was dated the next day but one, namely the 1st of March. On the intervening day, namely, the 28th Feb., the commissioners wrote a letter to Tippoo, with the modified draft of a treaty. On the 2d of March, the commissioners having in the interval received an answer from Tippoo, met to consider and determine on the draft of a treaty, which was to be, as they then intended, their *ultimatum*, and the following appears on the minutes. "Mr. Hudleston observes, that it sufficiently "appears to him, that Tippoo Sultaun "makes an absolute point of the article "stated in this paper, that the English "shall not assist his enemies; for the "reasons, therefore, already stated in "his minute of the 27th ultimo, Mr. "Hudleston is of opinion, and accord- "ingly moves, that the following addi- "tion be made to the first article of the "treaty, namely, 'the English will not "'assist the enemies of Tippoo Sultaun; "'nor make war upon his friends or "allies; and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun "will not assist the enemies, nor make "war upon the friends or allies of the "English.' Mr. Staunton seconds the "motion for that addition: Mr. Sadlier "concurs in the addition proposed by "Mr. Hudleston, rather than hazard the "conclusion of the peace."

The addition was accordingly made, and thus was removed the great and serious obstacle to peace. The point that he afterwards contended for was desired by Tippoo, rather from a feeling of pride excited by the distrust the commissioners had shewn of his good faith, than from any importance that could be attached to it. On the 6th of March, at a meeting of the commissioners, I delivered in another minute, in which I stated, that as Tippoo had given up every point which it concerned the national honour or the essential interests of the Company that we should insist on, I was willing to vote further from our ultimatum, by retaining "only one of the forts of Dindigul and "Caunanore till our prisoners should be "in our possession, and include the "other with those to be delivered at the "same time with the Carnatic, which "would not come near any of the five "modes proposed by Tippoo, but would "qualify our rejection of the whole." While assembled at this meeting, the commissioners received a letter from the select committee, which contained the following brief description of the state of the public finances, namely, "every day, "we might say every *hour*, is now of "the utmost consequence, *as our means "and resources for carrying on the war "are nearly on the point of expiration.*"

On the following day, at a meeting of the commissioners, I delivered in a further minute, recapitulating all the points that had been given up by Tippoo, and stating it as my opinion, that as to what he yet contended for, "we had pushed "the matter to the utmost; that by "pushing it any further we should ha- "zard every thing, and should the event "be unfortunate, never be forgiven, "either by our constituents or by our- "selves, because the object was not "equal to the risk we should run to ob- "tain it; and that I was convinced the

"president and select committee would "consent to either of the two proposi-"tions which Tippoo had then made "rather than renew the war." Agreeably to the reasoning which pervaded the whole of my minute, the first commissioner, Mr. Sadlier, immediately on the secretary's having finished the reading of it minute delivered also by the second commissioner, in some respects, not entirely, agreeing with my view of the subject, moved that the second proposition made by Tippoo Sultaun be adopted by the commissioners, namely, "that the "troops of the circar (Tippoo) shall "keep possession of the forts of Sautgur "and Ambour, in the Carnatic, as long "as the English shall keep possession of "Dindigul and Cananore, and that the "orders shall be given for their restora-"tion to the respective parties, imme-"diately and reciprocally after the re-"lease of all the prisoners."

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and a letter immediately written to announce it to Tippoo Sultaun, who, in answer, expressed his entire satisfaction, desired that the treaty might be drawn out fair, and sent to him that he might also have it drawn fair, and sent for us the day after the next, when both treaties might be mutually and personally signed and sealed. Accordingly, on the 11th of March, the commissioners attended Tippoo Sultaun in his durbar-tent, and the treaty was mutually signed and interchanged.

I am sure that your hon. court will perceive, that my sole motive, in having been thus particular in detailing the circumstances and events that occurred during the last twelve days of the negociation, has been *self-defence*, and an anxiety inseparable from that motive, that your hon. court, and our constituent body at large, should be able to judge, whether my conduct would have been what I have shewn that it actually was during the whole of that interval, if I had been conscious, all the while, of having authorized any person to fix a time for my getting on board a ship, or that, on either of those days, my mind could have been engaged in the contemplation and arrangement of a plan for effecting my *escape* from the shore; in a word, whether such a design could have accorded, or been at all compatible with the views, which the records of the commission abundantly shew were entertained and acted upon by me during the whole of that period, and of my zealous pursuit of which those records also testify the successful result.

In such a case as mine, which is perhaps unprecedented, a solemn denial of the charge, if accompanied by irreproachable character, may, I trust, be considered to outweigh any proof that can be expected to be adduced of innocence: and although, I hope, I have shewn that the circumstances brought forward in support of the charge may have naturally pointed to a different object, that the orders to the commander of the ship, instead of affording aid to it, are perfectly reconcileable with their avowed purpose of providing against the case of our being denied or prevented communication with him from the beach, and that the actual occupation of my time and thoughts, on each of the days to which, and which only, the charge could apply, was absolutely incompatible with their having, during any part of the interval, been employed on a project for escaping on board a ship; yet my main reliance must still be on the solemn declaration which I have already made to your hon. court; on *that* which I have here given in aid of it, that I never, during the whole period of the negociation, felt the motive or sensation, which could alone have led or excited to the conduct or intention imputed, or even extenuated its unworthiness; and lastly, on the estimation of the respective characters of the two commissioners charged, which I hope must render it incredible, that they should have deliberately determined, in order to avoid the danger, supposing it real, of imprisonment on shore, to encounter not the *risk*, but the absolute certainty, of the ignominy and contempt that would have awaited them at Madras, both from their government and the public. To the averments I have already made there is yet one to add, which I shall be ever ready to attest upon oath, namely, that under the disquietude which, I readily own, this equally unjust and unprovoked accusation has brought upon me, I have been supported by the most perfect consciousness, that during the whole course of the service and negociation in question, every step that was taken, every suggestion offered, and every sentiment or opinion that was expressed by me, had reference exclusively to the public interests, and had no other source or motive, than an anxious desire to discharge, faithfully and honorably, to the best of my abilities, the arduous and painful trust assigned to me.

Here I conclude all I had to offer in relation distinctly to the charge brought against the two commissioners (or the intention imputed to them), and the statements on which it rests, reserving myself early as to a passage in a letter from the late Gen. Macleod, which is introduced into the History of the South of India, on which my observations will, I think, more regularly follow the examination which I feel myself imperiously called upon to enter into, of the grounds of that stigma which the author has so in-

dexterously laboured to affix to the character of the peace of Mangalore, and the contemptuous light in which his strictures are calculated to place the conduct of the commissioners who negociated that treaty. And as this examination will be independant of the defence or answer to the charge, or only so far connected with it as that both the strictures and the charge co-operate in imputing to the commissioners the having, in their conduct, been influenced by fear, or an anxiety to secure their personal safety, I wish in this place distinctly to declare, that if, after what I have already stated, any impression that may before have been created by the charge in question, shall remain in the minds of my honorable colleagues, or in those of our constituents at large, to my disadvantage, or tending to withdraw or impair the confidence which I have hitherto enjoyed with both, a seat in the direction will, in that case, and from that moment, be no longer an object to me, and I shall assuredly fulfil the pledge which I voluntarily gave at the last general court, by disqualifying.

The further statement I have to make I enter upon with a reluctance, that nothing but the actual circumstances in which I am placed could have conquered, as it forces me upon a strain of egotism, that nothing else could have justified, and to which not even the seeing, as I have in another history, the whole merit of the peace of Mangalore given to late friend and colleague, Sir G. Staunton, has been able to provoke me. On the contrary, I heard with pleasure of the rewards that had been bestowed on *him* on his return to England. The honours, too, that were so justly conferred on two other meritorious servants of the Company, for important treaties which *they* had successfully negotiated, excited no sensation in *my* mind, but that of sincere satisfaction at the justice done to their valuable services. But the unjust and unprovoked attack upon the two commissioners, a charge which I brought upon myself *only* by what I know and feel to have been the most important (possibly the only important) service that I ever rendered to the Company, leaves me no longer an option. It has already compelled me to make known the prominent share which I had in the negotiation of the treaty of Mangalore, and in bringing it to a successful issue. It is certainly an unexpected dispensation to have to defend, together with my own, the character of that treaty, from the attacks of an author, who is himself a member of that body, many most valuable members of which were in Tippoo's dungeons, and the termination of whose sufferings formed the leading object of every sacrifice and every concession that the commissioners consented to make. But such is the case; and I would not wish the cause at issue between the author and the commissioners (of whom I only am left) to be referred to so partial a tribunal as, I believe, he would find in the surviving officers of his Majesty's and the Company's army, who were released from prison by the peace of Mangalore. But independently of that valued object, the restoration to light and liberty of so many gallant spirits, them willing that the peace should be estimated, and the justice of the abuse of it determined, by a reference to the condition of the belligerent parties at the time of its taking place and the state of public affairs; and by fairly comparing them with the terms of the peace and the principles which formed its basis, namely, a mutual restitution of conquests, the protection of all, without exception, who had taken part against their own governments respectively, and the resumption and re-establishment of every commercial privilege in Tippoo's country that the Company had enjoyed before the war. But, according to the historian of the South of India, a correct picture of the peace of Mangalore would not have had one of these features, but all would have been of a directly opposite description. Without any stated examination, and possibly without an accurate knowledge of the state of public affairs or of the instructions under which the commissioners acted, and without designing to point out in what respect the conditions of the peace were dishonourable or less advantageous than we had a right to expect, or what undue or disgraceful sacrifices we had made, the author of that history has not scrupled to assert (vol. iv. p. 518), "Tippoo Sultaun "had almost every thing to concede, be- "cause on his side every thing had been "treacherously held, and on the other, "*almost every thing had been* GRATUI- "TOUSLY abandoned."

This is, indeed, a heavy additional charge against the commissioners, which I know not how the historian will be able to justify or prove, if called upon for that purpose.

I am really unable to conceive what he can urge in support of it. But, leaving this point for the present, I shall state here the pictures given of the state of public affairs and of the public finances at Madras and at Bombay, as contained in the following recorded documents:

Extract of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Fort St. George, Dec. 1, 1783.

"Tippoo requires a restoration of all that the Company's arms have taken from him during the war, in return for his en-

the execution of all that he has taken from us. Arguing from what I know, I am of opinion that to these terms, however unpalatable, it will be more prudent to submit at present, than to persevere in a war, the success of which must be doubtful and distant; but the expense certain and immediate. *A desolated country, a menacing famine, an empty treasury, an exhausted credit, a heavy establishment, dubious resources, and universal distress*, all conspire, at this moment, to render any peace desirable, by which your honour can be preserved inviolate, and your former possessions and dependencies entire. Your affairs can only be retrieved by a speedy peace, and by a strong government incorruptly administered."

Extract of a Letter from Lord Macartney and the Select Committee at Madras to the Commissioners at Mangalore, dated 24th Feb. 1784.

"Every day, we might say every hour, is now of the utmost consequence, as our means and resources for carrying on this war are nearly at the point of expiration."

Extract of a Letter from the Select Committee of Bombay to Messrs. Sadler, Staunton, and Hudleston, dated 6th March 1784.

"With the most anxious solicitude, arising from the inexpressible distress of this government for want of funds, we most heartily wish you the utmost success, and fervently hope that the issue of your present negotiation will be an immediate, safe, and honourable peace.

"You must be well acquainted with the general urgency for a speedy peace, in respect to the present situation of the Company's affairs all over this country. The peculiar state of *this* presidency particularly demands it: loaded with *an unprovided debt of* 220 *lacks of rupees; a current expence of three to one more than either our certain or even probable resources can amount to; our southern army without stores and without cattle, which we are unable to supply; our officers and troops deeply in arrears; our treasury empty; our credit totally gone; and, to crown all, the shroffs at Surat peremptorily refusing to advance more money on the Bengal government, until the drafts formerly given them are completely discharged.*

"View Bombay, thus situated, for a moment, and you will at once see how utterly incapable she is of carrying on her share of the war. Should hostilities be most unfortunately renewed, when her resources are not even competent to the unavoidable expenses of a peace establishment conducted with the most rigid oeconomy, you will well consider, gentlemen, the above representation of simple facts before it is irrecoverably determined upon to renew the war."

Extract of a Letter from the Select Committee of Bombay to Earl Macartney, dated March 31, 1784.

"The shroffs at Surat still continue to refuse to make more advances until their former drafts are discharged, which leaves this presidency without a single resource; and, in consequence, our wants accumulate to such a magnitude, as will soon place them beyound our power to afford them any relief."

Such was the situation of public affairs at Madras and Bombay, and Bengal itself, unable, as we have seen, to answer the drafts of the Bombay government, drained and impoverished, deeply in debt, her credit almost exhausted.

I now return to the assertion, that on the side of the commissioners "almost "every thing had been *gratuitously* "abandoned." The best comment on this assertion will be suggested by an examination of the treaty itself, and by endeavouring to discover if there are any, and what parts, or concessions, or conditions in it, too favourable to Tippoo Sultaun, or such as the relative situations of the parties did not authorize him to expect, and claim, or were not founded on the principle of reciprocal fairness and equality; in short, what points were given up, that the company's honor or the public interests required that we should retain? From such an examination, it will appear to every impartial mind, that the leading principles or conditions were the release of all our prisoners, and the mutual restitution of all conquests or territories that had been taken from each other during the war. These only were the conditions that the Mahrattas had engaged with the Bengal government to oblige Tippoo to perform; and if these only had been obtained, it may be doubtful if the essential interest of the company would have pointed to the renewal of the war. But much more was obtained, and concessions were mutually made and points conceded. The drafts of the original propositions and conditions, tendered on each side, were made (as perhaps even Col. Wilks will admit to be not unusual) with a view or expectation to have something to give up, or some points that it was not intended ultimately to insist on. But one position I can most solemnly aver, namely, that the situation of our gallant officers and men who were in Tippoo's prisons, and the prospect of a continuance of their sufferings by the renewal of the war, were constantly uppermost in my thoughts, and formed the leading motive and consideration with

me, in proposing ultimately those concessions, the adoption of which was followed by the conclusion of peace. And, secondly, the correctness of the assertion above alluded to may be judged of, by comparing the actual treaty with the draft of a treaty that had been originally proposed by the commissioners to Tippoo, and comparing it also with his original demands. On making these comparisons, it will be found that, on the part of Tippoo, the following points which he at first, and as to several of them long after, very pertinaciously contended for, were given up, *viz.* the delivery of a person who had sought refuge with us from Tippoo's country, and whom the ministers called "the slave *Ayan*;" the delivery of the Amuldar of the district of Pallacachery, which with the fortress of that name Col. Fullerton had very properly captured during the suspension of arms, in consequence of Tippoo's notorious violations of that convention; the restoration of the money (60,000 pagodas) taken in that fort; the demand of a jaghire in the Carnatic; the abandonment of the Malabar princes (petty chiefs or tributaries on the Malabar coast) who had taken part with the company during the war; and lastly, by the giving up of the commercial privileges which Tippoo's father, Hyder Ally, had granted by treaty to the Bombay government. *These* were points which called for a decisive and absolute rejection to the last, and such rejection was given to them; and when these were rejected, "Tippoo Sultaun" (as I have shewn to have stated to the other commissioners on the 7th March in a minute recorded in the proceedings) "had given up all the "points which the Company's honor and "their essential interests required we "should to the last contend for; and I "am convinced that the president (Lord "Macartney) and the select committee of "Madras would consent to either of the "propositions rather than renew the "war."

The points conceded on the part of the commissioners were; first, and most important, indeed the only material one, the agreeing to a clause in the treaty, reciprocally binding the contracting parties not to assist the enemies, nor make war upon the friends of each other; and secondly, the allowing Tippoo to retain possession of the forts of Ambore and Sautgur, in the Carnatic, as long as we should retain possession of Dindigul and Cannanore, all of them to be reciprocally restored on the release and delivery of our prisoners. Instead of continuing to insist on the immediate restoration by him of the two former, while we should be allowed to keep possession of the two latter as a security for the delivery of our prisoners. This, as I have already observed, was desired by Tippoo, rather from a feeling of pride excited by the distrust we had shewn of his good faith, than from any importance that could attach to it with respect to Cannanore. A sort of compromise took place, it being a very strong fortress within about four leagues of Mangalore, and according to the opinion of Gen. Macleod capable of being made as strong as Gibraltar, and situate so close to Tippoo's possessions, he of course never would have consented to our retaining it, knowing that we could not wish to possess it but as a means of annoyance to him. On the other hand, nothing but a positive direction from our government could have induced the commissioners to insist on obtaining it *for* the Company, the rage of conquest and extension of territories not having at that time possessed our minds. It was agreed then to restore Cannanore to the bibby, or queen, of that country, and the commissioners insisted on her being recognised in the treaty as a friend and ally of the Company. On the first and most important of the above-named concessions, I have already shewn, that each of those days and hours were, in reality, employed, some of which must, according to the historian of the South of India, have been dedicated to the contrivance of a plot to escape. I am much less apprehensive, however, of being held capable of forming or concurring in such a scheme, than I am of the possibility that some of the readers of that history may be led, by such confident assertions as those which I have quoted, and shall now adduce from it, to conclude that the commissioners, under the influence of intimidation, betrayed their trust, and to the most ignoble of all passions sacrificed the interests confided to them; for I should hardly blame even a friend of the late Sir George Staunton, who knew his determined character and the complexion of his mind, and could therefore judge with what philosophical composure *he* would have pursued the path of duty, though death had lain across it; I say, I should hardly blame even *that* friend, if he were to feel staggered when he reads the following passage.

"The terror of his (Tippoo's) name "had been sufficiently established, by "the submission of the English to every "form of derision, humiliation, and contempt; and at a period when imagination itself could scarcely picture an "addition, he condescended, on the 11th "March, to sign the long pending treaty "of peace."* Then follow the words which I have before quoted: "Tippoo "had every thing to concede, because on "his side every thing had been treache-

* History of the South of India, p. 818.

"rously held, and on the other, almost "every thing had been *gratuitously aban-* "*doned*, and a postponement in the mu- "tual delivery of two places on each side, "until all the other restitutions should "be completed, was treated by him as a "shew of theoretical reciprocity, pro- "ceeding merely from his lenity and "compassion." A few pages after is stated, under the contents of the 30th chapter, "the abject conduct of the com- "missioners." The description of the contents begins thus: "Tippoo's own "account of his long detention at Man- "galore;" and, for the precisely corresponding character given of the conduct of the commissioners in the passages just quoted, *this* would be merely a description of it deducible from Tippoo's own account, in the following words: "On the occasion of the signature of the "treaty, the English commissioners "stood with their heads uncovered and "the treaty in their hands, for two "hours, using every form of flattery "and supplication to induce his com- "pliance. The vakeels of Poonah and "Hydrabad united in the most abject "entreaties, and he at length was soft- "ened into assent." † Such, it seems, was Tippoo's own relation of what passed on the occasion of the execution of the treaty; and surely it would have been more just to the commissioners to have expressly stated that fact, instead of leaving it to be inferred by the reader from the words, "Tippoo's own account "*of his detention at 'Mangalore.'*"

It is not every reader that knows, as Col. Wilks does, that Tippoo Sultan was ready, on all occasions, to make use of either truth or falsehood, exactly as best suited his immediate purpose: and it suited his vanity to make use of falsehood in every syllable of the above relation; for the simple fact is, that Tippoo, so far from manifesting reluctance, or requiring to be urged or pressed to put his signature to the treaty, did it *ostentatiously*, in the presence of many of the vakeels of different states and of his own tributaries, in order to shew *them* that he was at length freed from the only enemy that could interfere in any designs he might form against *them*. And in respect to the two most powerful states, and of whom he stood in fear, namely, the Peishwa and Mahadjee Scindia, he well knew that they had engaged by treaty with the Bengal government to *compel* him to make peace with the Company; and it is a fact recorded in the proceedings of the Select Committee of the Madras government, that on the 2d March 1783, the committee received official accounts of Tippoo's having notified, on the 29th July preceding, his accession to the Mahratta treaty, and that this notification was given in consequence of a *peremptory demand* made by Scindiah's agent to the ambassador of Tippoo Sultan. This treaty provided for the restoration of the Carnatic and of the prisoners; accordingly, on the occasion of signing the treaty, Tippoo, instead of requiring *entreaty* to induce him to sign it, as he had the folly and vanity to assert, convened the vakeels of the Peishwa and Mahadjee Scindiah to be present, to witness his fulfilment of what they had stipulated to *compel* him to perform, and to enable them to satisfy their respective governments as to the fact of his having performed it.

The whole circumstance had passed from my memory; but in the report made to Lord Macartney by Mr. Staunton of the execution of the treaty, and dated the day after that event (12th March 1784), it is stated in the following words. "The commissioners had yesterday the "opportunity, for the first time, of see- "ing the vakeel of the Nizam and "Mahratta, said to be a commander of "10,000 horse and a relation of the "Peishwa. These two persons were in- "troduced to the commissioners at the "durbah; and the Mahratta declared "that he had letters from Mahadjee "Scindiah, desiring to know if the ob- "ject of the treaty he had made with "the English was fulfilled in the present "treaty with Tippoo Sultaun, and be- "ing answered in the affirmative, said "that he would communicate the same "to his nation. This conversation be- "ing aloud, and in the presence of Tip- "poo, appeared to be occasioned by his "desire of giving that nation satisfac- "tion. It passed before the signature "of the treaty, and was followed by the "ceremony of presents."

From the foregoing narrative, which rests not on my own affirmation, nor on any rhetorical flourishes or well-turned periods, but on the solid foundation of evidence afforded by public records, your hon. court and our worthy constituents will be able to judge of the correctness of the observations in which Col. Wilks has indulged himself, respecting the treaty in question, and the conduct of those who were employed in the negociation. That peace was become absolutely necessary, I believe it is impossible to deny; and I confidently leave it to the judgment of every impartial mind, whether a peace made under such circumstances, and which nevertheless ceded no territory, relinquished no right, and sacrificed no friend, deserved the character which the historian of the south of India has endeavoured to affix to it, rather than that given of it, as I have shewn, by one of the best and ablest of our governors in

† P. 322.

India, namely, Sir Chas. Oakley, who states his "well remembering a heartfelt "thanksgiving among all descriptions "of people for the happy termination "of those difficulties, and of the horrors "of a long and disastrous war, by a safe "and honorable peace."

With the character of the peace of Mangalore, I am content that my own, as a public man, should stand or fall; but in the situation in which I am unexpectedly placed, I feel it due to myself to state the peculiar circumstances under which I was added as as third member to the commission, and I trust, therefore, that I may have credit for a better motive than vanity, in adducing here the paragraph from the Madras Select Committee, which announced to the Court of Directors that appointment.

Extract of a General Letter to the Court of Directors, dated 24th Jan. 1784.

"Being apprehensive that very prejudicial delays and difficulties might result to your interests, should any further differences of opinion occur between our commissioners from the necessity of reference to us in all such cases, we resolved to add another member to the commission, and Mr. John Hudleston, the secretary to your Select Committee, who from his confidential station, integrity, and ability, appeared to us peculiarly well qualified for so important a trust, was accordingly appointed on that service."

It will be readily imagined, that the very circumstances which led to my appointment, and which induced Lord Macartney, much to his own inconvenience (as declared in a minute recorded by his lordship on the occasion), to resort to the measure, were with me very powerful objections to undertaking it. I felt, indeed, a reluctance to it, which nothing short of the motives which actually governed me could have overcome; and they had no reference to self-interest or even credit, for it presented to my mind a sea of difficulties and anxiety, which I could not contemplate without almost despairing of success. In a word, I augured every thing painful from it but that consequence which it has produced, and which I vainly, and as the event has proved, erroneously thought it would depend upon myself, and be always in my own power to avert, namely, any reproach or stigma upon my character. And in this hope I have confidently indulged, from that time to the month of December last, comprizing a period of thirty-four years. After resisting, however, Lord Macartney's wish to add me to the commission as long as I could, consistently with the respect due to him, and most anxiously and with the utmost sincerity, but in vain, pointing out to his lordship a servant of the Company far better qualified for the station, one whose pre-eminent qualifications, both in respect to talents and temper, made him, beyond all comparison, the individual of all others in the service, civil or military, the most eminently qualified for it (namely, Mr. Oakley, then president of the Board of assigned Revenue), *I did* at length consent to be added to the commission; and almost immediately on joining the other commissioners, found my situation in it peculiar and distinct, and more painful even than I had anticipated. Their unfortunate differences attached to me a most serious responsibility, and gave me a preponderance in our councils which proved to me a source of perpetual disquietude: in fact, their opinions generally differed, and the decision, in almost every case, rested with me. In stating this, I state no more than appears on the recorded proceedings of the commission. In respect, however, to the success of the commission, it was the direct converse of my expectations. I was literally ignorant that it had ever been questioned, until I saw the second volume of Col. Wilk's history, and I must now, in common with the friends of the late Earl of Macartney and Sir George Staunton, under that historian's acrimonious strictures, resort for consolation to the following facts, namely, that the peace, so abused in his work, completed the pacification of India, was eulogized by Mr. Burke in the British parliament, that the Supreme Government received the thanks of the court of directors for the share they had in bringing it about, and the court's thanks to Lord Macartney, under whose immediate auspices it was accomplished, were included in the same resolution. One omission indeed, namely, that of the Nabob's name in the treaty, was censured by the Bengal government; but the Court of Directors were satisfied with his lordship's defence of that omission, and did not concur in the censure. Of the reception which the intelligence of the news of the peace met with at Madras, I have stated the description given by one, whose authority Col. Wilks himself will, I believe, hardly question.

Finally, I believe, I might say that the peace, with all its imperfections, was considered as forming no inconsiderable link in that chain of services, for which Lord Macartney was afterwards, by the Court of Directors, appointed Governor general of India, and on his return to England, after declining that high office, received the grant of a pension from the Company of £1,500 per annum. The late Sir Geo. Staunton (the second commissioner) was sent home with the dispatches, which announced to the court the restoration of

general peace in India, and for his share in the labours which effected it; and I ought to add, not for *that* alone, but for the other zealous and able services which he rendered in the capacity of Lord Macartney's private secretary, without salary, and uniformly rejecting every other source of emolument, he was justly rewarded with a pension of £500 per annum by the Court of Directors, and was created a baronet by his majesty. And here I feel it due to the memory of Sir George Staunton, who is not living to answer for himself, to state a part of his conduct on the service in question, which appears at the close of the recorded proceedings, namely, that the presents which he received from Tippoo Sultaun on the occasion of his signing the treaty of peace, as well as those he had previously received from Meer *Mehudeen* Cawn, Tippoo's general in the *Carnatic*, and those which were subsequently made to him by the Bibby, or queen, of Cannanore, were all deposited by Sir George Staunton in the public treasury as the property of the Company, and there remained as such. The same conduct in any other individual employed in the embassy would have had no merit, as the salary and emoluments of each were going on at the presidency; but in a member of the commission, who had salary neither in that capacity nor in any other, it was a feature that can hardly be considered unworthy of notice. If any thing could have operated to prevent my doing this justice to the memory of Sir George Staunton, that effect would have been produced by the remarks in the Quarterly Review, said, but I know not with what justice, to be from the pen of a gentleman who was a protegé and friend of the late Lord Macartney and Sir George Staunton.

I have now to return, for a few minutes, to the former subject. Col. Wilks himself, though he charges the commissioners with having "*gratuitously* abandoned "almost every thing" to Tippoo in the negociation, does not accuse them of having *gratuitously* courted the ignominy that would have attached to the execution of the design of escaping; but, on the contrary, in a previous passage of his work, he virtually anticipates for them that justification, by stating, that "no "judgment could be formed of the pro- "bable result of their mission, except- "ing that, in a character, hitherto held "sacred by the most savage nations, they "were destined to fill the measure of "his barbarism by secret assassination "or open murder." It is most true, that to obtain advantages in the negociation, Tippoo Sultaun had recourse to the greatest deceit and the most unworthy artifices, and that his vakeels, who had accompanied us on the journey from Madras, conducted us through the Mysore country by circuitous routes, in order that he might, by starving out the garrison, possess himself of Mangalore before we should arrive at his camp, which was in its vicinity, and *that* object he most perfidiously accomplished. He also prevented us from having intercourse with our prisoners, who were confined in Seringapatam and other forts in his country; and, as I have already observed, when the issue of the negociation became doubtful, and particularly towards the close of it, he shewed great jealousy of our having communication with our ships in the roads and the officers on board of them, and those in command of our troops at the stations near Mangalore. Once, too, I have found by the recorded proceedings, we had strong reason to suspect that he had stopped our communication with our government or delayed the receipt of our dispatches. But treacherous and deceitful as these acts were, there was nothing in them that gave us any alarm for our *personal* safety; on the contrary, at the very time that he was practising this conduct, and during the whole course of the journey and in the subsequent negociation, his attentions to us were uniformly in the usual style of eastern courtesy. In regard to the journey, I have found a journal or diary written by a gentleman belonging to the embassy, in which are noted the progress made and the incidents that occurred each day, from the beginning to the end of it, and it shews that the commissioners were treated with marked attention and respect by Tippoo's officers, and liberally supplied with provisions in every district through which they passed. After their arrival at Mangalore, the same attentions were continued, and at the termination of each conference with his ministers Tippoo Sultaun himself always came into the Durbar tent, in which the negociation was invariably carried on, and which communicated by a very short passage with his own, and conversed with us twelve or fifteen minutes, with great courtesy, and even a studied gentleness of manner. In short, I can and do most solemnly aver, that to the best of my recollection and belief, not one word was uttered by Tippoo Sultaun or his ministers with the commissioners, in any of their conferences during the whole of the negociation, that tended to excite in their minds any apprehension for their personal safety.

Where, then, is the record or evidence of the insults and indignities which Col. Wilks asserts were heaped upon the commissioners, and which, he leares, his readers to infer, appalled two of them to such a degree, as to make them determine to effect their escape on board a ship, and to leave their colleague (the

head of the commission and the second member of the Madras government), their secretary and every other individual attached to the embassy, including their own servants, "to their fate?" The very word *escape* implies the flying from or avoidance of danger, without which there could have been no motive for such a determination. What, then, was the danger to be escaped? in what did it consist, and how was it shewn? Why, Col. Wilks has made a statement, which if its correctness could not be disproved would afford a very effectual answer to these questions, but to which, assuredly, he would not have lent his name, if he had taken but ever so little pains to sift its foundation, for, in that case, he would have been convinced that it had none whatever, but an idle rumour originating in a circumstance purely accidental, but of a nature calculated to give it currency at the time, and especially with those who wished it to be true. The statement is as follows: "*Three gibbets were erected "opposite the tent doors of each of the "commissioners,*" and every species of "indignity was studiously practised." In the next page the historian observes, "it is "remarkable that no intimation is to be "found in the official record of the "existence of an intention to escape." *There*, however, if such an intention had existed, the *reserve* would have been easily accounted for, as it was not likely the commissioners would record their own discredit, by suffering so unworthy a project to appear in their minutes. But what possible motive can he assign for the commissioners not having immediately, or ever, reported to their government their having received so public, so contemptuous, and so unprecedented an insult as *that* which, in the above statement, he has told the world they *did* receive? an insult which could only reflect dishonour and bring merited execration on the ruffian who had offered it. Why, upon what grounds has the historian thought it credible, that the three commissioners, or that either of them, would proceed to negociate under such an insult? Even supposing that Tippoo Sultaun, by such a menace of murdering the commissioners, had forced them to agree to terms of his own dictating, what would a treaty, so obtained, have availed him, and how long after the recovery of our prisoners would it have been kept? Col. Wilks, however, does not appear to think it remarkable, that there is no intimation on the minutes of the commissioners, or in their reports to the government, or the recorded letters of one of them to Lord Macartney, of the erection of these intimidating gibbets, though he thought it remarkable that they had not recorded their intention to escape. It seems indeed wonderful, as well as lamentable, that he should have given his authority to a tale, of the falsehood of which he could have been convinced by as many persons as now survive, either of those who accompanied the commissioners to Mangalore, or of Tippoo's army that were with him there in the months of January and February 1784, or of those, I might add, who survive of the then existing inhabitants of that district. The origin of the story, I thought, had been generally known within a few months after its first circulation. I myself had occasion to explain it several times, and to undeceive different correspondents on the subject; particularly one in Bengal, where, from unfortunate causes and misconceptions, reports adverse to the credit of the Madras administration found a ready belief, owing to the separation of two equally honourable and upright minds, that were animated by the same ardent zeal, and ought always to have been united. The real facts are these, and they were in every body's mouth. When the commissioners arrived at Mangalore, a very formidable insurrection, headed by Mahomed Ally, one of his principal and most popular officers, had broken out in Tippoo's camp a very few weeks before our arrival, which he had quelled in person by a prompt and vigorous exertion, and the gibbets in question were erected for the execution of the leaders in that insurrection, and had been so employed. It was by mere accident and inadvertence that, on the morning of our arrival, our quarter-master, a young lieutenant, and nephew of Sir George Staunton, who, as I find by a reference to the journal before-mentioned, had preceded us a full hour, with our tents, &c. pitched them, and formed our encampment at an inconsiderable distance from the eminences on which the gibbets stood. On our arrival, *I think*, the removal of the encampment *was* suggested; but it was erroneously, as we subsequently found, thought not worth while to alter the arrangement.

The foregoing is a brief abstract of this serious occurrence, taken from a much more detailed relation of it, which I have found in the draft of a letter written by me from Tellicherry to a member of the Court of Directors, six days after the signing of the treaty. If the Purneah, who was a few years since the minister of the present Rajah of Mysore, is the person of that name who was the principal of the Hindoo ministers, who, on the part of Tippoo, carried on the negociation with the commissioners at Mangalore, and is still living, I can confidently refer, for the correctness of what I have stated on the subject, to the very person who was, as I apprehend, the minister at Mysore during the years that Col. Wilks, the author of the history, states himself to

have officiated as the political resident at that court. To Purneah, also, I would cheerfully refer the question of whether or not the commissioners experienced any personal insults or indignities from Tippoo Sultaun during the negociation, or if, either with or without his orders, they ever, in the course of it, made use of the language of menace or intimidation, to force or induce the commissioners to yield any point.

The author of the history, in support of his general assertion, that "every "species of indignity was studiously "practised," which immediately follows and is coupled with that about the gibbets, proceeds to state, after mentioning the capture of Onore and the "cutting up "of a detachment of Col. Fullarton's "army, distinct intelligence was received "of the murder of Gen. Mathews and "several other officers in prison." *These* are stated as additional indignities offered to the *commissioners;* and the latter would convey to the reader, that the commissioners had received the intelligence of the murder of Gen. Mathews *during the period of the negociation*, or at least during the progress of their journey to Mangalore, whereas, on a reference to the Madras records, it will, I am confident, plainly appear, that the murder of Gen. Mathews was well known, and strong suspicion, at least, of the murder of Col. Rumley and other officers entertained at Madras, before the commissioners sat out on their mission; and if the state of public affairs was such as to compel or induce the government to consent to open a negociation with the perpetrator of these acts, under such circumstances, or even if all these perfidious deeds had been done subsequent to the appointment of the commission, it will be difficult to make them subservient to the author's purpose, by shewing that they ought to be considered as *personal insults* or indignities to the commissioners. The author of the history, however, considering them literally such, follows the detail of them with the triumphant observation, that "nothing seemed wanting but the prac-"tical employment of the gibbets." And certainly it was natural for him to come to this conclusion, and to give it this brilliant flourish, after having so readily yielded his belief to the story concerning the object for which those machines had been erected.

It remains for me to advert to a passage stated by Col. Wilks to be in a letter from Gen. Macleod, in which, alluding to the direction to Capt. Scott, already quoted, on perceiving a certain signal to place a boat near the shore, "in the hope of ef-"fecting some communication, by that "means, from the beach," he (Gen. Macleod) observes, the "adventure of the "white handkerchief was an intended es-"cape of the commissioners, leaving behind "them their baggage, retinue, &c." Here a question, similar to that which I have reason to know has occurred to many, respecting the other persons whose names have been brought forward in support of the charge, must, I think, present itself to every generous mind, namely, why has this lesson from General Macleod never been made known to those whom it so seriously concerned, until there is no longer a possibility of questioning General Macleod respecting the authority on which he had written the above, or the source of his information? In the view of Col. Wilks, however, such an inquiry would have been altogether superfluous. The General having omitted to name any one authority, Col. Wilks readily supplies the deficiency by assigning two for him, namely, the bearer of the letter (to Capt. Scott) and the commander to whom it was addressed. "The intention to escape," says the historian, "was affirmed by Gen. "Macleod, who must have conversed "with the bearer of the letter and with "the commander to whom it was ad-"dressed." The first takes two things for granted, viz. that the bearer of the letter must be intrusted with the secret disclosed in it, and that he would, being so entrusted, of course impart it to Gen. Macleod. Now it happened that the bearer of the letter was the second commissioner's (Mr. Staunton's) nephew, Lieut. Leonard; a fact that possibly, had it been adverted to by Col. Wilks, might have prevented his considering it altogether as a matter of course, that the bearer of the letter would impart the contents of it to General Macleod; and as the commander, Capt. Scott, if so profound a scheme as that imputed to the two commissioners had been confided to him, I know not why it should follow that he would betray that confidence, by communicating the secret to Gen. Macleod, especially while the execution of the plan, had there been such a plan, might, for aught he knew at the date of Gen. Macleod's letter, have been depending. But the letter itself stands recorded in the proceedings of the commission, with the signature to it of the first commissioner, *who was to have been one of the victims of the scheme;* and if it contained any evidence of the imputed design, beyond what an ingenious mind might extract from the literal words used in the direction to Capt. Scott, above quoted, it seems not very likely that the historian would have withheld it from the public. But, in truth, after the story of the gibbets, nothing is more easy to account for, than that of the commissioners' intention to escape. One story would give birth to

the other; and for Gen. Macleod's ready belief of it, where he found in confirmation of both stories, that the commissioners were allowed a free communication with the ships. The gibbets, and their position from the sea, being apparently much nearer than they really were to the tents of the commissioners, would be easily seen from the ships in Mangalore roads, and combined with the other suspicious circumstances, would form a very plausible foundation, in the minds of all on board, for a story of the commissioners' intention to escape.

But, with Gen. Macleod, his wish would favour any story that pointed to a renewal of the war. Those who were acquainted with that gallant general must well recollect, that with the most consummate honour he united an ardent zeal and thirst for military fame that bordered on enthusiasm. Gen. Macleod had recently succeeded the lamented Gen. Mathews in the command of the Bombay army, which was then encamped within a day's march of Tippoo's lines. "The glories of Clive, and Lawrence, and Coote, seemed within his grasp, and it is not difficult to imagine that he contemplated the pacific issue of the negociation with other feelings than those of a philosopher, and with less reference to the miseries which it terminated, than to the prospect which a renewal of the war would have instantly presented to the ambition of a soldier; and the issue of the negociation which terminated the most disastrous war that the Company had ever been engaged in, terminated also those glittering prospects. Inexperienced in India, and but little acquainted with the nature and character of the natives, their tricks and chicanery, Tippoo's jealousy of our holding communication with him, and fears for our arranging with him military measures for the hostile advance of the Bombay army, Gen. Macleod, even without the aid of the gibbets, would have been inclined to construe into an intention to murder the commissioners; but, seeing those terrific machines near their tents, his suspicions were turned into certainty, and he considered them already as "imprisoned men." Even the actual receipt, by Capt. Scott, of a letter from them, by the hands of a servant of Mr. Staunton, announcing that "*all was settled*," was with General Macleod no proof that the communication was open, or that the commissioners were not in prison. He demanded, as a condition of his belief of that fact, that one of the commissioners should personally appear before him on board the ship. "I am glad," said the general, in a letter to them, dated on board the Hawke, the 9th March 1784, after having seen their letter to Capt. Scott, "that you "have brought the peace to a conclusion; "but must at the same time say, that I "expect an immediate account of the "terms, and *the pleasure of seeing one "of yourselves* on board, or an officer "from you, fully able to satisfy my "doubts. If you are so restrained as "not to be able to comply with so *reasonable* a demand, I shall consider you "as imprisoned men, as before." At this time the fair copy of the treaty was preparing; and if it had contained any article that could have afforded ground for suspecting that the consent of the commissioners had been given to it under the influence of fear, it may be easily conceived, that the story of the gibbets would have afforded a very powerful argument for a refusal, on the part of the supreme government, to ratify the treaty. It is not difficult, therefore, to account, either for the rapid circulation of *that* story, or the other story of the intention of the commissioners to escape.

The extraordinary circumstances which have produced the necessity of my troubling you with this address, will plead my apology for its extreme length; and I have only to add my earnest request, that your hon. court will lay it before our constituents, in such mode, and at such time, as you shall judge most proper.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN HUDLESTON.

London, 31*st May* 1818.

P.S. Since the foregoing was written, I have seen two documents from the Bengal records, and one from the records of the select committee of Madras, which are immediately connected with the subject, but which in the lapse of thirty-four years had entirely escaped my recollection, or I should have felt it quite unnecessary to adduce any argument from myself, either in defence of the peace of Mangalore or in refutation of the gibbet story, as the Bengal documents contain, first, a statement of the sentiments of that government on the peace, with various strictures and animadversions on the management of the negociation; and the second, a very serious and solemn statement of the information which the Bengal government had received of the gibbet story: and the Madras document gives so complete and so irrefragable an answer to both, that Col. Wilks is freely welcome to all the benefit that his History of the South of India can derive from the strictures and the information, and I accordingly annex hereto copies of those several papers,* of which documents it will not, I trust, escape notice, that the last (the letter from the select committee at Madras) is signed by the first commissioner, Mr. Sadleir.

(Signed) JOHN HUDLESTON.

* These papers are printed in the Asiatic Journal, Vol. VI, page 602.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

*** *Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, post paid, to Messrs. Black and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.*

BIRTHS.

Nov. 4. At Clay Hill, Enfield, the lady of Capt. Debnam, 65th regt. of a son.

28. At Blackheath the lady of Capt. Larkins, of the H. C's ship Warren Hastings, of a daughter.

Dec. 20. The lady of Major Orme, of Fitzroy-square, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 8. At Mary le-bone church, the Rev. Johnson Grant, M. A., Rector of Binbrook, and Minister of Kentish Town Chapel, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Robt. Sherriff, Esq. of Calcutta, Bengal.

24. At Matlock, Jas. Wigram, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of Sir R. Wigram, of Waltham-house, Essex, Bart., to Anne, daughter of Rich. Arkwright, of Willersley, Derbyshire, Esq.

DEATHS.

Apr. 22. At Fort Marlborough, on the west coast of Sumatra, the lady of W. R. Jennings, Esq. Secretary to the Lieut. governor. This amiable sufferer bore up against affliction of the most distressing nature till the 18th of March, when a tremendous earthquake took place, which appalled the most courageous of the inhabitants. From the period of this awful visitation, the symptoms of her approaching dissolution were particularly apparent; and on the 22d of April the melancholy event took place, which her friends have so much reason to deplore. Sir Stamford Raffles, the Lieut.-governor, Capt. Manley, the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, together with several of the Native Chiefs, attended to pay their last tribute of sincere respect to departed worth. Mrs. Jennings was the daughter of Edw. Malone, Esq. of Hampton, Middlesex.

May 5. In Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Catherine M'Nab, widow of the late Capt. Angus M'Nab, of the Henry Dundas, East Indiaman.

31. At Bombay, Major Hugh Scott, Dep.adj. gen. of the Madras army; and on the 2d of June, at Cannanore, Capt. John Scott, Assist. adj.gen. of the Madras army, both sons of the late Francis Scott, Esq. Edinburgh.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, J. T. Roberdean, Esq. late Judge of Allahabad, on the Bengal Civil Establishment, son of J. P. Roberdean, Esq. formerly of Portsmouth.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1818.

Cotton.—The East-India Company have already declared for sale 14th proximo, nearly 24,000 bags Cotton, of which 17,800 are Bengals, 5,000 Surats, and about 200 Bourbon Cottons. The purchases of Cotton last week little exceeded 500 packages, viz. 80 Pernambuco, 100 Minas, 40 Surats, and 300 Bengals; the latter we believe were taken on speculation.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovades was limited last week; generally the market was without variation, and little doing on account of the holidays. In Foreign Sugars there was no alteration; the prices may be considered nominal.

Coffee continues to attract much attention, and to fluctuate. Last week two public sales were brought forward; middling Dutch realized 147s. 6d.; good middling 152s. 6d. a 153s. 6d.; and fine middling realized 160s. The demand by private contract has since been very considerable. Coffee, as an article of speculation, looks the more favourable, being in request at a season that little or no business is usually done in the market.

Silk.—Particulars of the Silk sale, Feb. 22.—China Raw-silk, 371 bales, and Bengal 1,900.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Nov. 26. Liverpool, Wellington, Lyon, from Bombay.

28. Gravesend, Mary, Wilson, from Bengal.

—, Deal. Dec. 4, Gravesend, Nautilus, Wilson, from Bengal.

29. Gravesend, Cadmus, Wilson, from the Mauritius.

—, Off Dartmouth. Dec. 1, Deal. 4, Gravesend, Pilot, Paxton, from Mauritius 31st August; and St. Helena 10th October.

—, Liverpool, Neptune, Lowe, from Bengal.

30. Gravesend, Ceres, Heard, from Bengal and Mauritius.

—, Gravesend, Almorah, M'Kissock, from Bengal.

—, Deal, Queen Charlotte, from the Cape 26th December.

Dec. 2. Deal. 4, Gravesend, Mary, Brown, from Bengal 23d June; and Cape 5th October.

4. Gravesend, London Transport, Patterson, from the Cape 28th September.

—, Gravesend, Grant, Moffatt, from Madras.

—, Gravesend, Syren, Christie, Timar, from Mauritius and Cape.

—, Liverpool, Marquis Anglesea, Moorsom, from Bengal.

9. Deal. 14, Gravesend, Brilliant, Young, from the Cape 5th October.

20. Cowes, Mary and Susan, Curtis, from Batavia.

21. Deal. 25, Gravesend, Ann, Reynolds, from Bombay, Mauritius, and Cape.

22. Falmouth, L'Aigle, Poole, from the South Seas.

—, Deal, Asia, Ormsbie, from China, and sailed for Antwerp.

23. Liverpool, Bridget, May, from Bombay 17th August.

25. Liverpool, Nymph, Humble, from Bengal.

26. Cowes, Charles, Dupre, from Bengal.

27. Deal, Centurion, Mead, from Bengal 16th July.

28. Gravesend, Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, from Bombay.

Departures.

Nov. 28. Gravesend. 30, Deal. Dec. 9, Portsmouth, George, Bennefer, for the South Seas.

30. Gravesend, Cape Packet, Agnew, for the Cape.

Dec. 2. Portsmouth, George, Bemford, for the South Seas.

4. Cove of Cork, Ugfrid, Kirby, for Bengal.

6. Deal, Lang, Clark, for Madras and Bengal.

9. Deal, Blenheim, Shirley, for Madras.

—, Deal, Cape Packet, Agnew, for the Cape.

—, Deal, Orpheus, Finlay, for Bombay.

—, Deal, Waterloo, Lovell, for Bombay.

—, Deal, Sarah, Conser, for Madeira and Cape.

13. Gravesend, Albinia, Lynn, for Mauritius.

—, Gravesend, Sarah Ann, Wilson, for the Cape.

17. Portsmouth, H.M.S. Redwing, for St. Helena, Cape, and Mauritius.

—, Telemachus (originally from Antwerp), Kley, for Bengal.

18. Sheerness, Baring, Lamb, for New South Wales.

20. Gravesend, Stedcombe, Roche, for the Cape.

21. Gravesend, Layton, Morgan, for Madras, &c.

22. Portsmouth, H.M.S. Leven, for the Cape.

—, Deal, Loyal Briton, Plunkett, for the Cape.

—, Deal, Oromocto, Strickland, for Cork and Bengal.

27. Deal, Layton, Morgan, for Ceylon and Bengal.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1818-19.

When sailed.	Voy.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs.
1818. 2 Aug.	2	*Regent*	916	James Haig	Philip Ripley	Jas. Hamilton	William Scott	H. Edmonds	John Simpson	R. Alexander	Alex. H. Sim	*China*	1818. 3 July	1818. 28 July
	3	*Moffatt*	717	Andrew Timbrell	Simon Lee	Thos. Addison	W. P. Bagwell	R. Colquhoun	Robt. Groome	George Walton	Christ. Fearon			
	4	*Marquis Camden*	1200	H. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	James Sexton	Tim Curtis	John Penn	Gilson R. Fox	C. E. Newbury	E. Harrison			
	5	*Charles Grant*	1200	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	Wm. R. Best	Henry Lee	George Denny	Jos. Coates	Robt. Strange	Mich. Connal	*Bombay & China*	12 Nov.	1819. 3 Jan.
	6	*Lowther Castle*	1200	J. Wordsworth	Chas. Mortlock	J. A. Tween	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J. Wordsworth	S. T. Bridger	N. G. Glass			
	7	*Inglis*	1200	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	Jos Dudman	W. E. Farrer	Wm. Allen	C. Pennington	Rich. H. Cox	Chas. Pillans			
	8	*Essex*	1200	Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet	Edward Moul	G. Aug Bond	Wm. P. Jones	R. Treherne	Thomas Hog	Joseph Cragg			
	9	*Vansittart*	1200	John Carstairs	R. S. Dalrymple	J. Foulerton	W Cruikshank	Henry Cowan	John More	J. W. Wilson	Pat. Stewart			
	1	*William Pitt*	820	David Hunter	Charles Graham	Fitzw. Young	Jas. R. Palmer	R. Lindsay	A. C. Watling	T. Davidson	George Adam	*St. Hel. Benc. & Chi.*	Do.	Do.
	2	*Bombay*	1200	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton	Wm. Pascoe	Sam. Holbrow	W. Whitehead	Wm. Robson	Jas. Simpson	Fred. Palmer	*St. Hel. Bombay, & China*	12 Dec.	2 Feb.
	3	*Herefordshire*	1200	John Card	William Hope	R. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker			
	1	*Windsor*	1332	F. and G. Clay	J. R. Francklin	A. F. Proctor	John Levy	Mark Clayson	Felix Boultbee	Edw. Edwards	M. Francklin	*Madras & China*	Do.	Do.
	2	*General Kyd*	1200	James Walker	Alex. Nairne	E. Maxwell	Jer. Watson	A deCardonnel	John Pearson	F. P. Alleyn	James Cannan			
	3	*Waterloo*	1325	*Company's Ship*	Richard Alsager	Charles Shea	J. B. Burnett	J. Cuthbertson	Peter Pilcher	Hezek. Clark	George Homer	*Bengal & China*	Do.	Do.
	4	*Atlas*	1200	John Staniforth	C. Otway Mayne	R. B. Everest	John Alder	Jos. Stanton	G. Braithwaite	John Dill	Robert Mayne			
	7	*Streatham*	819	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Haviside	John Lowther	Fred. Orlebar	Edw. Hanson	Nich B. Bull	R. Gilpin	E. H. Coffin			
	4	*General Harris*	1200	James Sims	George Welstead	John Morse	Henry Kemp	E. Bond, jun.	Wm. B. Coles	James Paton	Henry Barry	*Penang & China*	1819. 25 Jan.	17 Mar.
	5	*Warren Hastings*	1200	William Sims	Richard Rawes	Thos. Young	James Eyles	—	—	—	Richard Rawes			
	5	*Rose*	955	Stu. Donaldson	Thos. M'Taggart	Thos. Sandys	J. M'Taggart	R. Palmer	John Hay	Wm. M'Adam	John Milroy	*Mad. & Beng.*	Do.	Do.
	3	*Minerva*	976	Kennard Smith	Geo. Richardson	Richard Aplin	W. Meriton	Wyn. Layken	— Johns	F. Parsons	Thos. Vokes			
	6	*Carnatic*	820	William Agnew	John Blanshard	J. D. Collis	Chris. M'Kay	F. Phipps	Geo. Deudney	John Eccles	James Smith		23 Feb.	16 Apr.
	6	*Thomas Grenville*	886	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Manning	Geo. Williams	John Brown	G. T. Calvely	John Pratt	Richard Shaw	John Benifold			
	1	*Kellie Castle*	1500	Stewart Erskine	Alex. Lindsay	Chris. Biden	Chas. Cowles	Edw. Adams	F. Barton	Robert Elliot	William Cragg	*China*	Do.	Do.
	4	*Bridgewater*	1200	James Sims	Chas. S. Timins	R. Davidson	V. J. Munden	—	H. Columbine	—	John Ward			
	7	*Lord Castlereagh*	812	Henry Bonham	W. Younghusband	R. Manderson	James Jilbert	Pat. Lindesay	—	W. Lorimer	Ellis Bostock			
	4	*Princess Charlotte of Wales*	978	Milliken Craig	C. B. Gribble	P Cunyngham e	Edward Foord	Benj. Bond	—	—	S. Drysdale	*Bengal*	25 Mar.	16 May
	4	*Marquis of Wellington*	961	Henry Bonham	John Wood	—	—	—	—	—	W. Maltman			

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	6	to	0	6	0
Coffee, Java.. .....cwt.	7	16	0				
—— Cheribon..... .	7	5	0	—	7	10	0
—— Bourbon	7	6	0	—	7	15	0
—— Mocha	8	0	0	—	8	8	0
Cotton, Surat..... . ...lb.	0	0	8	—	0	1	1
—— Extra fine.....	0	1	2	—	0	1	3
—— Bengal	0	0	6	—	0	0	9
—— Bourbon	0	1	11	—	0	2	2
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	4	15	0	—	5	0	0
Borax, Refined...	5	17	6	—	6	10	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	8	10	0				
Camphire unrefined.....	10	10	0				
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	4	6	—	0	6	0
—— Ceylon.....	0	3	6	—	0	3	9
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	16	0	0	—	18	0	0
—— Lignea.....	10	0	0	—	11	0	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11	—	0	3	10
China Root.... .....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
Cocculus Indicus.....	2	2	0	—	2	15	0
Columbo Root.....	2	15	0				
Dragon's Blood.....	30	0	0	—	35	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	10	0	0				
—— Arabic.....	4	5	0	—	6	5	0
—— Assafœtida.....	11	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Benjamin	3	0	0	—	65	0	0
—— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Galbanum...	34	0	0	—	36	0	0
—— Gumbogium	15	0	0	—	19	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	5	10	0	—	7	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	7	0	0	—	8	0	0
Lac Lake.....	0	1	6	—	0	3	0
—— Dye..... ...	0	5	0	—	0	7	0
—— Shell, Block..... .	3	0	0	—	7	0	0
—— Shivered	4	10	0	—	9	0	0
—— Stick..... ...	2	0	0	—	3	0	0
Musk, China.....oz.	1	10	0	—	1	18	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	2	0	—	0	2	2
—— Cinnamon	0	15	0				
—— Cloves.....	0	3	6				
—— Mace.....							
—— Nutmegs	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb	0	4	0	—	0	11	0
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt.	6	0	0				
Senna.....lb.	0	1	3	—	0	2	6
Turmerick, Java ....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	6	0

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.	0	18	0	to	1	3	0
—— China	1	18	0	—	2	0	0
Zedoary	1	7	0				
Galls, in Sorts.....							
—— Blue.....	10	10	0	—	11	0	0
Indigo, Blue .....lb.							
—— Blue and Violet.....	0	9	0	—	0	9	3
—— Purple and Violet ...	0	8	6	—	0	8	10
—— Good Ditto.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	3
—— Fine Violet.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
—— Good Ditto.....	0	7	8	—	0	7	11
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	7	6	—	0	7	7
—— Fine & Good Copper	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
—— Middling Ditto	0	6	6	—	0	6	9
—— Ordinary	0	5	9	—	0	6	0
—— Fine Madras							
—— Manilla							
Rice .....cwt.	0	14	6	—	2	0	0
Safflower..... .....cwt.	10	0	0	—	11	0	0
Sago ....cwt.	1	12	0	—	2	1	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2	2	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein .....lb.	1	5	0	—	1	8	0
—— Novi	1	8	4	—	2	0	3
—— Ditto White	1	8	4	—	2	0	3
—— China	1	6	2	—	1	12	11
—— Organzine.....	2	0	0	—	2	10	0
Spices, Cinnamon	0	11	2	—	0	12	3
—— Cloves	0	3	7	—	0	3	9
—— — Bourbon..							
—— Mace.....	0	7	2	—	0	8	2
—— Nutmegs.	0	6	1				
—— Ginger.....cwt.	1	16	0				
—— Pepper, Company's lb	0	0	8				
—— — Privilege	0	0	8				
—— — White.....	0	1	0				
Sugar, Yellow..... cwt.	1	15	0	—	1	18	0
—— White	2	8	0	—	2	14	0
—— Brown	1	12	0	—	1	14	0
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	5	—	0	2	8
—— Congou	0	2	10	—	0	3	3
—— Souchong	0	3	10	—	0	5	0
—— Campoi	0	3	6	—	0	3	8
—— Twankay	0	3	10	—	0	5	6
—— Pekoe	0	5	2	—	0	5	3
—— Hyson Skin	0	3	1	—	0	3	11
—— Hyson	0	4	7	—	0	6	0
—— Gunpowder	0	7	6	—	0	8	8
Tortoiseshell	1	16	0	—	2	2	0
Woods, Saunders Red..ton	8	8	0	—	9	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 14 *January*, 1819—*Prompt* 23 *April*.

Licensed.—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 27 *January*—*Prompt* 30 *April*.

Company's.—Mocha Coffee.

Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar—Rice.

For Sale 9 *February*—*Prompt* 7 *May*.

Company's. — Saltpetre—Black Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

For Sale 11 *February*—*Prompt* 7 *May*.

Licensed.—Munjeet—Turmeric—Castor Oil.

For Sale 16 *February*—*Prompt* 7 *May*.

Licensed. — Horn Tips—Sheep Skins—Leopard Skins—Lion Skin — Rattans — Redwood — Red Saunder's Wood—Japan Wood.

For Sale 22 *February*—*Prompt* 16 *July*.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw-silk.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Mary* and *Hero*.

Company's—Saltpetre.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The Company's 6 per Cent. Loan Securities were at a discount of from 4 to 5 per Cent. about the middle of July. The exchange on London was at that period 2s. 7d. per Sicca Rupee, for Bills at 6 Months' Sight. Accounts have, however, reached London to the middle of August, but the letters were not opened when this intelligence went to press.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Probable Time of Sailing.*
Cape of Good Hope.		
Golden Grove	920	Jan. 8
Madras and Calcutta.		
Sappho	360	Jan. 14
Bristol	420	Jan. 15
Nestor.	338	Jan. 7
Seaforth	357	Jan. 1
Calcutta.		
Fame	500	Jan. 26
Bombay.		
Kingsmill	513	Jan. 1
Charles Grant	1200	To be in Downs Jan. 5
Lowther Castle ...	1200	
Inglis	1200	
Essex	1237	
Vansittart	1200	
St. Helena and Bencoolen.		
William Pitt.....	820	To be in Downs Jan. 5

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of November to the 25th of December 1818.

1818.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1760.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3½ p. Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£ s. d. Lottery Tickets.	1818.
Nov.26	268 268¾	77⅛	77⅞ 78⅛	95 95⅝	108⅛	20	—	—	86⅝	—	232	—	—	—	83.80	17.20p	78⅜ 78⅝	—	Nov.26
27	268½	77⅛ 77	78 78¼	95⅛	108 108¼	20 1/16	—	—	86⅞	¼d	232	—	77	—	81.83	18.20p	78⅛ 78¼	19 18 0	27
28	—	77⅛ 77⅛	78⅛ 78¼	95⅛ 95½	108⅜	20 1/16 20⅛	—	—	87	⅝d	—	—	—	—	82.83p	19.20p	78⅝	—	28
Dec. 1	270 270½	78¼ 77⅞	79 78¾	95⅞ 96	108⅜ 108¾	20⅛ 20 3/16	—	75¼	87¼	1 0¼p	233	86¼	—	—	82.83p	19.20p	79½ 79¼	19 18 0	Dec. 1
3	—	78¼ 77⅞	78⅜ 78¼	95⅞ 96	108⅜ 108⅝	20⅛	—	75¼	87⅜	—	—	—	—	—	84.83p	19.20p	79⅜ 79½	—	3
4	—	77⅛ 78⅛	78¼ 79⅛	95⅞ 96⅛	—	20⅛ 20 3/16	—	—	88⅛	1⅛p	—	—	—	—	84.83p	19.20p	79⅜ 79½	19 18 0	4
5	—	79 78⅝	—	96¼ 96	—	20⅜ 20¼	—	—	88⅜	2 1/16 1¼p	—	—	—	79½	84.85	19 21p	80½ 80	—	5
7	—	78¼ 78⅞	—	96¾ 96⅛	—	20 3/16 20¼	—	—	88⅛	1 7/16 1¼p	—	—	—	—	85p	19.20p	80⅜ 80	19 18 0	7
8	270 270½	78¼ 78⅜	—	96 96¼	—	20 3/16 20¼	—	—	88¼	1⅛p	—	—	—	—	84.85	19.20p	79½ 79⅞	—	8
9	270¼	78¼ 78⅛	—	96⅛	—	20 3/16 20¼	—	—	88⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.18p	79½ 79⅜	—	9
10	270¼	78⅛ 78⅛	—	96 96⅛	—	20 3/16	—	—	87⅞	—	—	—	—	—	84 82	20.18p	79½ 79¾	—	10
11	—	78¼ 78¼	—	96 95¾	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	82.80p	17.20p	79½ 79⅜	19 18 0	11
12	—	77¾ 77¼	—	95¾	—	20 1/16	—	—	86⅞	—	—	—	—	—	79p	17.14p	79¼ 78⅜	—	12
14	—	76⅞ 77⅛	—	94¾ 94½	—	19⅞ 20	—	—	86⅝	—	—	—	—	—	79p	16.10p	78⅜ 78½	—	14
15	—	77⅛ 77⅜	—	95 94¾	—	20 1/16	—	—	86⅞	—	—	—	—	—	78.79p	17.12p	78⅞ 79⅛	19 18 0	15
16	268½	77⅛ 77⅜	—	95 94⅞	—	20⅛ 20	—	—	86⅝	—	—	—	—	—	79.77	16.8p	79½ 78¼	21 18 0	16
17	—	77⅛ 76⅞	—	94⅞ 94⅝	—	20 1/16 19 15/16	—	—	86⅞	—	—	—	—	—	77.75	5.14p	78⅞ 78⅝	—	17
18	—	77⅛ 77¼	—	94½ 94⅝	—	20 19 15/16	—	—	86⅞	—	—	—	—	—	76.77p	7.14p	78½ 78½	21 18 0	18
19	—	77⅛ 77½	—	94½ 94¼	—	19 15/16 20	—	—	86¼	—	—	—	—	—	76.78p	7 15p	78⅝ 79	—	19
22	267½ 268¼	77¼ 77½	—	94½ 94⅝	—	19 15/16 20	06	—	86⅞	—	—	—	—	—	78.76p	9.16p	78⅞ 78⅝	21 18 0	22
23	—	77½ 77⅝	—	94½ 94⅞	—	19 15/16 20 1/16	—	—	86¾	⅛d	—	—	—	—	76.78p	9.15p	78¾ 79	—	23
24	—	77⅛ 77½	—	94¼ 94⅞	—	19 15/16 20	—	—	86⅝	par ¼p	—	—	—	—	76.77	10.16p	79 78¾	27 18 0	24

E. Eytton, *Stock Broker*, 2, *Cornhill, and Lombard Street*.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

FEBRUARY 1819.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR OF JOHN LUMSDEN, Esq.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—The language of eulogium is so indiscriminately employed in describing the character of the dead, that the public are little disposed to attach either credit or value to posthumous praise, which is generally regarded as the unmeasured effusion of personal attachment, rather than the dictate of deliberate judgment.

The precept "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*," humanely designed to restrain the indulgence of vindictive censure or interested prejudice beyond the grave, is construed by the partial, not only to inculcate the suppression of faults, but to authorise the exaggeration of virtues. It coincides, indeed, with the feelings of that affectionate remembrance which dwells in a heart sorrowing for the recent loss of a relative, friend, or benefactor; and thus the practice of representing the merits of the deceased in the most glowing colours of descriptive praise comes recommended equally by precept and by affection.

Such being commonly the origin of the eulogies which accompany the memorial on the tomb, it is not always easy to rescue that obituary applause to which its subject may have established a title from the general imputation of partiality and excess. Yet, in the instance which it is the purpose of the present address to bring under the notice of your readers, I may confidently anticipate an unqualified recognition of the justice of the character drawn of the deceased, by those who can distinguish between verbal eulogy unaccompanied with facts—and biography, recording both the scenes and stages of useful activity, and the plaudits of cotemporaries.

The distinguished individual to whose deplored loss these remarks have reference, is our late worthy director Mr. John Lumsden, who died at his house in Bedford Square, on the 4th of December, in the 58th year of his age; and I feel satisfied of the entire concurrence of your readers in the opinion,

that a portion of your valuable publication cannot be more appropriately occupied than by a short record of the family, the services, and merits of a man so eminently characterised by the virtues of his public and private life, so sincerely beloved and respected, so deeply and extensively lamented.

The family from which the late Mr. Lumsden was descended is of great antiquity and of considerable celebrity. The Lumsdens are mentioned by Mr. Anderson, in his "*Historical Essay on the Independancy of Scotland*," among the most ancient names and families of the shire of Berwick; the lands of Lumsden in that shire are also comprised in a charter of King Edgar, recorded by the same author.

From that county, it appears, branches of the family emigrated, and obtained settlements in the shires of Aberdeen and Fife. In a list of the barons, lairds, and chief gentlemen of the different shires of Scotland, as they existed in the year 1597, the Lumsdens are found recorded as the lairds of Cuskney, Andrew, and Blanerne.

The Lumsdens of Cuskney formed a clan in Aberdeenshire, and used to bring to the field, in times of civil war or of hostile invasion, a considerable body of men, and were always renowned for their bravery. The members of this family distinguished themselves as soldiers, not only in their own country, but likewise in foreign service, particularly in the service of France; and some of that family are mentioned by a French historian as having served with distinction in the French army, from the year 1340 to the year 1439.

This is the branch of the family from which the late Mr. Lumsden was immediately descended; and a part of the original estate of Cuskney was in possession of that gentleman at the time of his decease.

In the year 1778, at the age of seventeen, Mr. Lumsden proceeded to Bengal in the civil employment of the hon. East-India Company. He commenced his career of service in that country in the office of the secretary to the government; where his diligence, acuteness, and ability, combined with the peculiar merits of his character, attracted the special notice and favour of the members of the administration, secured his early promotion, and gradually his elevation to the highest offices in the commercial, revenue, judicial, and political departments of the public service; Mr. Lumsden having been successively appointed commercial resident, collector of the revenue, senior judge of a court of circuit, representative of the British government at the court of the Nabob Vizier, and lastly chief secretary to the supreme government; in all which situations Mr. Lumsden acquitted himself with distinguished credit and ability, and obtained repeated acknowledgements of the highest approbation.

A vacancy having occurred in the local administration by the death of the late Governor-general Marquis Cornwallis, in October 1805, and the consequent succession of Sir George Barlow, Baronet, to the office of Governor-general, Mr. Lumsden was selected, under the powers vested by law in the local government on such occasions, to fill the situation of a member of the supreme council, subject to the confirmation of the hon. Court of Directors. The hon. court, justly appreciating the merits and services of Mr. Lumsden, was pleased to confirm him in that high and honourable office, which he accordingly continued to hold, with eminent advantage to the public service, during a period of seven years.

On the occasion of Mr. Lumsden's embarkation for Europe, towards the close of the year 1813,

after a service of near thirty-six years, the following truly just and honourable testimonial of high character was afforded by the Governor-general in council, in a letter addressed to the hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 10th of January 1814.

"On the proceedings of the "annexed date, and in a separate "number in the packet, your "hon. court will find two letters "from Mr. Lumsden, resigning the "service of the hon. Company, "and the situation of a super-"numerary member of the board "of revenue. We have always "embraced with satisfaction oc-"casions of this sort to testify "the sense which we entertained "of the merits of any of the "public officers, in all cases in "which we thought that we could "perform that pleasing duty "without rendering the expres-"sion of our approbation too "general and indiscriminating. "No instance has occurred in "which we have felt it more "strongly incumbent upon us to "bear our testimony to the merits "and services of an individual "than the present. The long "period of Mr. Lumsden's ser-"vices, the unsullied purity of "his character, both in public "and private life, his official "knowledge, equally useful and "extensive, and lastly the ability "with which he has discharged "the functions of the different si-"tuations (even the highest and "most arduous) in which he has "been placed, demand from us "the strongest and most une-"quivocal expression of the sen-"timents which we entertain of "that gentleman's merits."

A further and still stronger testimony of the distinguished merits of the late Mr. Lumsden's character and services, was afforded by that illustrious nobleman and eminent statesman Marquis Wellesley, on the occasion of his standing forth a candidate for a seat in the direction of our affairs. Although the letter which his lordship was pleased to address to Mr. Lumsden on that occasion was then given to the public in the daily papers, yet I am satisfied that the friends of the late Mr. Lumsden will be happy to find language so forcibly and eloquently descriptive of the merits and services of the deceased preserved in the more permanent and accessible pages of your journal, and I accordingly annex a copy of it to this address.

I need hardly recal to the recollection of your readers that extraordinary demonstration of the high sense publicly entertained of the late Mr. Lumsden's character, abilities, and services, which was afforded on the occasion abovementioned by the great body of the proprietors of East-India Stock, whose well founded confidence and high opinion placed him, on his first canvass, in the situation to which he aspired, with a degree of zeal and ardour, resembling rather the acclamations of a triumph than the regular process of an election.

Proofs of the pre-eminence of public character so forcible and unquestionable, admit not of any substantial accession, and supersede the utility of comment; but they necessarily leave unsupplied a delineation of those private and domestic virtues, those peculiar excellencies of the heart, by which the late Mr. Lumsden was so highly distinguished.

It has often been observed, that the forms and customs of the world, and the complicated relations and transactions of society, have a tendency to superinduce a system of artificial conduct, obscuring or disguising the natural character. In whatever degree this observation may be just, the late Mr. Lumsden was a remarkable exception to it. The most promi-

nent, and perhaps the most attractive and amiable feature of his character, was a singleness and purity of thought and design, that manifested itself at the first hour of personal intercourse, and, combined with the most attractive suavity of manner and mildness of temper, never failed to secure the confidence and esteem of all with whom he had occasion to communicate. Utterly devoid of disguise and a stranger to artifice, no impulse of personal benefit, no instigation of injury or prejudice, was capable of diverting him from the path of openness and sincerity, or of superseding the influence of that genuine benevolence and kindness which constituted the prevailing bias of his mind, and animated his conduct in all the transactions and relations of life. The extent to which this principle of goodness, this true Christian charity displayed itself in acts, was testified in his life time by the gratitude and admiration, and now, alas! is shewn by the sorrows of all who came within the sphere of its operation.

To great natural abilities he added acquirements of no ordinary kind. A memory uncommonly retentive had derived affluent stores from reading, negociation with the natives of various countries, and observations on life and manners made in travelling; a judgment matured by knowledge and exercise, acquired additional solidity and value from the rectitude and purity of his principles and views.

I shall not longer detain the attention of your readers. I have thought it due to the inestimable worth of the deceased, due to the feelings of the afflicted family to which he belonged, thus to record the memory and the virtues of a man so useful both in public and in private life; so excellent, so beloved, and so deeply deplored. I have not done justice to the subject, but in the endeavour I have obeyed the irresistible impulse of admiration, attachment, and affliction.—I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

A Proprietor of East-India Stock.

Copy of a Letter from the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley to John Lumsden, Esq., dated 16th Jan. 1817.

Sir:—Although I should have been confident that your meritorious and useful services in India had been sufficiently attested by the records of the Company, and that my judgment of your character and conduct must be apparent from the same authentic documents, I assure you that I am always happy to bear every testimony in your favour which may tend to obtain just distinction for you in this country, and to give to the public the benefit of your additional services on the affairs of India.

It is a mere discharge of a public duty on my part to declare, that during the whole period of my government in India, I considered you to stand in the first rank of the civil service at Bengal, as well on account of your experience, industry, talents, and attainments, as of your clear integrity, humane disposition, and excellent temper.

The arrangements which it was my duty to accomplish at Lucknow, required me to resort to extraordinary aid at that court on a very peculiar occasion; I then appointed you to the most important and elevated station in the judicial department at Calcutta, which you filled with such advantage to your own character and to the public service, that I afterwards called on you to exercise the arduous duties of chief secretary to the supreme government.

In that difficult, laborious, and highly confidential situation, you continued during a crisis of affairs

which required every exertion in every department; and it is an act of strict justice to bear testimony to your highly useful and able services at that period of time.

In the situation of chief secretary to the government I left you upon my departure from India, retaining the deepest sense of the assistance which I had derived from you in the discharge of the high trust which I held in that country. The selection which was subsequently made of your name for the supreme council was highly judicious, entirely conformable to my opinions, and has proved in the greatest degree useful to the Company and to the nation.

Having passed through such a course of public service and honour, principally under my government in India, you are entitled to claim from me every expression of gratitude for your past services, as well as of anxious hope for your success in any pursuit, of which the attainment may enable you to serve your country again with the same zeal, knowledge and probity, with the same ability and prudence, which have already distinguished you in many severe trials of difficulty, labour, and danger.

Believe me to be, with the greatest regard and esteem,

Sir,

Your faithful and obliged servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Every day has its fashion; and it was the fashion of Sir John Richardson and our best oriental scholars of the last age to speak as disparagingly of the Greek authorities, as it is of our annalists and travellers of the present day to vilify the Persian; but, for my part, I often find much coincidence, and am inclined to think well of both. A common subject of ridicule with the last, is the life and adventures of Firdousi's hero Rostam: his adventures I shall leave to defend themselves; and any oriental scholar, that can engage in them, may soon feel an equal interest to go on with him till his death, as the Greek and Latin scholars do with Hector and Achilles, with Turnus and Æneas. Nor does the poet escape such pseudo-critics, for they blame him for his minute particularities, when perhaps he is describing a wound, which one of his warriors has received, with the science of an anatomist, dressing it with the art of a surgeon, and prescribing for his patient with the skill of a physician. Pirán Wísah had, in one of those single combats so common in ancient times, wounded Gúdríz, who in the vexation of revenge launches his spear, which piercing his coat of mail penetrates the body, and

زپشت اندر آمد به راه جگر * بغرید وآسیمه بر کشته سر

بر آمدش خون جگر از دهان * روانش ز تن رفت هم در زمان

Entering the back it took its course through the liver, when Pirán groaned aloud, and turned his face up to heaven; and, as the blood was gushing from his mouth, his soul was at the same time issuing from the wound along with it:

* "Una, eademque via, sanguis, animusque sequuntur."

or, as in the result of this affecting, but according to our modern notions cruel and barbarous detail, Firdousi, conformably with the manners of those ancient times, appears to us too often cowardly and vindictive, when in fact he is considering cunning as wisdom and revenge as heroism; or occa-

sionally low and mean, as we find him at the commencement of his far-famed episode of Rostam and Sohráb, where he sets his hero very deliberately about cooking his own dinner, after butchering the carcase;

زخار و ز خاشاك و شاخ درخت * يكي آتش برفروزيد سخت

he put together thorns and brambles and branches of trees, and made of them a blazing fire; and selecting a tree for his purpose he spitted on it, and roasted a whole elk يكي نره كوري. Other poets may display artificial beauties on system, and let those of nature escape them; but the laws of taste are immutable. It is easy to feel Firdousi's beauties, yet difficult to analyze them. All the Persian poets since his time have been unanimous in praising him for the music of his numbers and correctness of his sentiments, and they are the best judges of poems in the Persian language, and with oriental manners. One respectable traveller, a superior Persian scholar, finds fault with the length of Rostam's life, making it extend to fifteen hundred years; but though Firdousí finds it convenient to add perhaps a couple of ages to that of Homer's three-aged Nestor, I cannot stretch it above a third of Scot Waring's statement. The family of Rostam was Kord كرد hence his own epithet, and their native soil was Kordistan كردستان where it could trace its origin from the time of Zohhák; but they became afterwards hereditary princes of Sejistan or Nimróz, and were connected in blood with the royal families of Persia and Assyria, and by marriage with that of Cábul and Túrán. Sam and Zal had been prime ministers in the cabinet, and leaders of the Persian armies, from the time of Manúchahr till Kai-cobád, when Rostam took the lead; and Zal decided on the election of Kai-cobád, when objected to by the other Persian chiefs, to the exclusion of the lineal heirs of Núder, as Rostam afterwards did in the election of Lohrásp; and on both occasions they voted for chiefs, who by consanguinity had less pretensions to the throne than, it would appear, they had themselves. According to the Persian annals, Bahman the son of Isfandiyár succeeded the grandfather Gashtásp; but according to the Greeks Isfandiyar, or Xerxes as they call him, reigned for one and twenty years between them, and is slain by Artabanes, a powerful and ambitious chieftain, who placed Bahman, called by them Artaxerxes, on the throne, meaning, they add, to usurp it himself. This Artabanes had many sons of much celebrity for prowess and courage, but Artaxerxes, made aware of Artabanes's design, put him and all his family to death; and on comparing this account with Firdousi's story of Rostam, and Bahman's treachery, and indeed ingratitude towards him, I am satisfied that he and Artabanes are the same personage; and I can thus identify Rostam in Greek history. Though so pleased at first at the glory that Isfandiyár acquired on the Turkish frontier, that he made him a half promise of resigning the sovereignty to him, and retiring, as his father Lohrásp had done, among the devotees at Bamí Balkh, Gashtásp soon grew jealous of him, and seems to have tempted him with that bait merely to sound a young and ardent mind; and on some frivolous pretexts not only removed him from his command, but immured him in a dungeon, and subjected him to much indignity and cruelty. But though ambitious of power it does not appear that Is-

findiyár ever thought of rebelling. Rostam, now upwards of four hundred years of age, had chiefly lived retired since Gashtásp had been recognised by his father and come into power: but his ancient glory also excited the jealousy of this gloomy-minded monarch; and, after all the indignities he had subjected his son to, having occasion for his services, in which the son acquitted himself with his former success, he again proposed to resign the sovereignty to him, on the express condition of forcing Rostam to attend his court, intending no doubt to immure him, and perhaps the son also, in a dungeon; and the consequent negociations and combats between Isfindiyár and Rostam form one of the most interesting parts of the Shah-namah. As I have already stated, the brazen-bodied Isfindiyár fell a victim to the superior prowess of Rostam; but to the last he feels so little grudge towards him, that with his dying breath he consigns his son Bahman to his care; who in return for the diligence and attention with which he educated him, gets a brother of Rostam to betray and kill him, and makes a point himself, in the ancient spirit of inexorable revenge, of having all his sons and family destroyed. Whether he afterwards repented of this cruel act, and thought it a good subject to occupy his statuaries, I have no doubt myself that the figures on the نقش رستم Nakshi Rostam, which Morier and other travellers describe as seeing in the neighbourhood of Istikhar, represent the previous interviews and single combats between Isfindyár and Rostam; for the chief figures are both in the Persian costume as to dress, and in that bushy form of the hair (which is curious enough) not only peculiar to those ancient Persian sculptures, but to what we find in the caves of the island of Elephanta, or other parts of South Hindostan, and which are anterior there to the residence of the Brahmans.

In the antient Persian language Púr پور signifies either a son or a mansion, and شاهپور Sháh-púr either the son or residence of the king: this had also in former times the same signification as the Shah-zádah شاه زاده royal-born, or the heir apparent of modern Persia and India; accordingly Isfindiyár, as the heir apparent, had no doubt this title of Shah-púr. If with Mír-khand میر خواند the author of the Rúzah-as-safá روضه الصفا or garden of purity, and other oriental authorities, we make two races of the Ashkanian dynasty, which occupies the five hundred years of the dark age of Persian history, between Alexander and the commencement of the Sásanian dynasty, we have Arshik ارشک with his twelve successors, whose reigns altogether occupy a period of 165 years; and Ashak اشک and his eight successors, who occupy another period of 150 years, leaving a period of perhaps 150 years more for the reigns of unnoticed princes, and that anarchy which must ever accompany such revolutions: western writers make the first of 270 and the second of 221 years duration. In an able dissertation on the ruins of Shahpúr, appended to Morier's first volume of travels, the author concludes by expressing his astonishment that De Sacy should have selected Mirkhand to accompany his own able memoirs on the antiquities of Persia; as the value of his authority is itself very low, and is sufficiently depreciated by the internal evidence of his own work; for he begins his account of the Sasanian kings by saying, that the Messiah was born in the reign of Ardeshír, or Artaxerxes, the first prince of that house, whose

reign did not commence till the 226th year after Christ."

Not having the original to refer to, I cannot positively call in question the correctness of this quotation; but neither the universal history nor the Spaniard Teixera, who both of them, as well as De Sacy, consider and use Mirkhand as their chief authority, notice this remarkable anecdote. Yet, admitting its correctness, an individual orientalist is as liable to a special error as an individual European; and the induction from it shows too much of that late spirit, with our travellers and annalists, of imputing error to and undervaluing all oriental authorities. Let me, however, in the face of it assert, that the Farhangi Jihangírí, and other orientalists I can refer to, say, under the word گودرز Gúdriz: that it is,

نام دو پادشاه است از ملوک اشکاني اول نام پسر شاپور است که ولي عهد پدر خویش بود و در زمان او مساجد و معابد بسیار خراب کشت و جور و ظلم اشکارا شد مدّت ملکش پنجاه و هفت سال برده و حضرت عیسي علیه السّلام در عهد او متولد کشته

The name of two of the Ashkání dynasty of Persian kings: first, the son of Shahpúr, and heir apparent of his father. During his time the places of publick worship and priests suffered much, and his tyranny and rapacity were notorious: he reigned fifty-seven years, and *in his reign the blessed Jesus was born;* his general Sarízadah is reported to have put 70,000 Jews to death, in revenge for Herod having beheaded John the Baptist. Second, the son of Abrán-shah ابرانشاه who succeeded his father, and reigned thirty years. A daughter of the above Gúdriz, or the Gutarzes of the Greeks, and called Gúshok گوشک by the Israelites, is said by them to have rebuilt Dizjhokht-gong or Jerusalem. Malcolm is unusually confused at this dark period of his Persian history. In one list I have of this second dynasty of Parthian kings, this Gúdriz is the fourth, Ashk the second coming between him and his father Shahpúr. Now by another oriental account, that of Khand-amír, the son of Mír-khand, this Shahpúr is called Khosró the second or the second king of his dynasty, but still we are without his appropriate name; for that of Shahpúr is merely a title which he bore, like Isfindiyár, during his father's life-time. One of his later cotemporaries and tributaries was the famous Bickermajet Mahá-raj of Malva and Guzzarat, who, according to a well-ascertained Indian chronology, began to reign 56 years before Christ; and one of the figures of the sculptures near Istikhar, as represented by Morier in the Indian costume, most probably alludes to this Shahpúr and his vassal Bickermajet. There is still another Shahpúr, the son, some say the brother of Arshik the first, of the first dynasty of Parthian kings, and he on coming himself to the throne got the title of پادشاه بزرگ Padshahi-bozorg or the great king, from having made Antakhásh انطخاش or Antiochus the great, or rather the Seleucidæ his successors, A. D. 248, his tributaries; and acts of such a magnitude are likely also to be among the sculptured records of the unexplained and foreign figures at Shahpur, and near the plain of Mardasht, which may be decyphered by some future inquirer, who according to a maxim in my essay before the last as quoted from Sadi, has by study at home obtained the

ability of travelling with intelligence and improvement, and collecting the knowledge of foreign parts.

Ibn Haucal ابن حوقل in his oriental geography, and he flourished early in our tenth Christian century, says "there is a tradition, that "the prophet Solomon used to set "out from Tiberiah طبریه or Tiberias in Judea in the morning, "and arrive at Istakhar at night: "and there is at Istikhar a Masjid, "which they call the مسجد سلیمان "Masjidi Solimán or temple of Solomon, the son of David: and "some assert that Jám or Jámshid, "who reigned before Zohhác ضحاق "was Solomon." And in the route from Shiráz to Síráf سیراف one of the stages is noticed by the name of the "Khání Dawoud خان داود "or Sarai of King David!" Now on the high road from Shiraz to Ispahan, corresponding I fancy with the above, just before reaching Morgáb مرغاب Morier, on his first tour, visited the ruins of the Masjidi Madri Solimán مسجد مادر سلیمان or the mausoleum and temple of Bathsheba the mother of Solomon, built in the form of a pyramid, and of very massy stone materials; and found the plain for some extent covered with shafts of immense columns and ruins, with much of the Istikhar character sculptured on them. And in my last essay I translated a passage from the Farhangi Jehangirí, stating that "Solomon, who "was born at Ispahan, was es-"teemed a Persian." Many serious Christians deprecate such intermixture of Pagan and scripture history; but as far as my own knowledge of oriental learning goes, and that is scarcely enough to make me sensible of my profound ignorance, I have found our scripture history wonderfully corroborated by that of antient Persia. That Rohám رهام one of the seventy sons of the venerable Gúdriz:

چو کودرز هفتاد پور گزین * سوران میدان و شیران کین
همه مرده از روزگار دراز * شداز کفت من نام شان باز

who were soldiers of fortune, and lions in revenging their own wrongs, but they might have all been long ago forgotten, had not their fame, as Firdousi proudly tells us, been revived in my songs, —was noticed, under his title of Bokht-an-nasr, in my last essay: he is also mentioned by Firdousi as the detector and destroyer of the famous necromancer Bázúr بازور the Balaam seemingly of our scriptures, who went upon the mountains for the purpose of cursing the army of Iran or Persia, when carrying every thing before it in the enemy's country of Túrán: and this Bokht-an-nasr was afterwards employed successively by Lohrasp and Gashtasp, as the satrap of Irac or Chaldea. There appears no repugnance to probability in those coincidencies; yet in Malcolm's history, vol. i, p. 232, is it objected to, "because we have no *history in Persia* of a chief of that nation being called by an Arabic, or rather Perso-Arabic title." Nor will any *history in England* mention Sir John himself by his Perso-Arabic titles; nevertheless, however much his own good sense might despise such unmeaning pomp, his Munshi has no doubt taken care, that when the records of Lucnow are searched by some future Hindustani historian, the part which I can recollect our worthy baronet took at Patna in

1801, when matters were arranged for relieving Sádat Alí, Nabob Vizier, of half his territory of Oude, shall be blazened forth, not in his English name, or what an oriental writer would consider as still more unmeaning, his English titles, but in the high-sounding phraseology of ممتاز الدوله متفخر الملک حام جنگ کپتن جان مالکم صاحب بهادر دام اقبله Nor would Rohám, on finding himself so remote from the cognizance of his own court, decline the acceptance of a Syrian title; in which he was afterwards countenanced even by Alexander the Great, and Shahpúr, the second of the Sassanian dynasty and cotemporary with Constantine the Great; who, though equally distinguished in his wars with the Romans, is a distinct character from the former Shahpúr of this dynasty, and best known by his Arabic title of Djú-aktáf ذو اکتاف or Lord of the shoulders, as Alexander is to all oriental writers by that of Djú-al-carnín ذوالقرنین or Lord of the two horns, having been naturally marked with two tufts of hair on the crown of his head, the emblems, as the ancients esteemed them, of innate sovereignty! And يعقرب بن ليث the first that shook to its base the tottering Khalifat, though a pure Persian, took a Tasi title.

Again, Zardasht زردشت is the Persian name of the person who, during the reigns of Lohrasp and Gashtasp, introduced the reformation of worshipping immediately the element of fire, instead of the general host of the celestial luminaries; and is assuredly the same that is known to us through the Greeks by the title of Zoroaster. Is not this also an Arabic epithet compounded of Djú-as-sitár ذو الستار or Lord of the stars? for all admit that he was an able astronomer and skilled astrologer; as indeed the Majúsí, or Magi, and priests of his sect have ever been. The following anecdote, under the word Káshmir کاشمر in the Farhangi Jehangírí, enables me to fix the precise era of his heretofore disputed existence:—"Zardasht is "said to have planted, under "auspicious circumstances, two "cypress-trees, one in Cashmir "and the other in Farúmad-tús; "and the Majúsí believe that he "brought the cypress from pa-"radise when he planted it in these "places. The ministers of Abas-"sí, or the first of the Abassidé "Khalifs, A.H. 132, or A.D. 750, "then occupied in building Ja-"fríyah, wrote to Táhir-bin Ab-"dallah, governor of the lately "conquered province of Khora-"san, to cut down those two trees, "and have their trunks sent on "carriages, and their branches on "camels, to Baghdad. The "Majúsí clubbed in making an "offer of a purse of 50,000 dinárs "to save them, but the governor "refused the bribe. It appeared "that those trees had then stood "1450 years, and their girth was "27 ells: this proves that the "true era of Zoroaster was pre-"cisely 701 years before Christ." I have already noticed that Xerxes, as the Greeks are pleased to call him, or Isfindiyár, the son of Gashtasp, is stated, on well authenticated oriental records, to have achieved more victories and reduced more countries to the worship of the fire than Alexander released from it, and obliged them to worship in its stead the stock and stone images of Greece; and this worship was a reformation of that religion which Newton calls the oldest, and Sir W. Jones adds, the noblest of all religions; or, "a firm belief that "one supreme God made the "world by his power, and con-

" tinually governs it by his Pro-
" vidence; a pious fear, love, and
" adoration of him; a due reve-
" rence for parents and aged per-
" sons; a fraternal affection for
" the whole human species, and a
" compassionate tenderness even
" for the brute creation." And Firdousi, in explanation of this object of their worship, says:—
" Think not that they were adorers
" of the fire; for that element was
" only an exalted object, on the
" lustre of which they fixed their
" eyes; they humbled themselves
" a whole week before God; and
" if your understanding be ever
" so little exerted, you must ac-
" knowledge your dependence on
" the Being supremely pure!"—

But the oriental records are all equally silent on the kings of Persia having in their immediate service any Greek auxiliaries, and of the retreat of the ten thousand under Xenophon; who, from his having taken no notice of the Káwiyání Dirafsh کاویانی درفش which had always accompanied the king of kings on his taking the field in person, from the time of Firídown, when the blacksmith Gawah's leather apron was adopted for this purpose, till it fell into the hands of the Saracenes, who cut it up and divided it as part of the spoil, - for no fact, as Sir W. Jones observes, of such ancient date is better authenticated; and from his describing a very different banner, he must have served under some satrap, as all the other Greeks did, and mistook him for the king, which in their ignorance of the language they at first could not, and afterwards would not confess. By the bye, I shall quote some passages hereafter from Firdousi, that will shew that armorial bearings, and a regular system of heraldry, were in common use with the heroes and warriors of antient Persia.

That nation, known to the Seleucidæ or Greek successors of Alexander in Syria as the Arsacidæ, were, on the Romans succeeding to the power of these Greeks, recognised by them, from their chief seat along the banks of the Upper Euphrates or Farát فرات as Parthians پراتاى Farát being the Assyrian and Arabian pronunciation of پرات Parát, the Persian and ancient name of that river; and Strabo, the best informed of the western cotemporary writers, expressly states, that, " the Parthians, whose territories " were on the banks of the Tigris " and Euphrates, were formerly " called Cardichi:" and Carduchia is the modern Kurdistan, where the independent inhabitants of Hamadan and Kermanshah would naturally take refuge on Alexander's, after possessing himself of Persepolis, coming by the route of Aspeh اسپه or Ispahan, to attack them, and carried along with them the Kawiyani Dirafsh, which they secured amidst those fastnesses during Alexander's short career of victory, and under its better auspices retaliated upon his immediate successors the desolationbe had brought upon their country; for Arshik ارشک said to have been in the third generation only in descent from Dará or Darius, A. D. 256, overthrew Seleucus Callinicus in a pitched battle, and carried him as his prisoner over all the contiguous provinces; and Mihridád مهرداد or Mithridates, the fifth in succession from him, extended the empire of the Arsacidæ over great part of Asia Minor, subdued the Greek empire of Bactria, and carried his victorious arms into India; and the recovered Persian empire saw a second time a king of Syria, in the person of Demetrius, dragged in chains as a spectacle through it. When occurrences so highly creditable to Persian valour, wisdom

and military conduct, are omitted in the pages of Mirkhand, and other oriental historians, we ought to ascribe it to the defective archives in that dark age of their history. Nor did the Persians, or Parthians, as they call them, prove less formidable to the Romans in their best days; and if the defeats and deaths of Crassus and the emperor Jovian, and the discomfiture of Antony and Galerius are as slightly noticed as their victories over the Greeks, we might partly account for this omission from their being achieved by Shah-traps شاه تراپ satraps or viceroys; Malcolm calls them Chatr-pá چترپا, and not by the king of kings in person. Yet our own historians sagaciously remark, on this defeat of Galerius, that the Persian annalists "were *perhaps* "withheld from recounting an "event so gratifying to their na-"tional pride, from a desire to "avoid the mention of the sub-"sequent discomfiture of their "king Narsi." With all our affectation of superior knowledge, can this cant of feeding European vanities be justly called history?

From not comprehending a common idiom of the Persian language, and giving to many words and phrases a literal translation, our annalists and travellers fall into another absurd mistake; as for instance, though remarking in the same breath Zohhác's intervening reign of a thousand years, they gravely tell us that Firídown is the son of Jamshíd; yet Firdousi, their authority for so doing, pointedly mentions Abtin as his immediate father:

منم پورآن نیک دل ابتین * که بکرفت ضحّاک از ایران زمین

"It is I, the son of the generous-"hearted Abtin, who rooted out "Zohhác from the land of Iran." In fact in many of Firdousi's details we must often make allowances for his license as a poet. In his satire on his pseudo-patron, Sultan Mahmúd of Ghazna, he says, "had "king Mahmúd's father been a "king, he would have bound my "head with a coronet, and my "waist with a band of gold; but "he was neither the son of a "sovereign nor the descendant of "a prince, for his father was a "blacksmith at Ispahan!" Now the truth is that Sabactagín the father of Mahmúd, though originally a Golamíshah, which again they might literally translate a royal slave, but it really implies what we would call an officer of the guards, had been a soldier of fortune from a boy, and it was the grandfather, or some more distant progenitor, that had been a blacksmith, as Firdousí calls him, at Ispahan.

The following extract of the Tarikhi Kapchah-khaní affords a curious coincidence in the ancient forms of Persian worship and those of the Israelites: after mentioning the downfal of Bokht-an-nasr it adds:

در آن عهد زردشت دین کبري پیدا کرد که کشتاسپ پزیرفت قبل ازین پیشدادیان کیومرث و هوشنک و طهمورث و جمشید قرب پانصد سال در ملت نوح علیه السلام بودند و افریدون و تور و سلم و منوچهر و ذو و طهماسپ بسریعت حلیل الرحمن و کیقباد و کیکاؤس و کیخسرو و لهراسپ بدین موسي بودند کشتاسپ آتش پرستي رواج داد از آن هنکام سلاطین عجم تا عهد یزد جرد شهریار در خلافت امیر المومنین عمر رضي الله عنه برافتاد

At that time Zardasht revealed the Guebre religion, which Gashtasp adopted: heretofore the Péshdádean kings, Gayúmars, and Hushang, and Tahmúrs, and Jamshéd, for near five hundred years, observed the faith of Noah, on whom be peace! And Afrédown, and Túr, and Salm, and Manuchahr, and Djú, and Tahmásp followed the religious practice of the blessed Abraham: and Kaikobád, Kai-kawos, and Kai-khosro, and Lohrasp were of the faith of Moses. Gashtasp established the worship of fire: thenceforward the Persian sovereigns followed that till the reign of the emperor Yazdigird, in the Khalifat of the prince of true believers, Omar, whom I pray God to reward.

Chardin, Thevenot, Kœmpfer, Mandels, and most of the travellers of their time, went sufficiently prepared with a previous reading, had chiefly to satisfy their curiosity, and made a long enough sojourn to be capable of entering profoundly on the history and antiquities of the countries where they travelled, and their writings will ever afford instruction and amusement on oriental subjects: but the most respectable of our late French or English travellers in Persia had their minds so hampered with politics, and were so little prepared otherwise, that they may be said to take only a bird's eye view of the people and country. Malcolm and Elphinstone are exceptions; and were not the first continually disparaging his own oriental authorities, and had not the last put his work seemingly into the hands of a professed book-maker, their accredited characters, physical requisites, and practical knowledge of the Persian language, afforded them great facilities, and they have both added much, as far as they went, to our old stock of knowledge. But of all our late books of travels, the unaffected journals of Mr. Pottinger and Captain Christy, in the unexplored tracts of Balochistan, Normansir, and Segistan, have given most satisfaction. Also the envoy that attended the late Persian ambassador back to his court, and resided there five or six years, was well qualified to do this subject justice, particularly as he was attended by his brother, who is a real Persian scholar, and was understood to be preparing a book of their travels for the press; but a late publication by the secretary, and sanctioned by the envoy, however entertaining to the lounger at an institution or circulating library reading room, has disappointed many who had made up their minds for a more learned and profound work.

Though all three oriental, and they have many words in common, no languages can be more distinct in idiom than the Persian, Arabic, and Turkish; yet I recollect, when General Kahler went on a political mission to the *Turkish* court in the year 1800, an excellent practical *Persian* scholar was chosen to attend him as a *linguist*, a *task* which, in his ignorance of the *Turkish idiom*, he found himself on his arrival at *Constantinople* so unprepared for, that he resigned the charge to another; and, brushing up his school recollections of the antient *Greek*, amused himself, during the deputation's stay in Turkey, by exploring on the spot the topography of *Homer's Iliad*; and his successor, a native of Smyrna, and familiar with the *modern Greek* and *Turkish*, was recommended, under these qualifications, to accompany afterwards a deputation into *Persia*.

When a Bruce amidst the jungles of Abyssinia, a Park in the sandy deserts of Africa, or a Pottinger and Christy in the rocky hills and plains of Balochistan and Sejistan, is travelling under disguise and alone, we can put up with his passing close by many interesting objects without noticing them, because any appearance of cu-

riosity might have endangered his life; but when many of our late travellers have been journeying through friendly countries with every facility for the minutest investigation, and with a strong escort, we are disappointed to find them return from exploring the remains of Persian grandeur in the ruins on the plains of Mardasht, and the banks of the Tygris or Euphrates, and go to the press with a piece of sculptured stone under one arm from Istikhar, and a painted tile under the other from Babylon, as specimens of those once superb buildings; not unlike the Greek pedant, who, being desirous of selling his house, instead of a plan, elevation, and the title deeds went to market with a brick-bat in his hand. Malcolm says, vol. i. p. 263—"Amidst the ruins "with which Persia is covered, "we find few that were dedicated "to the purposes of real *public* "*utility!*" whereas, had he clearly understood their uses, as I have explained them in my last essay, most parts of the country, in their *canals alone*, are pierced or covered with works of the first utility. When this respectable traveller describes what he saw, we must be pleased with his correctness; but when he reasons on those facts, and brings them in support of his philosophy and history, we are disappointed in his conclusions. Whole rivers were after this manner diverted to the purpose of irrigation, as the Hirmand would appear anciently to have been, which now loses itself in the Zarrah lake or Lokh لوخ marsh; and the Band-Amér, or that ancient Araxes اراس for there were several rivers in Persia of this name, which, after dividing the classical plain of Mardasht, formerly emptied itself into the sea at Cape Jasques in Karmán, till it was dammed up for this purpose by order of Timur or Tamerland, at Corbal, about forty miles to the east of Istakhar, hence its present name of Band, or the dam of Amér Timour; and that respectable native traveller Abd-al-karím observes, that the Gihún and Sihún went wholly to cultivation; and indeed Malcolm admits, that Tahmúrs, the third king of the Péshdádian dynasty, had the credit of inventing this most useful and complete art of watering the otherwise acrid plains of many parts of Persia. It would assist their intelligent, and particularly foreign readers, often in finding out what places they meant by such a ridge of mountains, such an interior sea, river, district, and even city, if instead of spelling its name in their own provincial alphabet, they would ascertain its modern, and if possible antient appellation from a native or from books, and write it in the Persian characters; for as modern travellers now notice many places, they seem to me often to write and speak of them at random. But having reached the old boundary,

I must subscribe myself,
Mr. Editor, yours,
GUL-CHIN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Having lately observed in your periodical publication, that some of the retired civil servants of the sister presidencies have come laudably forward as advocates for the cultivation of the most useful dialects in India, I am induced to shew the public that a similar spirit pervades the gentlemen connected with Madras. The newspapers have certainly announced the means for attaining a knowledge of one eastern language, which cannot fail to prove

highly useful to the medical students, for whom the lectures in London seem to have been mainly intended; and from their known habits of perseverance in the acquisition of a liberal art and education, we may safely anticipate proportionate results to them, as linguists at all the Company's establishments. That the assistant surgeons must have been exposed to considerable expense for class books and fees, independent of other contingent disbursements, while attending a regular course of additional study, there can be little doubt, and I am solicitous to propose one mode of remuneration, through the medium of your journal, equally conducive to their own welfare and the good of the public. Were local regulations adopted at the places of destination for the medical men, not merely to ascertain the progress of every individual on his landing in India, but the actual number of the Company's civil and military servants, whom each assistant surgeon may have instructed, to the best of his ability, during the voyage, in the rudiments of the Hindostanee, that some adequate reward or patronage might be appropriated to every medical man who had been so usefully employed on the passage to India. Were this idea properly prosecuted by those who have both the inclination and the power thus to render a most essential service to the Company, in the lapse of a few years, and at the smallest possible expense, every department abroad would be filled with efficient officers, so far as the languages are concerned, and a period of four months at sea would immediately be devoted to the most useful pursuits, and the extirpation of idleness on board ship, that fertile mother of present and future mischief.

When I went to the east some years ago, we fortunately had a Bengal officer, as a fellow passenger, who was an excellent Persian scholar, and fond of imparting his knowledge of that elegant tongue; he kept a regular class the whole time, and some of his pupils did both him and themselves the highest credit by subsequent proficiency as orientalists at Fort William and Fort St. George also, where they are all now rising characters. I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

A MADRAS CIVILIAN.

Brighton, Jan. 11, 1819.

ON THE SITE OF PALIBOTHRA.

(*Continued from p.* 25.)

SIR:—We are still proceeding with Major Wilford, who, in the fifth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, exhibits a series of passages in the history of Chandra-Gupta, from the native authors of India; which he at the same time compares with the accounts in the classic writers of ancient Europe, noticing the points in which coincidence is a powerful confirmation, or discrepancy admits a probable correction.

In the Mudra-Raxasa is found, that king Nanda, after a severe fit of illness, fell into a state of imbecility, which betrayed itself in his discourse and actions; and that his wicked minister, Sacatara, ruled with despotic sway in his name. Diodorus Siculus and Curtius relate that Chandram was of a low tribe, his father being a barber. That he, and his father Nanda, too, were of a low tribe, is declared in the Vishnu-purana, and in the Bhagavat Chandram; that he, as well as his brothers, was called Maurya, from his mother Mura; and as that word,* in

* See the Juttivivera, where it is said, the offspring of a barber, begot by stealth, of a female of the Sudra tribe, is called *Maurya*: the offspring of a barber and a slave woman is called *Maurya*.

Sanscrit, signifies a barber, it furnished occasion to his enemies to asperse him as the spurious offspring of one. The Greek historians say, the king of the Prasii was assassinated by his wife's paramour, the mother of Chandra; and that the murderer got possession of the sovereign authority under the specious title of regent and guardian to his mother's children, but with a view to destroy them. The Puranas, and other Hindu books, agree in the same facts, except as to the amours of Sacatara with Mura, the mother of Chandra-Gupta, on which head they are silent. Diodorus and Curtius are mistaken in saying, that Chandram reigned over the Prasii at the time of Alexander's invasion: [as a king] he was contemporary with Seleucus Nicator.

I have inserted the words in crotchets under a persuasion that Maj. Wilford intended to convey the idea supplied, and that only. He has already stated, after Plutarch, that Chandra-Gupta was in Alexander's camp, and therefore is not to be construed as here denying that he was contemporary with Alexander as a subject of Nanda. From the death of Alexander to the first transactions between Seleucus and Sandracottos, there intervened about twenty years.

I suspect (continues Major Wilford) Chadra-Gupta kept his faith with the Greeks or Yavans, no better than he had done with his ally, the king of Nepal; and this may be the motive for Seleucus crossing the Indus at the head of a numerous army; but finding Sandro-coptos prepared, he thought it expedient to conclude a treaty with him, by which he yielded up the conquests he had made; and, to cement the alliance, gave him one of his daughters in marriage. * Chandra-Gupta appears to have agreed, on his part, to furnish Seleucus annually with fifty elephants; for we read of Antiochus the Great going to India, to renew the alliance with king Sophagasemus, and of his receiving fifty elephants from him. Sophagasemus, I conceive to be a corruption of Shivaca-Sena, the grandson of Chandra-Gupta.

* Strabo, B. 15, p. 724.

The son of Chandra-Gupta is called Allitrochates, and Amitrocates, by the Greek historian. Seleucus sent an ambassador to him: and after his death the same good intelligence was maintained by Antiochus, the son, or the grandson of Seleucus. This son of Chandra-Gupta is called Varisara in the Puranas; according to Parasara, his name was Dasaratha; but neither the one nor the other bear any affinity to Amitrocades: this name appears, however, to be derived from the Sanscrit Mitra-Gupta, which signifies, saved by Mitra, or the sun, and therefore probably was only a surname.

It may be objected to the foregoing account, the improbability of a Hindu marrying the daughter of a Yavana, or indeed, of any foreigner. On this difficulty I consulted the Pundits of Benares, and they all gave me the same answer; namely, that in the time of Chandra-Gupta, the Yavanas were much respected, and were even considered as a sort of Hindus; though they afterwards brought upon themselves the hatred of that nation by their cruelty, avarice, rapacity, and treachery, in every transaction while they ruled over the western parts of India; but that, at any rate, the objection did not apply to the case, as Chandra-Gupta himself was a Sudra, that is to say, of the lowest class. In the Vishnu-purana, and in the Bhagawat, it is recorded, that eight Grecian kings reigned over part of India. They are better known to us by the title of the Grecian kings of Bactriana. Arrian, in his Periplus, enumerating the exports from Europe to India, sets down as one article, beautiful virgins, who were generally sent to the market of Baroche. The Hindus acknowledge, that, formerly, they were not so strict as they are at this day; and this appears from their books to have been the case. Strabo does not positively say that Chandra-Gupta married a daughter of Seleucus, but that Seleucus cemented the alliance he had made with him by connubial affinity, from which expression it might equally be inferred, that Seleucus married a daughter of Chandra-Gupta; but this is not so likely as the other; and it is probable the daughter of Seleucus was an illegitimate child, born in Persia after Alexander's conquest of that country.

Megasthenes was a native of Persia,

and enjoyed the confidence of Sibyrtius,* governor of Arachosia, (now the country of Candahar and Gazni,) on the part of Seleucus. Sibyrtius sent him frequently on embassies to Sandrocuptus. When Seleucus invaded India, Megasthenes enjoyed also the confidence of that monarch, who sent him, in the character of ambassador, to the court of the king of Prachi. We may safely conclude, that Megasthenes was a man of no ordinary abilities. He spent the greatest part of his life in India, either at Candahar, or in the more interior parts of it; and as, from his public character, he must have been daily conversing with the most distinguished persons in India, I conceive, that if the Hindus of that day had laid claim to so high an antiquity as those of the present, he certainly would have been acquainted with their pretensions, as well as with those of the Egyptians and Chaldæans; but, on the contrary, he was astonished to find a singular conformity between the Hebrews and them in the notions about the beginning of things; that is to say, of ancient history. At the same time, I believe, that the Hindus, at that early period, and, perhaps, long before, had contrived various astronomical periods and cycles, though they had not then thought of framing a civil history adapted to them. Astrology may have led them to suppose so important and momentous an event as the creation, must have been connected with particular conjunctions of the heavenly bodies; nor have the learned in Europe been entirely free from such notions. Having once laid down this position, they did not know where to stop; but the whole was conducted in a most clumsy manner, and their new chronology abounds with the most gross absurdities: of this, they themselves are conscious, for, though willing to give me general ideas of their chronology, they absolutely forsook me, when they perceived my drift in a stricter investigation of the subject.

The loss of Megasthenes' works is much to be lamented. From the few scattered fragments preserved by the ancients, we learn, that the history of the Hindus did not go back above five thousand and forty-two years. The MSS. differ; in some we read the six thousand and forty-two years, in others five thousand and forty-two years and three months, to the invasion of India by Alexander. Megasthenes certainly made very particular inquiries, since he noticed even the months. Which is the true reading, I cannot pretend to determine; however, I incline to believe it is five thousand and forty-two; because it agrees best with the number of years assigned by Albumazar, as cited by Mr. Bailly, from the creation to the flood. This famous astronomer, whom I mentioned before, had derived his ideas about the time of the creation, and of the flood, from the learned Hindus he had consulted; and he assigns two thousand two hundred and twenty-six years between what the Hindus call the last renovation of the world and the flood. This account from Megasthenes and Albumazar, agrees remarkably well with the computation of the Septuagint. I have adopted that of the Samaritan Pentateuch, as more conformable to such particulars as I have found in the Purânas: I must confess, however, that some particular circumstances, if admitted, seem to agree best with the computation of the Septuagint: besides, it is very probable that the Hindus, as well as ourselves, had various computations of the times we are speaking of.

Megasthenes informs us also, that the Hindus had a list of kings, from Dionysius to Sandrocuptos, to the number of one hundred and fifty-three. Perhaps this is not to be understood of successions in a direct line: if so, it agrees well enough with the present list of the descendants of Nausha, or Deo-Naush.

Megasthenes, according to Pliny and Arrian, seems to say, that five thousand and forty-two years are to be reckoned between Dionysius, or Deo-Nausha, and Alexander, and that a hundred and fifty-three kings reigned during that period: but, I believe, it is a mistake of Pliny and Arrian; for one hundred and fifty-three reigns, or even generations, could never give so many years.

Megasthenes reckons also fifteen generations between Dionysius and Hercules, by whom we are to understand, Crishna, and his brother Bala-Rama.

The ancient statues of the gods having been destroyed by the Mussulmans, except a few which were concealed during

* Arrian, B. i. p. 903.

the various persecutions of these unmerciful zealots, others have been erected occasionally, but they are generally represented in a modern dress. The statue of *Bala-Rama* at Mutra, has very little resemblance to the Theban Hercules, and, of course, does not answer exactly to the description of Megasthenes. There is, however, a very ancient statue of *Bala-Rama*, at a place called *Baladeva*, or *Baldeo* in the vulgar dialects, which answers minutely to his description. It was visited some years ago by the late Lieutenant Stewart, and I shall describe it in his own words: "*Bala-Rama*, or *Bala-deva*, is represented *there* with a ploughshare in his left hand, with which he hooked his enemies; and in his right hand a thick cudgel, with which he cleft their skulls; his shoulders are covered with the skin of a tyger. The village of Baldeo is thirteen miles E. by S. from Muttra."

Here I shall observe, that the ploughshare is always represented very small, and sometimes omitted; and that it looks exactly like a harpoon, with a strong hook, or a *gaff*, as it is usually called by fishermen. My Pandits inform me, also, that *Bala-Rama* is sometimes represented with his shoulders covered with the skin of a lion.*

This concludes the first essay of Major Wilford, in which he has professedly undertaken to discuss the problem of the site of Palibothra, and to elicit from the stores of oriental learning some rays of information, which tend to dispel a part of the obscurity in which the imperfect notices of the classic writers had left this interesting subject.

(To be continued.)

* Asiatic Researches, vol. v. pp. 262 . . . . 280, passim.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—Mr. Mill, in his preface, has accurately described the materials from which he had to collect information about India. The task of extracting perfectly the light of evidence from such a chaos, he has justly observed, is great and difficult, though he has not considered it as the most difficult of the historian's operations. If, however, there is any part in which Mr. Mill has failed, it is this: and it is apparent, that his deficiency is mainly owing to that which he considers as of little importance, namely, his not having been in India. Mr. M. has made many very just reflections on the qualifications to be had in Europe, compared with those which are to be had in India; but he undervalues the advantages of the latter, and he has a laboured argument to shew, that the little knowledge which might be acquired in India, would, from prejudice and partial judgments, be more likely to do harm than good. In this way it is that Mr. M. has persuaded himself of the insignificance, at least, of experience! By experience in India Mr. M. might have learnt what he has not been able to learn in England; to make a fair estimate of evidence relating to what is Indian. If he had experienced an intercourse with the natives and seen the country, if he had been familiar with the correspondence and the conversation there, and if he had accustomed himself to compare what he heard and read with what he himself observed every day, his sagacity would have enabled him to distinguish what he now often confounds,—matters of fact from matters of opinion; weighty truths from trifles; nay, mere trite gabble from judicious remarks. Observations, as Mr. M. well knows, are often made on things occasional and evanescent, and falsely applied to things characteristic and permanent; opinions are taken up on the lightest ground, and discarded as lightly; arising, one knows not how, and passed from

one man to another without examination. Thus, partial views become the foundation of general principles, and truth is confounded with error. It has happened that important truths about India have been uttered by uncultivated and ignorant men, while the grossest mistakes have been made by the most sagacious and learned. Prejudice here, as elsewhere, infectious as the plague, has been as wide spreading; and vanity, ignorance, and presumption, have passed current for wisdom; their productions being held up as indications of a superior original mind. Yet will it be said, here is nothing for experience to correct? By storing his mind with facts, and bringing constantly to the test of experience what is perpetually said of India, an inquirer would certainly understand India better than if he had no such test. Opinions are echoed and re-echoed; but the facts by which they may be confirmed, if true, or confuted if false, are perhaps not so recorded as to become a fixed standard for reference. Nay, there may be facts recorded on one side, and on the other; and without experience, who can decide as to the sufficiency of their number and importance? If Mr. Mill had been in India, he would have learnt from personal observation, and from communication with various individuals, the characters of many of those men whose writings he has most rested upon. He would have known in what estimation their works were held by the most competent judges, and to what extent they may be relied on. He would have learnt to rate at their true value official statements and reports of various sorts, as well those which proceed from the highest sources of government, as those of inferior offices; to discern among details what are important and of general application, and what are insignificant; and to detect in particular points the prejudices and false views of men who are on other points generally unexceptionable witnesses.

I cannot but consider Mr. Mill's work as deserving of the deepest attention; the rising generation who are to rule British India will collect information and form opinions from works of this nature. India is becoming every day of more importance; and a proper understanding of the subject is of the highest consequence to millions abroad, and perhaps to the vital interests of England. It is to be hoped that the merits and demerits of this great work will be well discussed by some person competent to the task, if indeed such a one can be found, and that we shall not see the public opinion of British India fixed by any ordinary superficial review.

Acknowledging my inability to cope with Mr. M. on all the points which his history embraces, I must nevertheless say that he who has truth on his side has an invincible ally; and I shall therefore not scruple to find fault where I think he is wrong, though in many respects I entertain the highest opinion of his book.

(To be continued.)

ADDENDUM

To Vol. VII. (No. 37), page 28.

After the communication in our last signed M. A. was printed, the correspondent to whom we were indebted for that piece of Supplementary information, desired us to make the following addition in page 29, first column: after the words, "Baron Imhoff

of an ancient family of Franconia," *insert*: "Major in the Wurtemberg service in the Foot Guards."

APOLOGY BY THE AUTHOR OF THE MEMOIR.

Our correspondent M. A. marked four points in the Memoir of the Right Hon. Warren Hastings, with the pencil of correction; favouring us at the same time with an important addition to his domestic history. We inserted the whole without comment, lest any attempt to distinguish between the degrees in which the apprehended defects called for revision might interfere with the additional information to which we wished to draw undivided attention.

But now that our remarks cannot be misconstrued, we beg leave to offer a line of explanation on our own part.

Memoir, p. 566.—*Surajah Dowlah* is the name generally applied to the Nabob of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, in the proceedings before Parliament, and the tracts published in England between the years 1760 and 1796, when the speakers or writers would designate the same personage, or revert to the same transactions as the Memoir. *Surajah Dowlah* is also the name under which this prince appears in Orme's *History of Indostan*. Nevertheless, as the distinction between the Nabob of Bengal and the Nabob of Oude is but slight, according to the loose orthography of that day, the corrected mode of spelling *Siraj-ud-dawlah*, in English, which M. A. establishes, by exhibiting the Persian characters, marks differences to the eye and ear, which it will be useful to remember in speaking of that Nabob of Bengal. Stewart's *History of Bengal* represents his name by *Seraje-ud-dowlah*, a variety which will not sensibly alter the pronunciation.

On the second point, our correspondent adds, that *Siraj-ud-dowlah* "died soon after his defeat." This we knew both from Orme's *Indostan* and Stewart's *Bengal*; but thought his death an event quite independent of the substitution of Meer Jaffier on the musnud, which had preceded it. We thought his death to belong to the biography of Meer Jaffier, and his son Meerum, on which we were not engaged; and therefore, without mentioning it, passed on to the political relations with the new Nabob of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

3d. Memoir, p. 568. The name of the Nabob of Oude is also made *Surajah Dowlah*; this error occurs thrice in the page: but the authority from which we derived the statement has *Sujah Dowlah*, which our transcript followed. The conversion of this into *Surajah* is an error originating with the press, perhaps from a hasty misconception, formed without looking at the context, that the names so slightly distinguished, related to the same individual, and that it would be a correction to make them uniform. The error of printing "*Surajah*," in relation to the Nabob of Oude, is far from unimportant, because it opens an avenue to the greater mistake of confounding two different princes. "*Sujah Dowlah*," as our MS. gave the name, might have been tolerated; Orme designates the same personage as "*Shujah Dowlah*;" but the *Shuja-ad-dawlah* of M. A. is decidedly to be preferred, for its positive exactness.

4th. Memoir, p. 575.—M. A.'s authentic representation of the manner in which the present of a throne of diamonds from a native prince was transmitted to his Majesty affords a material rectification of two inaccuracies, not peculiar to our first statement, but common to several accounts which have been circulated.

5th. *Ibid.*—Our narrative was defective by omitting the first marriage of Mr. Hastings, and the particular relations which resulted from his second, on which we had no authenticated information, until M. A. supplied this piece of intimate biography, which to the public we believe is not less new than it is interesting.

CORRIGENDUM

To Vol. VII. (No. 37), page 12.

IN the latter part of the letter signed "A Retired Bombay Civil Servant," occurs this sentence: "the benefits that "*would* accrue from the proposed system "on the establishment to which I belong-"ed." Our correspondent has requested us to mark as a correction, that the word "would" is redundant, and that it should be omitted in the reading; his meaning will then appear to be, to use his own words: "I wished to state that I was "aware of the benefits that had accrued "at Bombay, and to infer that similar "ones would arise from the introduction "of the system at Madras."

PORTFOLIO TO THE INDIAN GAZETTEER.

CITY AND DISTRICT OF GORUCKPOOR.

The following article is abridged from a paper written by a correspondent of the *Calcutta Monthly Journal* for May last, in contemplation of an approaching visit to Goruckpoor by the Governor-general.

" A considerable period has elapsed since Goruckpoor has been graced with even the shadow of royalty. In history we do not meet with much information regarding it. It was too far removed from the seat of empire, and from the scenes of rebellion that disgraced it, to be involved in the misfortunes of either the capital or the country. The forests, however, were often the refuge of governors and princes who had erected the standard of unsuccessful rebellion.

" Under the reign of Akber and his immediate successors, the province was in a very flourishing condition, and continued so under the Princes of Oude, till the defeat at Buxar of Shujah Dowlah, and his subsequent misfortunes, afforded an opportunity for the rajahs and zemindars to render themselves independent of his authority. When, however, he was restored to his authority, he took ample vengeance on the unfortunate inhabitants, who were deprived of their property, and thus compelled to emigrate in great numbers to the Company's provinces.

" With respect to climate, this province is more favourably circumstanced than almost any other in British India, Chittagong excepted. This arises from various causes, but chiefly from the vicinity of the first and second ranges of hills. These hills extend in a westerly direction from the province, so that the hot winds are scarcely experienced in the northern parts. Easterly winds prevail generally throughout the whole of the year; and in the hot season, the nights and mornings are cool and pleasant. This state of the climate, however, is thought by some not to be favourable to health, by reason of the jungles and stagnated waters over which the easterly wind approaches.

" That part of the Turraee which is north of the province, is intersected with numerous nullahs, which, issuing from the hills, fall into the Raptee, a river of inferior magnitude. The soil is of an inferior quality in proportion as it approaches the hills. The great forest, which commences near the town of Goruckpoor, extends through the Turraee as far as the first range of hills. It varies considerably in breadth, and in some parts it is so thin as to admit with ease of the passage of elephants; while in other parts, it can scarcely be penetrated by a single individual. In this forest, and in the vicinity of the jungle that unites with it, game of all descriptions is to be found; such as tigers, buffaloes, bears, elephants, and rhinoceres; as also hares, florican, &c. &c. To a lover of sport, Goruckpoor is perhaps the best place he could select, both as to the climate and the society which is always to be met with. It also possesses this advantage, that the town of Goruckpoor is within forty miles of any point in the province to which he might extend his sporting excursions. In the months of May and June, however, it is certainly dangerous to remain in the Turraee. The Turraee fever, called the Owl, is as sudden in approach as rapid in progress; there can be no doubt, however, that it may be successfully checked by the timely administration of medicine. Whatever may be the real causes of this disorder, it is certain that the imagination is productive of as much mischief as the disorder itself. The improper mode in which it has been treated by the natives, has generally rendered it fatal among themselves; and from this circumstance they imagined it to be incurable. In the earlier part of 1815, this opinion had obtained very generally among the sepoys; and when slight symptoms of the fever appeared, they frighted themselves into the worst symptoms of it; yet, although upwards of a thousand men were at one time in the hospital, we are astonished at the small number of those who fell a sacrifice to it; a circumstance that bears sufficient testimony to the skill of those medical gentlemen who had them in charge.

" The Turraee fever is very generally ascribed to the bad effects of the water that is found both in the nullahs and in wells. It is believed to possess a higher specific gravity than that of good water. It is to

be wished that some of the scientific gentlemen in the train of the governor-general would endeavour to discover its properties by chemical analysis.

"At some seasons of the year the second range of hills is visible from the town of Goruckpoor, under an angle of forty degrees. The general height of this range above the plains of Goruckpoor, is about four thousand feet; that of the first range two thousand one hundred feet.

"The Hemalaya mountains present a very majestic appearance, and are seen to great advantage from the plains of Goruckpoor. In the last volume of the *Asiatic Researches* some very elaborate calculations are founded on observations made by Capt. Webb in the northern parts of Oude. Although every one who is acquainted with Capt. Webb, and the nature of those scientific pursuits which he has professionally cultivated, must be convinced that no officer is more eminently qualified for calculations of this nature; it has nevertheless been doubted whether entire dependance ought to be placed on the conclusions that have been drawn. In the first place it appears that the angles are too small; and, secondly, the base appears to have been deduced from a very circuitous measurement. He who builds a structure of geological science on the basis of mathematics, should furnish the most minute details both as to the instruments employed and the conduct of the experiments. The measurement with a perambulator, although sufficiently accurate for purposes of a geographical nature where the enquiry ends with the first tangible returns, must yet be imperfect as the germ of a multiplying calculus, and the substitute for local admeasurement; as the smallest error in the data will, in calculations of this nature, be productive in the result of considerable deviation from the truth. Notwithstanding these objections, we may rest assured that the conclusions drawn from Capt. Webb's observations approximate to the truth; and there is only wanted a base determined in a more scientific manner, in order to determine their accuracy.

"We have noticed the immediate consequences to the province of Oude, from Shujah Dowlah being restored to power. It is certain that before this time, a revenue was realized amounting to nearly twenty-eight lacs; and that at least two lacs more were realized by the aumils for their own use.

"This revenue, it appears, was raised by the Kucha Tushseel, that is by farming out smaller portions of land to the inferior zemindars, who paid their rents directly into the treasury. This system is generally adopted throughout the British territories; and it is unquestionably the most favorable in all cases to the zemindars and ryots.

"After the period just mentioned, a different system was adopted; and the whole of the district of Goruckpoor was farmed out to one individual, who made his terms at Lucknow. The consequences were such as might have been expected from investing traders in taxation with absolute power over the lives and fortunes of the inhabitants; and whose object it was to amass a fortune, by sacrificing the real interests of the government to their own avarice. In the course of a few years the revenue was reduced to ten lacs, and sometimes to four lacs.

"This farming system is generally adopted throughout Oude, but on a smaller scale, and it is to be hoped under a more efficient system of controul. This system is undoubtedly attended with less trouble to government, but in proportion as it permits the attention of government to relax, so it is often oppressive and unjust.

"It has often been remarked that the province of Oude is comparatively better cultivated than the British territories. Now this error, like a great many others, has had its source from very superficial observation, and is neither true in fact nor is it reconcilable with those conclusions which we are permitted to draw from the comparative state of the peasantry. From some investigation that has been made on the subject, it appears that the extent of cultivation in Oude is to that of an equal extent of country in the British provinces as nine to ten; but the revenue realized inversely as twelve to nine. By revenue is to be understood what is received by the aumils, either as rent or nuzerauna. We cannot enter at present into details on the subject. We shall conclude with observing, 1st, that in all cases where a province is brought to a high state of culti-

vation, the farming system is attended with pernicious consequences; and that in such a case where the assessment has attained or nearly attained its maximum, a settlement for not less than fifteen, or more than twenty years, is calculated to improve the quality of the soil, to add to the happiness of the ryots, and to establish on a firmer basis the authority of government;—2dly, that under well regulated governments when a district contains a great extent of waste and uncultivated lands, the farming system, under certain restrictions, and to a certain extent, is attended with the best effects, if extended to not more than ten years. The subject is one of considerable importance, and is susceptible of a great accession of light from temperate discussion.

ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE POISONOUS FANGS OF SERPENTS.

By Thomas Smith, *Esq. F. R. S.**

When the poisonous fangs of serpents are attentively examined, a slit or suture may be observed extending along the convex side, from the foramen at the base to the aperture near the point. This is a consequence of an unusual, and hitherto, I believe, entirely unnoticed structure, resulting from the mode of formation of the tube through which the poison flows.

My attention was called to this structure, by having lately received from my friend Mr. Herbert Ryder, the assay master to the mint at Madras, the bones of the skull of a cobra de capello. I had some years since noticed the slit running along the convex side of the fang, in making a preparation of the head of the common viper of this country, in which it is distinctly seen when magnified; nevertheless, it seems to have been overlooked by all the numerous authors who have written upon the subject of the venomous fangs of the viper, and who, as far as structure is concerned, do not appear to have advanced beyond Pliny, to whom, and even anterior to whose time, the circumstance of their being tubular was well known.

All teeth being formed from a pulp, which has the shape that the tooth itself is destined to retain, it has probably been imagined that the tube of the poisonous fangs of serpents was produced by a perforation passing through the pulp; this is not, however, the case, the tube being completely external, and formed by a deep longitudinal depression on the surface of the pulp.

In order to render this more clear, I must here observe that a slight longitudinal furrow, or depression, is to be seen on all the teeth of the cobra de capello; on those which are nearest to the poisonous fangs it is most evident, and occupies the convex side of their curvature; it however is confined entirely to the parietes of the tooth, and does not at all affect the form of its cavity.

But in the poisonous fangs, this depression is sunk deep into the substance of the tooth, and occupies a portion of the space which in the others is allotted to the cavity which contains that part of the pulp which remains when the tooth is completely formed; and the edges of the depression being brought together along the greater part of the tooth, form the slit or suture before described; but these edges, being kept at a distance at both extremities, there results a foramen at the base and at the apex.

That this is a correct view of the mode in which the poisonous tube is formed, receives additional support from what I have observed in a species of the genus hydrus of Schneider. In this serpent, as in many others nearly allied to it (les hydres of M. Cuvier), there are simple teeth on the same bone which supports the poisonous fangs. These teeth so much resemble the fangs, that it requires a very close investigation to distinguish between them; and this arises from the simple tooth having not only a longitudinal furrow exactly resembling the edges of the slit of the poisonous fang, but also a very

* From the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1818, Part II.

visible cavity at the base, where the foramen occurs in the others; and I have even found a fine tube in a tooth of this sort: it was however confined to the parietes, and did not affect the cavity of the tooth.

To this gradation from a slight superficial furrow to a deep depression, may be added the fact, that no traces of either are observable in the teeth of those serpents which are not armed with venomous fangs: this I found to be the case in a large species of boa.

As a consequence of the structure that I have described, if a horizontal section be made of a poisonous fang in which the edges of the longitudinal depression are rounded, we shall have a cylindrical cavity (the poison tube) nearly surrounded by a semilunar one (the cavity which contains the pulp). This is seen, for example, in the fangs of the cobra de capello.

If, however, the edges of the depression should be angular (as in the rattlesnake), the horizontal section shows a figure somewhat different, the poison tube being more completely surrounded by the cavity which contains the pulp. This is shown in the section of a fang of an unknown species of serpent, which has exactly the same form as that of the rattlesnake, but is twice as large.

In sections taken at different parts of the fang, the proportions between the poison tube and the cavity which contains the pulp will be different; the latter greatly increasing towards the base of the tooth; and near the apex the poison tubes only will be seen, the fang at that part being solid. In a section also of a completely formed fang, the poison tube, at its anterior part, will be closely invested by the thickened parietes of the cavity which contains the pulp; this cavity however is never obliterated, but exists in all the teeth of serpents, even when they have arrived at their full growth.

In the fangs, when completely formed, the edges of the slit, or suture, are frequently soldered together; when they are angular, so large a surface comes in contact, that they appear to be united by bony matter; in the cobra de capello, where they are rounded, though in very close contact, they do not cohere. In the viper, the slit seems filled up by the enamel, which being nearly transparent, a bristle in the poison tube may be seen through it, and causes an appearance as if the slit was open.

In the first case, therefore, there is no channel observable on the exterior of the tooth; the line of junction, however, of the edges of the slit is very distinctly marked: in the cobra de capello there is an external furrow from the foramen of the base to that of the apex, owing to the edges of the slit being rounded; the same is the case in those species of hydrus that I have examined.

I should observe, that the poison tube is not coated with enamel: for the membrane or capsule in which the tooth is formed, and from the inner surface of which it is well known that the enamel is deposited, does not pass between the edges of the slit into the poison tube; as however, it passes over the slit, it will cover it with enamel, and in some cases, by that means alone, the edges become soldered together.

As some excuse for the errors which may be found in this paper, I must observe, that many of my observations have been confined to small teeth of a species of hydrus, which I was therefore obliged to dissect under the microscope.

I have to thank Sir Everard Home for the great interest that he has taken in the object of my inquiry, and for the assistance which he has afforded me; on the value of which it would be needless to enlarge before the members of this society.

MODE OF PACKING COTTON.

The following is a history of improvements progressively employed in India.—Almost the first iron screw made its appearance in Bombay about the year 1791-2; the screws until that time were made of the tamarind-tree, and were neither more or less than those now used for repacking. It will be easily supposed that the bales could neither have been so well pressed, nor that a ship would carry as many as at the present day: the lashings were bad; many of them brought from

Bengal, and in some instances from Europe; the labour on board was intense, and on many occasions candles were used in the hold; the bales were cut, and every crevice filled up with loose cotton; and a great number of Italian, French, and Portuguese stevidors were often employed to stow it, at the high wages of a rupee a day.

A gradual improvement, however, commenced very soon after this, not only by the introduction of iron screws, but by adopting a measure that had been long in agitation, namely, that of repacking all the bales that came from the northward. On trial, it was found to have a very beneficial effect, and a considerable quantity of cotton was repacked in 1794-95 by the house of Forbes and Co. The advantages in this were calculated about seven per cent. (*i. e.*) 100 raw bales from the northward were put into 93 repacked bales: this, together with the introduction of iron screws moved by means of a capstan, enabled a ship that carried only 3,900 bales in 1793, to stow in this year 4,250, which was a saving in freight, at the average price of the year, of 10,500 rupees, a sum sufficient to pay her measurement in China. More attention now began to be paid to the lashing of the bales; the culture of hemp in the Kokun was encouraged, and ropes manufactured from it were found to answer the purpose of confining the cotton extremely well.

The year 1798 brought, however, new improvements; for Mr. Henshaw, a civil servant of the Company, came out with Bramah's and Sabatier's hydrostatic presses, the erection of which was begun immediately. This project met with great opposition, and although the Company gave it all the encouragement in their power, yet it finally failed. The presses and machinery, of cast iron, that had cost from £20,000 to £30,000, were actually broken to pieces, and sold as ballast for ships.

The hydrostatic principle on which these presses were constructed appears to have been known for more than a century, but had not until then been applied to any useful purpose: Mr. Bramah obtained his patent in 1796, and those presses are now in general use all over Europe, and the same principle applied to various machines for many different purposes.

One of the primary causes of its failure was, that the owners of ships, and those engaged in the cotton trade of Bombay, had already provided themselves with expensive screw presses, which they could not relinquish without making large sacrifices; though it has since been proved that it would have been wise to have done so, as the saving would have been immense.

In 1800, the Lowjee Family, of 926 tons, loaded with these bales, and is stated to have carried 600 candies of cotton more than she had done the year before, which was a clear profit to her owner of 32,000 rupees in the article of freight only; besides a saving in coolie and boat hire, in the charge of the pressing, and a most wonderful diminution in the labour of stowing it on board, not to mention the saving in screws and ballast. Such were the actual advantages; yet, strange to relate, they were all given up to the interest of the moment. It was said that this extraordinary pressure injured the staple of the cotton, *(i. e.)* broke the fibre, and destroyed its elasticity; and notwithstanding numerous vouchers to the contrary, the presses were abandoned and broken to pieces, the building converted into warehouses, and the proprietor ruined. This is often the case with hasty innovation: great improvements must be brought about by slow and gradual steps; and had Mr. Henshaw been content at first with a single press, instead of forming so magnificent a project as that of pressing all the cotton of Bombay, there would have been no doubt of his success.

The original intention was, to confine these bales by iron bands, but this was given up in compliance with those who had cotton screwed at them; though the advantages calculated on were security against both fire and water. It does not appear, however, that any experiments were made with respect to their preservation against fire: but one of these bales was immersed in a well for many days, without sustaining the slightest injury.

The gradual improvement in the iron screw still continues, and in 1806 the compressing of 1,540 lbs. of cotton into about 50 cubic feet, was accomplished;

but in general this was not attained, and on an average it may be stated that 1,500 lbs of cotton only were put into 50 feet, or a ton; and that the number of screws both belonging to the Company and to individuals had increased to more than quadruple the original numbers, and there was still occasion for more: the business of the year falling principally in the months of March, April, May, June and July, when screws are always extremely difficult to be got, as well as the price of labour enhanced. The exportation of cotton from Bengal began to increase about this time, and they also turned their minds to the packing part of the business: for the Bengal bales have always excelled those of Bombay by about seven per cent. We must not, however, pass over an ingenious invention of Captain Blair's, of the Bombay Marine, for this purpose: it consisted of two long levers and answered the purpose so far as to press the bales into the usual size, but nothing further: it was in consequence laid aside. In the following year, 1808, the Minerva, of 987 tons, that in 1792 carried only 3,800 bales, took in with ease 4,958, about 2,300 net candies.

From this time to 1816 but little variation either in the mode or the size of the bales was seen; but in consequence of some of our ships having loaded cotton in Bengal, the attention of the ship owners was again aroused to the advantage gained by their ships loading at that place: the consequence was, that an association was formed, a piece of ground purchased, and screws ordered from Bengal. We have now to speak of the geometrical press, hinted at in the Bombay Gazette of the 7th of July: it has been four years or more in hand, and is only now brought to perfection, through the greatest of difficulties, the total absence of such assistance as was required in the construction of such a machine; and it is only owing to the great perseverence of the inventor, Mr. West, that it is now completed. The machine, in appearance, resembles in some measure a pile engine; like it, the rammer slides in a mortise up and down two strong uprights; the rammer is attached to one end of a semicircular wheel, fitted with strong teeth, which are laid hold of by two strong iron rods attached to the capstan, which is easily worked by a man to each bar. The process of packing is completed at once, and when the cotton is pressed down to the proper size, the machine, by an ingenious contrivance, stops, the doors fly open, and the lashing of the bale commences. The bale is taken out completely finished, and the press being relieved without the tedious process attendant on a screw, the rammer flies up and the press is ready to receive cotton for another bale. We have already mentioned that the diminution of labour was in the ratio of 20 to 50; and though we cannot speak correctly as to the expense, we conceive it must be nearly in the same proportion.

SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

MEDICINAL PLANTS OF JAVA.

By Thomas Horsfield, M.D.

The following account of the medicinal plants of the island of Java naturally divides itself into two parts; the first comprises those that are already introduced into the European system of Materia Medica, those that are mentioned in the treatises on Indian plants, and those that have been added by the writer of the following Essay. All of them having been subjects of observation or experiment, their virtues and effects, however imperfectly and partially, are, in some degree, ascertained and demonstrated.

The second part contains those medicinal plants which are employed in the daily practice of the Javanese or natives: a small number of these belong to the classes of those above mentioned; the greatest proportion, however, have not yet been subjects of investigation or experiment. As my object at present is to give a concise, but at the same time, as far as possible, a general and satisfactory

view of all the medicinal plants of the island, both of those introduced into the treaties of Materia Medica, and of those mentioned only by writers treating exclusively on Indian plants (whose works, being scarce and voluminous, are often inaccessible to persons desiring information) I have premised a comparative table containing the articles of both classes, to which I have added the subjects that have been discovered or added during my botanical and medical researches on the island.

The articles used by the natives, which cannot be arranged under regular classes, will form the second part of this Essay.

The subjects of the first table being described in all treatises on Materia Medica, are in general sufficiently known: of several, however, the accounts are extremely obscure and vague; these depend on future trials and experiments for a satisfactory elucidation of their qualities and uses. I shall mention them in the order in which they occur in the table.

The DATURA FASTUOSA, called *Cuchubung Kassian* by the natives, resembles in its effects the other species of this genus; greater virtues are ascribed to it than to the stramonium by the inhabitants of India. It is considered as a very excellent remedy in the cure of the asthma, on the coast of Coromandel and on Ceylon.

The Japanese employ it chiefly as an anthelmintic, and externally in the cure of Herpetic diseases; it is a very beautiful plant, and may be cultivated in the gardens both for use and ornament.

STRYCHNOS COLUBRINA L. — *Widoro Pait*, of the natives. Although the accounts of this medicine by several writers on the Materia Medica are not very favourable, from its general employment by the natives of Java and the Eastern Islands, it deserves a more accurate investigation. According to Rumphius, it is used in the tertian fever, and as an anthelmintic and stomachic; the name is derived from its use in the cure of the bites of serpents. Its taste is intensely bitter, and it belongs to the violent narcotic plants, which must be used with caution; it has been employed by several physicians of the island in a spirituous infusion with good effect as a common bitter. The Javanese generally apply it externally, triturated with water, in diseases of the skin, and to alleviate the pain and inflammation in confluent small-pox; they also use it as an anthelmintic.

CANNABIS SATIVA—*Ginyè* of the natives in the environs of Batavia; this is the common hemp. It is rarely met with in the eastern parts of Java; in the vicinity of Batavia it is cultivated by the Moors and Malays.

The effects of the leaves of this plant, whether employed fresh, by giving the expressed juice, or dry, by inhailing the smoke, are most violently narcotic and stupifying; they are even perceived externally applied as a cataplasm.

The investigation of its effects is perhaps more curious than useful; it might be an object to determine in how far the extract of the leaves agree with the thorn-apple, night-shade, and hen-bane.

The works of Rumphius contain some curious information on this subject, which is too long to extract.

A number of authors are here referred to, who treat of its effects. It is also mentioned in the *Hortus Malabaricus*. It produces exhilaration, intoxication, sleep or madness, according to the dose in which it is employed; it has a peculiar effect on the venereal appetite. Linnæus, describing the plant in his Materia Medica, says: vis narcotica, phantastica, dementens, anodyna, repellens.

The seeds may be usefully employed as an emollient in various diseases; an emulsion is recommended in the gonorrhœa.

OPHIOXYLUM SERPENTINUM—*Pulli Pandak* of the Javanese. This is one of the Javanese medicines which deserves most attention. It is described by Burman in his *Thesaurus Zeylanius*, and by Rumphius in the *Herbarium Amboinense*. The description of the latter was made from a plant introduced into Amboina from Batavia. Both authors give a figure of it.—In Murray's *Apparatus Medicaminum* it is confounded with the Ophiorhiza Mungos, to be mentioned hereafter; the description which this author gives of the latter evidently applies to the Ophioxylum. It is of some importance that an error, which has been copied into several other books, should be corrected in one of the best treatises extant on the Materia Medica. The stem of the Ophi-

oxylum is shrubby and low, the root is in general about six or eight inches long, woody, simple, cylindrical, straight, or a little incurvated and serpentine, of about the thickness of a finger, of a white colour, and covered with a spongy grey or darkish bark.

As to its medical use I have to offer the following extracts. *Burman* (in his *Thesaurus Zeylanius*) says, in Ceylon this plant is highly praised as an antidote to the bite of venomous serpents; the powder is exhibited to the dose of half a dram and upwards. *Rumphius* ascribes to it the same virtues; and adds, that at Batavia it is generally exhibited as a remedy in cholera and bilious vomiting. *Bontius* (in his *Hist. Nat. Med. Ind.*) asserts that the natives of India completely cure their fevers with this remedy.

Garcias Ab Horto Historio Aromatum recommends it as a stomachic. It has also been employed as an anthelmintic. It is mentioned by various other medical authors of the beginning of the last century, as Kæmpfer, Grimm, and Cartheuser. During late years, it has not, as far as I have learned, been applied in disease or subjected to experiment.

The root yields a strong bitter infusion. Its sensible qualities appear to corroborate the testimony of the most celebrated writers on Indian plants, and indicate considerable activity.

It depends, however, on future experiment and observation to determine with certainty its effects and use; I earnestly recommend it for future trials.

The Javanese use it as an anthelmintic. I have discovered two other species of this genus, which will be mentioned below.

The Ophiorhiza Mungos is a very different plant. Burman, in his *Flora Indica*, has fallen into the same mistake with Murray. The synonym quoted under this head is the true Ophioxylum Serpentinum, figured by Rumphius in his *Auctuarium*, on the 16th table. The stem of the Ophiorhiza is strictly herbaceous, the roots fibrous; the genus, as well as habit and virtues of the plant differ essentially from the Ophioxylum: the character of the pericarp, which is a compressed two-lobed capsule, renders it very distinguishable. In Linnæus's *Materia Medica* there is a bad figure of it. While the Ophioxylum Serpentinum promises to afford a valuable medicine, the sensible qualities of this (as far as I have been able to determine) are feeble, and indicate little activity. It is almost insipid, and appears in quality inert.

Areca Catechu. This palm is mentioned in most books of Materia Medica. It was formerly supposed that the Terra Japonica or Catechu was prepared from it. This error has long since been corrected, and the Catechu is known to be prepared from a species of Mimosa. This species of Areca, the common Pinang of the Malays, which is called Jambi by the Javanese, and grows abundantly on every part of the island, (its fruit being employed in chewing betle) is a mild astringent, and may deserve some attention as a medicine of this class: I therefore mention it in this place. To the same class of mild astringents belongs the *Lawsonia inermis* of Linnæus, called pachar by the Javanese, which is also mentioned by writers on the Materia Medica. It may perhaps deserve some attention. Rumphius gives an extensive account of its various uses.

Spilanthus Acmella of Linnæus.—It was formerly called *Verbesina Acmella*: Srunen by the Javanese. We have some very interesting information concerning this plant in Murray's *Apparatus Medicaminum*, which rests on very good foundation. A dissertation was published on it by Breyn, in Holland, about the beginning of last century. It was formerly employed in Ceylon, and afterwards in Holland, as a solvent of the stone in the bladder. Holton has published a dissertation in the Philosophical Transactions (of the Royal Society), in which several cases are related of persons having been cured by it. It is strongly recommended by the above mentioned and by several other authors, in diseases of the urinary organs arising from stone or gravel.

It acts in some measure as a diuretic: in several cases it was necessary to combine it with an emollient to moderate its action. It was also useful in dropsy. The sensible qualities are an aromatic, somewhat astringent, and bitter taste. It has generally been exhibited in an infusion with water: it may also be employed in powder or as a spirituous infusion. The leaves are used. Linnæus ascribes to it:

is Anodyna, Attenuans, Diaphoretica, Diuretica emmenagoga. From the credit of the authors who mention this plant, it doubtless deserves further trials: it may be a useful remedy in certain stages of dropsy.

CROTON TIGLIUM, Cheraken of the Javanese. I insert this plant here, not to recommend the use of the Grana Tiglia, now justly exploded from practice, but to give a few extracts from Rumphius concerning the use of the root in dropsy, which is a safer way of exhibiting this violent plant. In speaking of its virtues he says:

Portugallicis enim temporibus hæc grana *parum in usum adhibita fuere, contra* Radices *ibi in usu fuere, quæ etiam facilius adnmi possunt, atque circa annum* 1630, *non tantum per totam Indiam sed etiam in Europam transmissæ fuere, uti & meo tempore Chirurgi in Nosocomio bonos instituerunt curas in Hydropicis nauticarum seu contritæ radicis digitabulum sumitur, infunditurque debili potui Arack, qui in Hydropicis urinas simul fortiter movet ac expellit.*

The two following quotations are extracts of a letter from Mr. Artus Geysels, one of the governors of Amboyna, on whose authority they are inserted by Rumphius.

In cistula hac mittuntur quædam radices, quas in reditu meo expertissimas habui contra hydropem, immo in patria varios homines ac animalia hisce curavi uti & hic in Amboina in Nave Medenblick dicta curas illas institui unde & necesse habui, quasdam Bataviam transmittere, ut inter illos qui patriam redeunt, distribui possint. Radix autem hæc radenda est, quo subtilius, eo melius, ac mane cum vino vel potu arack adsumenda est quantum digitabulum contineri potest.—

In another, dated in June following, he thus writes:

In proxima missione mittemus quantitatem magnam ligni vel radicis, contra Hydropem, qua hic quotidie multi curantur, atque optimam esse magis magisque experimur. Amboinenses vero tam durum habent os, ut radicem hanc minutim comminuere cum Pinanga masticent, ac deglutiant contra Hydropem talesque Leucophlegmatias. Immo quidam illorum gloriantur sese quinque ejus plantæ ossicula simul adsumsisse; quod tamen nulli suaderem imitari; nec etiam dixt post illius adsumptionem quis Jejunus sit, sed superedenda est pulticula quædam oryzæ, vel simile quid, ita ut licet hæc planta magnis gaudeat viribus, summa tamen prudentia sit adhibenda; cujus ulteriorem investigationem illis relinquo, qui Medicinam profitentur, quod non est meum institutum.

The seeds are commonly employed as a purge by the Javanese.

SIAMUM INDICUM, *Wijen* of the Javanese.

The seeds were formerly employed in Europe as an emollient: the same virtues are likewise ascribed to the leaves, applied in cataplasms and baths.

In this country, where both may be procured fresh, it may deserve some attention; the plant doubtless is possessed of resolvent qualities. Rumphius gives an extract from Prosper Alphinus, concerning its use, which is too long to be inserted here.

SAPINDUS SAPONARIA, *Rarak* of the Javanese; this may be called the soap-tree. I refer for a minute chemical analysis of the fruit to a memoir presented to the Batavian Society.*

CORAIA MYXA, *Kendal* of the Javanese. This is met with in writers on the Materia Medica under the name of Sebesten or Myxa; the dried fruit is generally brought to Europe; but being in general damaged, musty and wormeaten, it is seldom employed. It yields upon maceration a plentiful mucilage, which is recommended in all cases where an emollient is required; it is particularly useful in diseases of the breast and in inflammatory affections of the urethra.

The fruit is also possessed of a gentle loosening or cathartic effect: ten or twelve drams of the pulp have a similar effect to the same quantity of the pulp of cassia.

In some parts of the Islands the fruit may be procured fresh in considerable quantity; here they may furnish a useful and pleasant emollient.

The bark is one of the chief remedies of the Javanese; it is employed in fevers, and appears to be a mild tonic.

In the second column are contained those medical plants which are mentioned by the principal writer on Indian plants.

* 7th Vol. Transactions.

The works of Rumphius and van Rheede stand foremost among these; after which Burman's *Thesaurus Zeylanicus*, Garcias *Ab Horto Historia Aromatum*, Clusius' works on Exotic Plants, Bontius's *Historia Naturalis et Medica Indiæ Orientalis*, and several others of less importance, may be consulted with advantage. I have collected in the following remarks concisely the most creditable information contained in the works of Rumphius, of Burman, and of some parts of van Rheede: the extracts from the other writers, not having their original works in my possession, rest on the authority of quotations. Several of the plants mentioned I have myself examined with some attention; these I have pointed out more particularly; they deserve further notice and investigation.

I have chiefly extracted such passages from the above mentioned authors as appear to rest on actual observation, and throw some light on the virtues and objects of the plants described: their accounts in general are very prolix, and tinctured with the superstitious notions and theories of the age in which they wrote.

(*To be continued.*)

THE PERSIAN PRINCES.

Meerza Jaafar Hali Zainey, (the latter word implying the descent from Ali, which infers nobility) and Meerza Soulih (Meerza being only a title) lately honoured the city of Bristol with a visit, after inspecting Gloucester. They were shown the Blind Asylum and the Infirmary. They seemed affected by the circumstance of a black man being among the patients; and being told that the institution embraced those of every nation and colour, observed that "this was true charity." Among their country excursions was included Barley Wood, the residence of the estimable and celebrated Hannah More. Jaafar has been studying at Woolwich our military tactics, and especially engineering under Dr. Gregory. He is fond of poetry, has a profound admiration for Milton, and is pleased with the poems of Lord Byron and with the Lalla Rookh of Mr. Moor, of which he speaks in terms of discriminate but glowing approbation. Soulih has directed his attention to printing, and has acquired the skill of composing for the press. He has read Paley's Natural Theology; and both are curious in their enquiries as to this department of our literature, as well as that of ethics. They are liberal in sentiment, which, like politeness of manners, is in fact the characteristic of their nation, free religious enquiry being allowed there. They seem disposed to give every attention to the evidences of Christ being the only mediator; though they assert that no Mahometan can ever receive christianity as it is often presented to them by theologians. They seem acquainted with the Old and New Testament; and their acceptation of certain terms and titles in the Persic and Arabic tongues illustrates very strikingly the scripture phraseology. They observed that the preaching in our churches was wholly mystical; and that, in Persia, the reader of the mosque dwelt, in his exhortations to the people, on practical and moral duties. They can perfectly follow a discourse, and even a hymn. Though they have been only three years in England they speak the language with great readiness, and maintain an argument without being at any loss for expressions. They betray scarcely any foreign accent, and can instantly detect any peculiarities of dialect when they hear English spoken by others. They show an equal attention to grammatical niceties: and Jaafar corrected the past tense of a verb which had been written, instead of the participles *began* for *begun*. He had read the publications of our travellers in Persia, and spoke of Morier as incorrect, but gave great credit to Sir John Malcolm.

In person they are remarkably tall and stout-limbed. Meerza Jaafar has a fine set of dark features and a most expressive regular physiognomy; large dark eyes, eyebrows black and uniting, as described in the Greek and Eastern poets; nose straight from the forehead, very long eyelashes, and white teeth. He is usually pensive, but often unbends in raillery and repartee. Soulih has a countenance less

prepossessing, but which gains on near intercourse by its frank good-nature. He has much humour, and is social and easy, particularly with ladies. They wear the national costume, with the exception of adopting our shoes and stockings. Jaafar, who seems to take precedence as the superior in rank, has an outward loose coat of dark-blue cloth, embroidered with gold at the seams, and trimmed with fur; a vest of beautifully azure silk, and pearl buttons studded with a ruby, and trousers of crimson satin. He carries a small hooked cane of ebony and ivory, mounted with a turquoise, perhaps an emblem of rank or office. Saulih has a plain red robe; his dress, in other respects, is much the same. Both have high pointed caps, of a black curled wool: in the top is a recess, which serves as a pocket. These caps they never take off, even at table.

From this city they went to Bath on Friday. On Saturday, accompanied by G. H. Gibbes, Esq. they visited the various public buildings, Pump-rooms, &c. In the evening they had a warm bath, and appeared much delighted with the extraordinary phenomena of the hot springs. They left that city yesterday. They will probably quit England in the suite of the Persian Ambassador, who is expected; and intend taking France and Germany on their way.

The return of these amiable and interesting individuals to their own country, with the acquirement of printing, and with the books which they will have collected, may be productive of important effects. They will be followed by the good wishes of all who witnessed their friendly and ingratiating manners and the acuteness of their intellect, and who feel an interest in the amelioration of the species, and the extension of knowledge and of religious truth.—*Bristol Paper.*

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

The Duke of York, on her passage from England to Bombay, passed over a rocky bank in latitude 9° 59 S. and longitude 50° 05′ E; the rocks were visible under the bottom, but the least water 9 fathoms. This bank, in common with all those on the same parallel, abounds with sharks, great numbers of which were seen about the ships.

From the Calcutta Monthly Recorder, Jan.

It is well known that Chittagong river affords often an asylum to ships disabled at sea during a south-westerly gale, and compelled to bear up for a place of safety. As the trade of the coast of Chittagong is sufficient for the employment of square rigged vessels, and no inducement is therefore held for their visits, it follows that ships in general driven thither by stress of weather must approach as strangers, unacquainted with the shores and the dangers off them, and obliged to depend entirely on the instructions that the directories in their possession may afford. The river of Chittagong has ever been rather difficult to enter in bad weather, and at all times caution has been necessary for getting successfully through its narrow channel. It is accordingly as an object of the first importance, that we recommend to the attention of our nautical readers the following account of changes that have lately taken place at the mouth of this river.

Nearly in the centre, between the two points bounding the entrance, a new channel has opened, crossing the bar with two and a half fathoms in it at low water spring tides. Its width is nearly the same as that of the old one, where at low water spring tides there is no more than one and a half fathom water. The position of the new channel is of the utmost importance, as respects the facilities afforded to vessels intending to proceed to sea when the wind is foul for proceeding into the bay. By being more to windward than the old one, they can now get out and lay off shore in prosecution of their voyages, in many cases where before it would have been impracticable to do so. The only ships that have hitherto passed through it are the Jemima and Triumph, both new and on their passage to this port, where they arrived a short time ago.

The best time to enter the new channel is at the first quarter ebb, the stands then appearing just above water on both sides

of it. The central line between these two stands marks also the centre of deep water in the channel, in which vessels going in should keep until they deepen to 4 and a half fathoms. By then hauling speedily to the westward and proceeding in the same depth along the edge of the sand until they reach Potangle point, they will come into safe and good anchorage, where they can remain free from solicitude until the arrival of a pilot.

We have been kindly promised more particular directions for the channel, which will be the result of a more strict examination of it than has yet taken place, and we shall not fail to give it an early insertion in our columns for the benefit of nautical readers.

Bombay Courier, June 20. — Letters from the Cape of Good Hope mention the arrival there of the H. C. ships Lowther Castle and Bridgewater, on the 12th March. The latter vessel, we are sorry to find, had been twice on shore in the straits of Banca. We have been favoured with the following memorandum, made on board the Lowther Castle. "At 4 P.M. steering E. S. E. Monapin Hill N.N.W., soundings 6¼ fathoms, going 6 knots. At ¼ past 4 the Bridgewater grounded: we were at that time about ¼ a cable's length abreast of her to the westward. We had during the half-hour 6, 5, and 4 fathoms. The moment she grounded we hauled off to the southward, and had 7, 12, and 13 fathoms water. When we came to anchor, Monapin Hill N.b.W. ¼W., Extremes of Banca N.W., b.N. to E.b.N. off the Banca shore 5 or 6 miles. The Caran Brambram rock E.¼S., Sumatra shore from S.E.¼E. to S.W. by S. The Bridgewater aground N.by W.¼W.⅝ mile. She lay there till two next morning when she floated, but not till she had started most of her water.

The next day at 1 P. M. steering S.¼E. soundings 12, 12, 10, 10, 9½, 9, 8, 8, 7, 7½, 6. The Bridgewater about ⅝ mile right ahead of us, grounded again; we immediately hauled off a little to the Eastward and anchored abreast of her in 8½ fathoms. The first point N.N.W.¼W., Lucepara S.E.¼S., Parmisang Hill N. by W., distance from Sumatra shore about two miles. The Bridgewater aground bearing W. ¼ mile. The Bridgewater got four ten-inch hawsers bent together and with some difficulty got one end passed to our ship, which she hove taut upon and about two next morning she floated again, but remained with 10 feet water all around her for some hours. She lay in a fine bed of mud, and we learned from the Penang cruiser, that the Waterloo lay in the same place 11 days.

TROOPS OF ELLICHPORE.

The following description of the military establishment of the Nabob of Ellichpoor, in the borders of Khandeish, is taken from a private letter.

"In advancing toward a small village, which had belonged to the Peishwa, and refused to submit to the son of Ellichpoor Nabob, I was much amused with the appearance of the Nabob's troops, a scene somewhat new to me, as it exhibited the costume of almost all the eastern nations; Persians in chain armour; Seiks in their elegant and peculiar dress, and armed with their chukras; spearmen, bowmen, matchlockmen, &c. All these together formed a strange but cheerful variety, in a body of troops not more than a thousand in number. The chukra, which I have just mentioned, is a ring of iron, with the outer-edge sharpened. The Seiks throw this weapon with great precision and force, whirling it first round their finger, till it acquires the necessary velocity. The Nabob's son is, like all the native Princes I have ever seen or heard of, Mahomedan or Hindoo, a very debauched character. The drinking of wine is, you know, directly contrary to the Mahomedan religion, yet this fellow will drink more without being affected than any of our officers: nor is he choice in his liquors; all are alike to him, brandy, gin, madeira, port, claret, or beer. Whilst he was in camp, the necessity of attending to business kept him sober; but he unceasingly puffed his hookah, and swallowed such enormous quantities of nutmeg, cloves, and other spice, as would have served an English country family for a twelvemonth."

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The Travels of Marco Polo, a Venetian, in the thirteenth Century, being a Description by that early Traveller, of remarkable Places and Things, in the Eastern Parts of the World. Translated from the Italian, with Notes, by William Marsden, F.R.S. &c. with a Map. London. Black and Co. 1818.

We have great pleasure in presenting our readers with a new work from the pen of Mr. Marsden, whose labours as an historian and a linguist have placed his name deservedly high among the ranks of our Asiatic literati. He has had the merit of introducing to our knowledge a race of men, whose courage and venturous intrepidity, though sullied by cruelty and predatory habits, distinguishes them among the effeminate nations of the east, and whose extensive ramifications in the Eastern Seas, and probably through the numberless islands of the Pacific, make them daily more interesting and important to the increasing commerce of the British nation. Mr. Marsden has here undertaken a more arduous task, the elucidation of the travels of Marco Polo, and the vindication of his veracity; and we are much mistaken if he has not produced a work which will obtain him a reputation, quite as high and as lasting as any of his former more popular performances.

If the merit of an author is to be measured in any degree by the difficulty of his undertaking, we can scarcely conceive an attempt more deserving of praise, than that which we are considering. The text of the original, in itself too concise to be easily intelligible, has been perverted, to a degree almost inconceivable, by the carelessness of transcribers, the ignorance of translators, and the wilful alterations of abridgers and publishers. Chapters are every where misplaced or omitted; dates mistated; and the orthography of proper names so corrupted as to render them scarcely recognizable. This last circumstance presents the chief obstacle to a due understanding of the author. It has arisen partly from the difficulty of expressing the sounds of eastern dialects in Italian, which at the time of Marco Polo had scarcely yet become a written language; partly from the ignorance of transcribers, who, in the attempt to decipher illegible manuscripts, and in the absence of information from other sources, have often confounded letters similar in form though unlike in sound and pronunciation. To complete the confusion, the work was for centuries neglected by the learned, who regarded the whole as an amusing but absurd fiction, and abandoned to the hands of popular editors, who were more anxious for the admiration of the vulgar, than scrupulous in their adherence to truth and accuracy. They have preserved with care, and probably often exaggerated, whatever is allied to the marvellous; but have neglected or entirely omitted the geographical statements or the simple historical facts which our traveller has recorded.

To ascertain the correct text of Marco Polo amid the contradictory readings of different manuscripts and editions; to identify the places and persons of which he speaks; to corroborate the general veracity of his statements by a reference to the works of other travellers and historians; to show their probability in the deficiency of any direct evidence; and to disprove by a careful and candid investigation the objections which have been taken to his credibility; such was the task which

Mr. Marsden imposed on himself when he undertook to edit these celebrated travels. The labour of it can only be duly estimated by those who have perused the volume before us: nor can we better describe the difficulties of the attempt, as well as the motives which led to it, than in Mr. Marsden's own words.

It is well known that for a long period after the close of the thirteenth century, when an account of the Travels of Marco Polo of Venice first made its appearance and was circulated, in manuscript, the information it gave of countries till that time unheard of, and manners incompatible with every idea that had been entertained of the barbarians of Tartary, was treated with levity or ridicule by the generality of his countrymen, and read with suspicion by the best instructed persons in every part of Europe. It was thought by them a paradox, that whilst the western world was overrun and desolated by tribes whom animosity and terror painted as still more savage than they actually were, other tribes of the same nomadic race, and professing submission to one common head, should be found not only to live under a regular government, but to have become the constituent part of a splendid and highly civilized empire, filled with magnificent cities, abounding in rich manufactures, and the scene of a commerce of such magnitude as rendered that of Venice trifling in comparison. But in the general advancement of knowledge, and in proportion to the opportunities afforded of ascertaining the real state of society and of physical circumstances in remote countries, and to the exercise of rational inquiry, which whilst it detects imposture serves to rescue merit from neglect, the authenticity and importance of these travels have found enlightened advocates, and in modern times have been generally acknowledged by the most eminent historical and geographical writers. Of those who at the present day declare their want of faith, and make the character of Marco Polo the subject of pleasantry, it is probable that the greater proportion have but superficially read his work; and there is reason to believe that the number of those, who, having deliberately perused it, continue to think the narrative fictitious, is very inconsiderable. The opinion, however, of these latter, small as their number may be, is intitled to the utmost respect, and it is more particularly with the view of removing from such candid and reflecting minds, any doubts of the honest spirit in which the original was composed, that this translation and commentary are undertaken.

It might have been expected that in ages past a less tardy progress would have been made in doing justice to the intrinsic merits of a work (whatever were its defects as a composition) that first conveyed to Europeans a distinct idea of the empire of China, and by shewing its situation, together with that of Japan (before entirely unknown) in respect to the great Eastern ocean, which was supposed to meet and form one body of water with the Atlantic, eventually led to the important discoveries of the Spaniards and Portuguese. In accounting for this neglect, we must allow that it may have been occasioned, in the first instance, by a deficiency of skill in literary composition on the part of the author, who probably laboured under the disadvantage of not possessing a ready command either of his own or any other language current in Europe, and was therefore obliged to have recourse to the assistance of others in the preparation of his materials; but more particularly is it to be attributed to the want of requisite talent or care in the early translators and copiers of his manuscript, during the period of a century and half that intervened between its appearance and the use of printing. By their misconceptions his sense is often obscured, whilst their inaccuracies of orthography render it, in many instances, a matter of the utmost difficulty to recognize the proper names of persons and places. Nor do the first editors in print appear to have been more free from blame than the transcribers, as the endless variety of modes in which these names are presented to us, prove how indifferent they were to correctness. In general also they have used considerable license in abridging passages, and even omitting chapters of their original, in order, as it would seem, by concentrating what they regarded as the most interesting matter, to adapt their publication to the taste of that class of readers which was most gratified with whatever had least the quality of plain matter of fact. In this view of the state in which the text is handed down to us, I am justified by the opinion of a distinguished Italian scholar of the present day, to whom the care of the Library of St. Mark at Venice is worthily entrusted. "It is incredible (says Sign. Morelli in a "letter to a mutual friend) how much "this work of the travels of Marco "Polo was altered and disfigured during "the long period of its circulating in "manuscript amongst so many curious "readers. To produce a complete edi-"tion, that should be worthy of the "public attention, must be regarded as "an effort of extreme labour and diffi-

"culty, on account of the scarcity of "genuine documents, and the pains "necessary for ascertaining the degree of "credit belonging to each. The under- "taking demands a full and precise ac- "quaintance with the geography of the "middle ages; with the travels of those "days; with oriental history; with the "languages prevailing in early and mo- "dern times amongst the Tartars, the "Indians, and other eastern people; "with the manners, the natural history, "and the rare productions of those coun- "tries; and at the same time with the "Venetian dialect of Italian, as well as "with the particular usages of the city "of Venice; all of which acquirements "should be brought into use, under the "guidance of just criticism and nice dis- "cernment: advantages which it is "nearly impossible to find united in one "and the same person, however learned "and indefatigable he may be."

In the face of so formidable and discouraging a statement of the qualifications requisite for the undertaking, it might be deemed a presumptuous and at the same time a hopeless attempt in any individual, if the expectation should be entertained of his being able to furnish a satisfactory solution of every difficulty, to detect all the errors of geography, history, and language that have found their way into the text, or to reconcile to one authentic and correct standard all the differences known to exist amongst preceding copies. Such are not my vain pretensions: but although every thing that scrupulous criticism demands should not be effected, a confidence might still be felt of the practicability of doing much towards rescuing an early and curious work from the imputations under which it has laboured, and vindicating the moral integrity of its ingenuous, but perhaps in some cases too credulous author. A strong persuasion of the fundamental merit and genuine character of the relation had impressed itself upon my mind from the time when I first had occasion (about the year 1780) to examine its details on the subject of the island of Sumatra, which it terms Java minor; and it has since been my unceasing wish that the elucidation of its obscurities should engage the attention of some person competent to the task of preparing a new edition from the best existing materials, and of illustrating it with notes calculated to bring the matter of the text into comparison with the information contained in subsequent accounts of travels and other well-authenticated writings. But this wish not having been hitherto fulfilled, nor any expectation (to my knowledge) held out to the public that such a work is likely to appear, I have been induced to venture upon the undertaking myself, although conscious that, notwithstanding some accidental advantages I may possess, there are many persons in different parts of Europe more fully qualified to do justice to the execution.

Of the manner in which Mr. Marsden has executed his bold undertaking, it is impossible to speak too highly.

The comments on the obscurities of the author are marked by a spirit of sound criticism, which we are apt to suppose seldom associated with habits of laborious and indefatigable application. The notes, though written exclusively with the view of elucidating the original, contain a mass of invaluable information, collected from sources the most recondite and dissimilar, and comprehend the greater part of what is known of the geography and customs of the vast regions of central Asia. It is said that the learned traveller, who has so greatly added to our knowledge of the Spanish possessions in America, is about to visit the extensive and elevated plateau which occupies the middle of the Asiatic continent, in the hope of clearing up the geography and natural history of those interesting but unknown countries. Should he succeed in his object, Mr. Marsden's publication will still be scarcely less valuable, as a standard work of reference on the subject of former discoveries, showing at once how far these extend, and what has been added to the stock by the exertions of subsequent explorers.

The work itself consists of two parts. Our author begins with a short account of the direction of his travels, and the circumstances which led him to deviate so far from the usual course of European adventure. He then proceeds to give a detailed relation of the geography and customs of all the nations of Asia, from the kingdom of Armenia to the Islands of

Japan, and from Sumatra and Ceylon to the shores of the frozen ocean. Most of these regions he had himself visited; and where his personal observation was deficient, his situation, as attached to the service of the Grand Khan, enabled him to collect from other travellers authentic and accurate information. To each of the chapters into which the work is divided, Mr. Marsden has added notes far more extensive than the original text, in which he illustrates the descriptions of Marco Polo by a comparison with the writings of other authors. We have also in the introduction an interesting life of him compiled from other sources, and an elaborate account of the various translations and editions of his travels which have hitherto appeared.

It will be seen that the work, though denominated "Travels," consists rather of a statistical account of the East; and possesses a different kind of interest from that which attends on the perusal of modern voyages. The author has given us no description of the distresses he underwent, or the difficulties he encountered, to call forth our sympathy and excite our anxiety for his safety. He passes over in silence the first impression which so many novelties and wonders must have produced on his mind, and, with a most remarkable modesty, never mentions himself, except to explain the sources from which he derived his information, or to prove that his opportunities were such as to justify the authenticity of his statements. The short sketch he gives of his journey was only intended as an introduction to that detailed account of the situation, the population, the riches, and the customs, of the nations he visited, which he doubtless thought the more interesting, as it is unquestionably the more important subject. By this means he has rendered his work less romantic indeed, but more valuable. The interest of the reader is transferred from the author to the people or the events which he describes; and we sympathize little less with the Grand Khan, or the King of China, with the victorious Tartars, or the nations they subdued, than we should have sympathised with our traveller, had he been subjected to like vicissitudes of success and failure.

Information so extensive could scarcely have been collected under any other circumstances than those in which Marco Polo was placed. His character was eminently qualified for the task; and the facilities he enjoyed from the existing state of the world and the offices in which he was employed, were such as never have been and probably never will be equalled. Born a nobleman of Venice, where commerce was held in the highest estimation, he joined the education and pride of elevated rank to the enterprise of a merchant, and was thus early formed to triumph over difficulties and be ambitious of eminence. Venice was at this time at the summit of her power. The conquest of Constantinople, an achievement of which she had shared equally with the French, the labour, the glory, and the spoil, had established her trade in the East beyond the reach of rivalry or the possibility of competition. From the possession of a few islands in the Adriatic, and a small colony on the coast of Dalmatia, she had suddenly become the mistress of more than a third of the Greek empire, and had won this vast accession entirely by her own bravery and heroism. It is natural to suppose, that the recent glories of his country would fill the youthful mind of our author, and excite it to high enterprise; while, on the other hand, the terror of the Venetian name would facilitate his progress through the countries bordering on its dominions, and

bear him forward into the heart of Asia.

But the success of his undertaking depended chiefly on the unexampled state of tranquillity which at this time pervaded the Asiatic continent. About half a century before this period Jengiz Khan had established, by an uninterrupted series of successes, the most extensive empire the world had ever witnessed. Possessed of extraordinary military talents, and commanding a warlike and hardy people, he found nothing in the surrounding nations capable of resisting his attacks or arresting his career of victory. They were all successively subjugated, from the sea of Japan to the banks of the Volga; nor was there any limit to his conquests except the term which nature has assigned to human life, a term always too short for the schemes of ambition, but protracted in this instance to the advanced age of seventy-three. His immediate posterity followed in his steps, and added largely to the dominion of the Tartars. A Grand Khan was appointed, who was considered as the head of the family, and held under his immediate government the largest and most valuable provinces; while the remoter parts of the empire, especially those which were engaged in active hostilities with the surrounding states, were formed into separate kingdoms, and placed under the rule of different members of the family. These owned at first a sort of nominal subjection to the authority of the Grand Khan, but in reality exercised independent governments, which they transmitted in full and free possession to their posterity.

At the time of which we are speaking the dignity of Grand Khan was exercised by Kublai, the grandson of Jengiz, who had fixed his residence at Pekin, and held in quiet and peaceable subjection the whole of what is at present known by the name of China Cand hinese Tartary, with the addition of Tibet, Pegu, Turkestan, and the greater part of Siberia. The whole of this vast empire was kept in complete subordination to his will; his orders were implicitly obeyed, and his institutions and appointments observed. Siam, Cochin-China, Tonquin, and Corea paid him tribute; and his influence was felt through all the territories subjected to the other branches of his family, as far as the frontiers of Poland and the shores of the Mediterranean. Marco Polo, who resided many years at his court, and collected, while in his service, the information he has detailed in the volume before us, has given us a particular description of his habits and character. He describes him, in accordance with other authorities, as a prince of high talents, both civil and military, wise in his regulations and liberal in his sentiments, but not entirely free from the superstition of a Tartar, or the feelings of a jealous and remorseless conqueror.

Among the most eminent of the other descendants of Jengiz, was Hulagu, the brother of Kublai, and sovereign of Persia; a valiant and able warrior, who had subdued *the old man of the mountains*, overthrown the dynasty of the Khalifs, and extended his conquests to the borders of Syria. Barkah, another of the grandsons of Jengiz, the brother and successor of Batu, who in the year 1235 had taken Moscow, ravaged Poland and Hungary, and spread alarm throughout Europe, reigned in the districts to the north of the Caspian, and was celebrated throughout the east for his urbanity and justice. He had fixed his residence on the banks of the Volga, where he had established a regular government, built cities, and used every means to civilize and settle his warlike and wandering followers.

Great as was the misery, and incal-

culable as was the loss of human life, occasioned by Jengiz Khan and his posterity, it cannot be denied that the greater part of his immediate successors were enlightened and liberal princes. They retained indeed in war all the ferocity of their national character, but manifested in peace a full sense of the value of civilized institutions, and a desire to cultivate them among their savage subjects. Free from that religious bigotry, which the history of the East shows to be amongst the worst hindrances to knowledge, they welcomed the learned of every nation, and afforded them countenance and protection. The peace and security of their government operated as an encouragement to the arts; and had their dynasty subsisted, they might have rivalled in science and literary reputation the polished courts of the Mahometan Khalifs. But the improvements which they meditated died with them. Their dominion had no bond of consolidation or principle of perpetuity. Supported every where by Tartar troops, their power rested on their individual credit with their army, and their individual talents as warriors. They had no hold on the habits, the prejudices, or the affections of the people, and when the luxuries of the subjugated countries had corrupted their successors, the conquests of Jengiz fell into that state of dissolution which is the common fate of military empires. Those chiefs, who were too remote or too powerful for the coercion of the central government, threw off their allegiance, and established independent kingdoms, which they supported by a system of robbery and rapine. Every man's hand was against his neighbour, the only acknowledged rule of right was the sword, and in the scene of disorder which ensued, not only science and learning, but commerce and civilization were blasted. Thus the Tartar conquests, by removing that control which the former governments of Asia had exercised, were ultimately detrimental to the progress of improvement, and paved the way for a state of anarchy, which caused the nations of the East to retrograde many degrees in knowledge and civilization.

At the time, however, of our author's travels, the fair promise of improvement still continued. Under the vigorous administration of Kublai a regular intercourse was maintained with the remotest provinces; commerce flourished amid the security of his government; his capital was the constant resort of the natives of every country of the East; and his officers were daily despatched on the business of state to the most distant regions of Asia. As Marco Polo enjoyed the favour of his sovereign, and was frequently engaged on these expeditions, he had every opportunity of ascertaining the true state of the Asiatic continent, and of correcting, by his personal observation, the accounts which he might receive from those with whom his residence at Pekin enabled him to associate.

The author gives the following account of the occasion of his visiting these remote quarters of the globe.

About the year 1255, Nicolo Polo, the father of our author, who had visited Constantinople on a trading speculation, learned that there was a favourable market for certain valuable articles, among those Tartar tribes which we have already mentioned as settled on the banks of the Volga, and subjected to the dominion of Barkah, 'a chief,' says Marco Polo, 'who had the reputation of being one of the most liberal and civilized princes hitherto known among the tribes of Tartary.' Prompted by the desire of improving his capital, and excited by a spirit of enterprise, he determined to avail himself of the opportunity; and

persuaded his brother Maffio to accompany him in this adventurous voyage The brothers proceeded up the Black Sea to a port in the Crimea, and thence over land to the court of Barkah.

He expressed much satisfaction at the arrival of these travellers, and received them with marks of distinction. When they had laid before him the jewels they brought with them, and perceived that their beauty pleased him, they courteously presented them for his acceptance. The liberality of this conduct on the part of the two brothers struck him with admiration; and being unwilling that they should surpass him in generosity, he not only directed double the value of the jewels to be paid to them, but made them in addition several rich presents.

The artifice practised in this instance by our Venetians is far from uncommon at the courts of the despotic sovereigns of the East; and whatever credit they may deserve for the wisdom of their manœuvre, we should hardly consider it as a proof of liberality or generosity.

At the expiration of a year they felt desirous of revisiting their native country, but a war which had broken out between their protector Barkah, and Hulagu, the sovereign of Persia, prevented the execution of their purpose. The victorious armies of Hulagu intercepted by their advance the usual route to Constantinople, and forced them to adopt a more circuitous course, which led them round the north of the Caspian Sea, and through the deserts of Transoxiana, to the great city of Bokhara. This accidental deviation from the customary route was the cause of all their subsequent adventures. While detained in this city, they chanced to attract the attention of a Tartar nobleman, 'a person of consequence, and gifted with eminent talents,' who was proceeding to China, charged with a mission from Hulagu to his brother the Grand Khan. Curiosity led him to desire an interview with the Italians, and he was so pleased with their manners and conversation, (for they had made considerable proficiency in the Tartar language) that he persuaded them to accompany him to the court of Kublai, where he assured them that they would be 'honourably received, and recompensed with many gifts.' Convinced that their endeavours to return homeward would expose them to the most imminent risks, and stimulated also by the love of adventure, they consented to the offer, and, 'recommending themselves to the protection of the Almighty,' they set out in the suite of the ambassador.

Kublai had fixed his residence in the great city of Pekin or as it was called by the Tartars Khanbalig. It had been the capital of Khataia or Northern China under the dynasty of the Eastern Tartars, which was overthrown by the conquests of Jengiz, and when these countries fell into the hands of the Moghuls it naturally became the seat of their power. Even after Kublai had subjected the southern provinces of the empire, he still retained the ancient capital; which, though inferior in population, in riches, and in mercantile importance to several cities in the south of China, possessed local advantages which made it preferable to any as the seat of a Tartar dominion. Its vicinity to Tartary would enable him the better to maintain his authority amongst the most lawless and uncontrollable of his subjects: the level face of the surrounding country, so favorable to the Tartar cavalry, would secure him from the approach of rebellion, and ensure the inviolability of the centre of the government: nor can it be supposed, that so wise a prince would neglect the effect, which would arise from the severity of its climate in retarding the progress of that degeneracy, which the enjoyment of southern luxuries, and the enervating influence of a southern sun, never fails to produce in a north-

ern and uncivilized people. Accordingly we find that the same policy influenced the descendants of Kublai, who appear always to have resided at Pekin: but when the dynasty was overthrown by the successful insurrection of the Chinese, and a native Chinese government was established in its place, the first act of the new sovereign was to abandon that city and to transfer his court to Nankin, situated in the centre of the southern provinces. On the contrary, when the present race of Manchu Tartars invaded and conquered China, Pekin again became the residence of the emperor, the seat of government, and the capital of the empire.

An entire year was consumed before our travellers reached the end of their journey. Their reception by the Grand Khan was gracious and encouraging. He made many inquiries on the subject of the western world, the relative consequence of its different princes, the mode in which justice was administered, and how they conducted themselves in warfare. Above all he questioned them particularly about the Pope, whose influence in promoting the crusades had probably made him a subject of great interest to eastern potentates. 'Being well instructed and discreet men,' and perfectly acquainted with the Tartar or Moghul language, they returned such answers as appear to have gratified the Khan, and excited his admiration and esteem. Satisfied with their sufficiency as men of business, he determined to employ them on an embassy to the Pope; the object of which he told them was 'to request of his Holiness that he would send him a hundred men of learning, thoroughly acquainted with the principles of the christian religion, as well as with the seven sciences, and qualified to prove to the learned of his dominion, by just and fair argument,' the superiority of the christian faith to every other form of religion. He moreover desired them to bring with them on their return some of the holy oil from the lamp which is kept burning over the sepulchre of our Lord. Superstition and policy seem to have had an equal share in prompting this embassy. The holy oil is well known to be held in the highest estimation by the Eastern christians, and considered as a balsam of sovereign efficacy in every species of disease; and policy would dictate the advantage of an alliance with the Pope, to check the power of the Soldans of Egypt, and the Saracens, the natural enemies of himself and his family.

Charged with these commissions, and furnished with an imperial tablet or passport, they set out on their return; but such was the slowness of their progress, that three years elapsed before they reached the shores of the Mediterranean. We do not, however, read of their course being interrupted by war or hostile attack: on the contrary, the delay is ascribed solely to the natural difficulties they had to encounter, from the extreme cold, the snow, the ice, or the flooding of the rivers: and the respect which was every where paid to the imperial tablet, through the whole course of their journey, proves how completely the Tartars had succeeded in establishing their ascendancy, and how firmly they retained possession of the extensive regions they had conquered. The weight of their power had allayed all petty commotions and struggles between neighbouring chieftains, and reduced the east to a condition of far more perfect tranquillity than it has enjoyed at any subsequent period. And it is the contrast between this state of peaceful order, and the turbulence and anarchy that prevailed under the rule of Tamerlane, which shows in the strongest manner how much the

latter was exceeded in real power and importance by his great predecessor and prototype Jengiz Khan.

On their arrival at Acre they found that the see of Rome was vacant by the recent death of Clement IV. The factions which prevailed in the sacred college protracted for nearly three years the election of his successor, and the interval was employed by the Venetians in visiting their native city. Here Nicolo found that his wife was dead, having left behind her a son, to whom she had given the name of Marco. Such are the circumstances under which our author first makes his appearance. He was at this time about the age of fifteen, and he accompanied his father and uncle on their second visit to China.

At length the choice of the cardinals fell on the Legate stationed at Acre, who ascended the papal chair by the title of Gregory the Tenth, a name which will ever be held in reverence by those who are conversant with Italian history. His long residence in the Holy Land gave a tincture to his political measures; and his short but glorious pontificate was spent in restoring peace to Christendom, and endeavouring to unite its sovereigns against the Mahometan invaders of Palestine. Fortunately for his reputation he died before this project was accomplished, and history has to record the good he effected, while the errors he might have fallen into, had his life been prolonged, are buried in silence. His whole ambition was to spread christianity in the East; and he rejoiced in the prospect which the mission of the Poli afforded, that he should be able to signalize his reign by enlisting under the christian banners the conquerors of Asia and sovereigns of half the world. He instantly dispatched our Venetians, with letters papal and valuable presents to the Grand Khan, accompanied by two friars of the order of preachers, who were intended to convert the Tartar nation and found a Roman Catholic Church in the centre of China. These friars we are told were "men of letters and science, as well as profound theologians." It may be so: but they were certainly deficient in the far more necessary qualifications of steady perseverance and unshaken intrepidity. A war which had broken out between the Soldan of Egypt and the King of Armenia so terrified them at the very outset of their journey, that they abandoned the enterprise, and returned directly to the coast. Our Venetians, however, were not so easily daunted: "undismayed by perils and difficulties to which they had long been accustomed," they prosecuted their journey, and after crossing extensive deserts and passing many dangerous defiles, they advanced so far as to be able to send the Khan notice of their approach. He immediately ordered their progress to be facilitated in every possible way, and directed them to be conveyed to his court in the capacity of foreign ambassadors.

The reception they met with on their arrival was gracious and favourable. He listened attentively to the narration they gave of the occurrences of their mission, commended the fidelity, zeal, and diligence they had displayed, and received the presents of the Pope with complacency and respect. Observing Marco Polo, he inquired who he was; and being informed he was the son of Nicolo, he condescended to take him under his protection, and caused him to be enrolled among his attendants of honour. Henceforth he became an inmate of the imperial palace, with all the advantages of education which such a situation afforded, and with a reasonable prospect of attaining offices of honour, as the reward of his diligence and exertion. He did not neglect the improvement of his

advantages: he soon adopted the manners of the Tartars, and acquired a proficiency in the four languages which were chiefly employed in the intercourse of the court or the transaction of business. These accomplishments, in addition to his natural intelligence, soon made him a favorite with his master, who employed him on various confidential missions, and appointed him to high offices of trust and dignity. On these occasions he availed himself of every opportunity of examining into the customs of the inhabitants and the circumstances of the countries he visited, and made notes of what he observed for the information of the Grand Khan, who was particularly interested by details of this nature. It is from these notes, formed merely as aids to his memory, that he afterwards compiled the work before us. The circumstances under which they were originally composed gives an authority to their contents, which would not belong to the observations of a passing traveller, or the record of distant and unassisted recollections; while, at the same time, it will appear the less extraordinary that slight errors should occasionally have insinuated themselves, from the misplacement of the original memoranda, or the attempts to supply from memory the deficiencies of the original manuscripts.

That his father and uncle were also partakers of the monarch's regards, we are assured from the unwillingness he shewed to allow them to depart. But, except in the instance of a Chinese city, the capture of which was materially assisted by their suggestions, our author has passed over in silence the services they rendered and the recompences they received, the detail of which did not enter directly into the scope of his design. Thus far we are informed, that during a residence of seventeen years at the imperial court, they found means to realize considerable wealth, which they vested in jewels of value and in gold, as being the most easy of transport, and the most capable of concealment. At the end of that period, the desire of revisiting their native land began to work strongly on their minds, and to outweigh the favours of their sovereign and the splendours with which they were surrounded. More especially when they considered the very advanced age of the Grand Khan, and the insurmountable difficulties which might oppose their return in case of his death, they felt that it was necessary to obtain his consent to their departure with as little delay as possible. It is the remark of a man of long experience and accurate observation, that the great will bestow any kindness on a favorite, except one which would deprive them of the continuance of his services; but that, however great may have been his merits, however unwearied his assiduities in their cause, they will never consent to release him from his thraldrom, or to renounce, from gratitude for his past labours, the advantages they may still derive from his future assistance. So it proved in the present instance. Kublai was offended at the application, and while he offered them riches and honours to the gratification of their most extravagant desires, he positively refused to comply with their request.

From the state of perplexity which ensued, they were released by a singularly fortunate occurrence. Arghun, the grandson of Hulagu and the reigning sovereign of Persia, had dispatched ambassadors to the Grand Khan, to request a wife from among the relatives of a deceased queen, whose memory he held in the highest esteem. After accomplishing the objects of their mission, they set out on their return to Persia, but found their progress intercepted by the unsettled state

of the regions of Transoxiana, and were under the necessity of returning to the Chinese capital. Exactly at the same juncture, Marco Polo happened to arrive from a voyage of discovery in the Eastern Seas, in which he had ascertained, by a personal examination of their coasts and by communication with Arabian navigators who had penetrated into them from the westward, that the navigation of these parts was perfectly easy and free from danger, and that the return to Persia by sea might be effected more speedily and with greater convenience and security, than by the usual land route. This observation chanced to reach the ears of the ambassadors, and determined them to avail themselves of his skill in maritime affairs, and to attempt the execution of the project he had conceived. The proposition, though displeasing to the Grand Khan, was such as he could not with decency refuse. He sent for the Venetians, and addressed them with much kindness and condescension; assuring them of his regard, and requiring from them a promise, that when they should have resided some time in Europe and with their own family, they would return to him once more; an engagement from which they were released by the death of the Emperor, long before the period of their arrival in Europe. Fourteen ships were fitted out for their conveyance, furnished with provisions for a two years' voyage, and equipped with every necessary which the art of navigation as it then existed could supply.

They held their course through the straits of Malacca, and across the bay of Bengal, towards the island of Ceylon. They appear generally to have coasted along the shores, but occasionally, where the experience of former navigators served them as a guide, to have shortened the distance by venturing into the open sea. The whole voyage, from the time of their departure till their arrival in the Persian Gulf, occupied about two years and two months, of which time five months were spent in a northern port of the island of Sumatra, while they were waiting for the change of the monsoon. The course of their voyage is not distinctly detailed; but as all these parts are noticed in the latter portion of the work, the places which our author actually visited are easily distinguished by the greater accuracy of the description.

When they had delivered their precious charge into the hands of the king of Persia, nothing remained to interrupt their journey homewards. After reposing themselves for some time from the fatigues of their voyage, they proceeded to the city of Trebizond on the shores of the Euxine sea. At this port they embarked for Venice, where they arrived in the year 1295 in perfect safety, and in the enjoyment of health and riches. "On this occasion," says Marco Polo, "they offered up their thanks to God, who had now been pleased to relieve them from such great fatigues, after having preserved them from innumerable perils."

The account Mr. Marsden has given of their reception after so long an absence is curious and interesting:

> Upon their first arrival, he says, they experienced the reception that attended Ulysses when he returned to Ithaca. They were not recognized even by their nearest relations; and especially as rumours of their death had been current, and were confidently believed. By the length of time they had been absent, the fatigues they had undergone in journies of such extent, and the anxieties of mind they had suffered, their appearance was quite changed, and they seemed to have acquired something of the Tartar, both in countenance and speech, their native language being mixed with foreign idioms and barbarous terms. In their garments also, which were mean and of coarse texture, there was nothing that resembled those of Italians. The situation of their family dwelling-house, a handsome

and lofty palace, was in the street of S. Giovanni Chrisostomo, and still existed in the days of Ramusio, when, for a reason that will hereafter appear, it went by the appellation of "*la corte del Millioni.*" Of this house possession had been taken by some persons of their kindred, and when our travellers demanded admittance, it was with much difficulty that they could obtain it by making the occupiers comprehend who they were, or persuading them that persons so changed and disfigured by their dress, could really be those members of the house of Polo who for so many years had been numbered with the dead.

Mr. Marsden has here related from Ramusio a long traditional story of the mode which our travellers adopted to prove their identity. We will omit it, because we agree with Mr. Marsden that it bears internal evidence of fabrication. Suffice it to say, that their claim they established the justice of by the exhibition of the riches they had acquired during their absence.

As soon as an account of the scene just described was spread about the city of Venice, great numbers of the inhabitants of all ranks, from the nobles down to the mechanics, hastened to their dwelling, in order to have an opportunity of embracing them, and of testifying their good will. Maffio, the elder brother, was honoured with an office of much importance in the magistracy. To Marco, the young men resorted, to enjoy the pleasure of his conversation. Finding him polite and communicative, they paid him daily visits, making inquiries respecting Kataia and the Grand Khan; and to all of them his answers were so courteous, that each considered himself as personally obliged. In consequence, however, of their persevering curiosity, which occasioned frequent repetitions of the amount of the imperial revenues, estimated at ten or fifteen millions of gold ducats, as well as of other computations regarding the wealth and population of the empire, which were necessarily expressed in millions also, he at length acquired amongst them the surname of Messer Marco *Millioni*, or, in the modern orthography, *Milione*. "By this appellation," Ramusio (who was himself high in office) adds, "I have seen him mentioned in the "public records of this republic, and the "house in which he lived has, from that "time to the present, been commonly "termed '*la corte del Millioni.*'" It must at the same time be remarked, that Sansovino, in his "Venetia descritta," attributes the popular application of this surname to the immense riches possessed by the Polo family at the period of their return to their own country. In this sense the French apply the term "millionnaire" to a great capitalist.

Not many months after their arrival occurred the fatal battle of Curzola between the Venetians and Genoese, in which the former were defeated with enormous loss. Eighty-four of their gallies were burnt or taken, and seven thousand prisoners conducted to Genoa. Among this number was Marco Polo, whose bravery led him into the foremost ranks of the battle, and who was wounded and compelled to surrender, from the want of proper support. Under these circumstances his personal merits and surprising history obtained for him better treatment than the Genoese generally gave to their prisoners. During the four years that his captivity lasted, the principal inhabitants visited him in his prison, listened with pleasure to the relation of his singular adventures, and did every thing in their power to soften the rigours of his situation. He was, at length, prevailed on to commit to writing the remarkable things he had witnessed. He procured from Venice the notes we have already mentioned, and having probably in a great measure lost the use of his native tongue during an absence of more than twenty years, he employed a native of Genoa, who had shown him particular attention, to write from his dictation the account of the regions he had visited. The work is said to have been accomplished and the manuscript circulated in 1298.

We wish we could here close our account of this extraordinary man; but we have to record other circumstances connected with his history, most dishonourable to his country and discreditable to the age in which he lived. The ignorance of his countrymen made them regard his narration as a romantic fiction, and treat it as a

constant subject of ridicule. It is reported, that when, on his death-bed, he was exhorted by his friends, as matter of conscience, to retract what he had published, or at least to disavow those parts which the world regarded as fictitious, he scorned their advice, declaring, at the same time, that so far from having exaggerated, he had not told one half of the extraordinary things of which he had been an eye-witness. The place of his burial is unknown, and we are informed that for years after his death, it was the constant custom in the Venetian masqueradee to assume his name, and to represent his character by the utterance of the most extravagant absurdities. His posterity has at length rendered a tardy justice to his merits: time has vindicated the truth of his narration, and exhibited him to our view as a man of the most consummate abilities, supported by courage and perseverance, and adorned by a modesty which has very rarely been paralleled.

We regret that it is out of our power to give our readers any idea of the real merits of the work before us, which are of far too detailed a nature to be introduced within the limits of a review. From the notes, which form the most valuable part of the book, we despair of giving them any extracts which would at all do justice to the learned and judicious Editor. We can only present them, as a specimen of the style of the author, with the following description of the assassin chief, so well known in the history of the crusades, whom he has erroneously styled the Old Man of the Mountain.

Having spoken of this country, mention shall now be made of the Old Man of the Mountain. The district in which his residence lay, obtained the name of Mulehet, signifying in the language of the Saracens, the place of heretics, and his people that of Mulehetites or holders of heretical tenets; as we apply the term of Patharini to certain heretics amongst Christians. The following account of this chief, Marco Polo testifies to his having heard from sundry persons. He was named Alo-eddin, and his religion was that of Mahomet. In a beautiful valley, enclosed between two lofty mountains, he had formed a luxurious garden, stored with every delicious fruit and every fragrant shrub that could be procured. Palaces of various sizes and forms were erected in different parts of the grounds, ornamented with works in gold, with paintings, and with furniture of rich silks. By means of small conduits contrived in these buildings, streams of wine, milk, honey, and some of pure water were seen to flow in every direction. The inhabitants of these palaces were elegant and beautiful damsels, accomplished in the arts of singing, playing upon all sorts of musical instruments, dancing, and especially those of dalliance and amorous allurement. Clothed in rich dresses they were seen continually sporting and amusing themselves in the garden and pavilions; their female guardians being confined within doors, and never suffered to appear. The object which the chief had in view in forming a garden of this fascinating kind, was this: that Mohamet having promised to those who should obey his will the enjoyments of paradise, where every species of sensual gratification should be found, in the society of beautiful nymphs, he was desirous of its being understood by his followers, that he was also a prophet and the compeer of Mohamet, and had the power of admitting to paradise such as he should chuse or favoured. In that none without his licence might find their way into this delicious valley, he caused a strong and inexpugnable castle to be erected at the opening of it; through which the entry was by a secret passage. At his court, likewise, this chief entertained a number of youths, from the age of twelve to twenty years, selected from the inhabitants of the surrounding mountains, who shewed a disposition for martial exercises, and appeared to possess the quality of daring courage. To them he was in the daily practice of discoursing on the subject of the paradise announced by the prophet, and of his own power of granting admission; and at certain times he caused draughts of a soporific nature to be administered to ten or a dozen of the youths; and when half dead with sleep, he had them conveyed to the several apartments of the palaces in the garden. Upon awakening from this state of lethargy, their senses were struck with all the delightful objects that have been described, and each perceived himself surrounded by lovely damsels, singing, playing, and attracting his regards by the most fascinating caresses; serving him also with delicate viands and exquisite wines; until intoxicated with excess of enjoyment,

amidst actual rivulets of milk and wine, he believed himself assuredly in paradise, and felt an unwillingness to relinquish its delights. When four or five days had thus been passed, they were thrown once more into a state of somnolency, and carried out of the garden. Upon their being introduced to his presence, and questioned by him as to where they had been; their answer was, "in paradise, "through the favour of your highness:" and then before the whole court, who listened to them with eager curiosity and astonishment, they gave a circumstantial account of the scenes to which they had been witnesses. The chief thereupon addressing them, said: "we have the "assurances of our Prophet that he who "defends his lord shall inherit paradise, "and if you shew yourselves devoted to "the obedience of my orders, that happy "lot awaits you." Animated to enthusiasm by words of this nature, all deemed themselves happy to receive the commands of their master, and were forward to die in his service. The consequence of this system was, that when any of the neighbouring princes, or others, gave umbrage to this chief, they were put to death by these his disciplined assassins; none of whom felt terror at the risk of losing their own lives, which they held in little estimation, provided they could execute their master's will. On this account his tyranny became the subject of dread in all the surrounding countries. He had also constituted two deputies or representatives of himself, of whom one had his residence in the vicinity of Damascus, and the other in Kurdistan; and these pursued the plan he had established for training their young dependants. Thus, there was no person, however powerful, who having become exposed to the enmity of the Old Man of the Mountain, could escape assassination. His territory being situated within the dominions of *Ulak (Hulagu)*, the brother of the grand *khan (Mangu)*, that prince had information of his atrocious practices, as above related, as well as of his employing people to rob travellers in their passage through his country, and in the year 1262 sent one of his armies to besiege this chief in his castle. It proved, however, so capable of defence, that for three years no impression could be made upon it; until at length he was forced to surrender from the want of provisions, and being made prisoner, was put to death. His castle was dismantled, and his garden of Paradise destroyed.

The description which Marco Polo has given of the Tartars, though it does not differ materially from the accounts of the other travellers, yet deserves attention, as being drawn from the observation of one who associated with them for years at the period of their greatest glory, when their colonies were most extensively diffused and their arms most widely victorious. He describes them as brave and hardy, fond of activity, and averse to any of those sedentary employments which might interfere with the facility of migration, or divert them from warlike pursuits. The luxuries of civilized life are unknown to them. Their flocks and horses constitute the whole of their property; their tents, and the waggons for the conveyance of their families, are of the most simple construction; nor, except in their arms and accoutrements, do they show any vanity of display or love of splendour. The management of their flocks, and the few trading concerns which their scanty wants require, are committed entirely to the care of their women, while the male part of the population spend their time entirely in the training of their horses, the exercise of their arms, the dangers of war, or the little less hazardous occupation of the chase. To excel in these pursuits is the study of their life and the sole object of their ambition. Their food, as they do not cultivate the earth, consists entirely of milk and the flesh of animals, which they devour indiscriminately, without distinction of clean or unclean. They have a mode of reducing their milk to a solid form by drying it in the sun, and in this state it is capable of long preservation, and is extremely useful in the winter months, or in remote military expeditions. On the latter occasions they are scarcely ever in want of food; for when all their milk is consumed, and the resources of the country exhausted, the unnecessary horses, of which they generally have several, are killed for their supply; and, in cases of great emergency, they open the veins of the living animal, and sub-

sist for days on the blood thus drawn. Their attachment to the head of their tribe partakes of that wild enthusiasm which characterizes the clans of the Highlands. Their services, their lives, their property are at his disposal; they seem to participate in his glories and avenge his injuries as her own. Polygamy is allowed among them; and in this instance it operates so as greatly to favour the population, since their predatory incursions into the neighbouring nations supply them with as many wives as they can desire.

Such are the manners which characterize this singular people, and fit them for invasion and conquest. With no local associations, no fixed and immoveable possessions to detain them in their native forests; brave from the habit of danger, and as perfect in the use of their weapons and the government of their horses as the practice of a life can make them; they form a nation of soldiers, the ready tools of every ambitious chieftain, and the irresistible desolators of the surrounding countries. Their leaders can impose on them no service for which their numbers would not suffice, no hardships or privations for which their previous habits have not prepared them. To troops like these, each individually brave, each trained to arms from his childhood, and ambitious of glory and plunder, it is difficult to say what combination of force could be successfully opposed. Even the disciplined armies of Europeans would probably be unable to resist them, or at least to save the country from a degree of devastation, more fatal to the agriculture, the arts, and the happiness of the inhabitants, than a state of absolute and complete subjection.

The truth of these remarks is written in every page of history. Whenever a man of transcendant talents has been able to unite the Tartar tribes under a single rule, their conquests have always been wide and uninterrupted. From Attila to Tamerlane they have been the most ruthless and terrible of invaders, the scourges of the earth, the bloodhounds of an angry God for the punishment of guilty nations. They still retain the same capabilities of conquest, and wait but the rise of a military genius to run again the same career of victory and barbarity. No barriers have yet been raised, which could effectually oppose their progress. Neither China, nor Russia, nor Persia, nor British India, would be able to prevent their union, or stem the course of their successes. These nations would have nothing left but to contemplate in silence the gathering of the storm, and watch the bursting of its terrors, without possessing the least controul over its direction or its consequences. It is an event which might at any time take place; nor has the world any prospect of being safe from its recurrence, till the Russian colonies in Siberia have grown to such a size as to be able effectually to interfere in Tartar politics, to oppose one tribe to another, and to direct against their savage countrymen that military fire, which, if turned against the surrounding countries, would in a few years undo what centuries have been labouring to effect, and reduce the whole of Asia to a heap of ruins.

We cannot dismiss this article, without saying a few words on the extent and value of the observations which Marco Polo has collected. Though labouring under every disadvantage from the ignorance of the age in which he lived, from the state of geography, of science, and of political economy, he has composed a work which yields to none of the modern school in the importance of its matter and the variety of its information. Above all, it displays an accuracy of observation which

none of his cotemporaries and few of his successors have equalled, an accuracy which has stood the investigation of nearly five centuries, and is daily receiving fresh confirmation from the researches of modern travellers. The secret of this superiority is not difficult to be discovered; it is to be found in the plan which was pursued in the collection of the materials. With a patience and perseverance well worthy the attention of the travellers of the present day, he settled for years in the country which he examined; and laboured, by the exertion of his natural talents, and with the advantages of European energy and information, to raise himself to offices of power and authority. That this is the only rational plan of discovery, is evident on the most superficial consideration. A passing traveller may ascertain the geographical features of a country, and become acquainted with some of its natural productions, and the most remarkable of the customs of its inhabitants; but the furtherance of knowledge and civilization, which after all is the chief end of discovery, would not in the least be assisted by his labours. If, on the contrary, he were, by long residence, to acquire that influence and authority with the natives, which the superiority of European information might give him a prospect of attaining, not only would his information be much more accurate and extensive, but he might be the means of establishing that regularity of intercourse, and those commercial relations, which would be equally beneficial to his native land and to the people among whom he has taken up his abode; and might succeed in diffusing the commerce, the arts, the literature of Europe, over regions which have been buried, from the beginning of time, in the depths of ignorance and superstition.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Craterus, one of Alexander's most distinguished captains, pressed the siege of Artacoana with such a nice calculation that it fell on the day his master arrived. We do not know whether the members of the Asiatic Society wished to pay the same elegant compliment to the Marquis of Hastings; but, whether owing to accident or refined politeness, the first meeting at which the Governor-general presided, after his return to Calcutta, was uncommonly rich in communications of first rate interest in the subjects, and of satisfactory attainment in the degree of information, which on some points among the previous *desiderata* of science reached the ultimate stage.

Calcutta, July 30.—On Monday evening, the 14th, a meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chouringhee, the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, president, in the chair.

On this occasion the journal of a survey to the heads of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, by Capt. Hodgson, 10th N. I., was presented by the president. Capt. Webb's survey, in 1808, having extended from the Doon Valley to Cajane, near Reital; Capt. Hodgson commences his scientific and interesting labours from the latter place, which, by a series of observations, he found to be in latitude 30. 48. 28. N. The village of Reital consists of about 35 houses, which are built of wood, and are two and three stories high. He left Reital on the 21st of May, 1817. On the 31st, he descended to the bed of the river, and saw the Ganges issue from under a very low arch at the foot of the grand snow bed. The river was bounded to the right and left by high rocks and snow, but in front over the *débouché* the mass of snow was perfectly perpendicular, and from the bed of the stream to the summit the thickness was estimated at little less than 300 feet of solid frozen snow, probably the accumulation of ages, as it was in layers of several feet thick, each seemingly the remains of a fall of a

separate year. From the brow of this curious wall of snow, and immediately above the outlet of the stream, large and hoary icicles depended. The Gangoutri Brahmin, who accompanied Capt. Hodgson, and who was an illiterate mountaineer, observed, that he thought these icicles must be Mahadeo's hair, from whence, as he understood, it is written in the Shaster, the Ganges flows. Capt. Hodgson thinks that the appellation of Cow's-mouth is aptly given to this extraordinary *débouché*. The height of the arch of snow is only sufficient to let the stream flow under it. Blocks of snow were falling on all sides, and there was little time to do more than to measure the size of the stream; the mean breadth was 27 feet, the greatest depth about 18 inches, and the shallowest part about nine or ten inches. Capt. Hodgson believes this to be the first appearance in daylight of the celebrated Ganges. Zealous in the prosecution of his inquiries, he attempted to proceed forwards, but was obliged to return, having frequently sunk in the snow, one time up to his neck, and there being evident marks of hollows beneath.

The height of the halting place near which the Ganges issues from under the great snow bed, is calculated to be 12,914 feet above the sea, and the height of a peak of the Himalaya, called St. George by Capt. Hodgson, is estimated to be 22,240 feet above the surface of the sea.

Capt. Hodgson, in his account of the course of the river Jumna, observes, that at Jummoutri the snow which covers and conceals the stream is about 60 yards wide, and is bounded to the right and left by moral precipices of granite; it is forty feet and a half thick, and has fallen from the precipices above. He was able to measure the thickness of the bed of snow over the stream, very exactly, by means of a plumb line let down through one of the holes in it, which are caused by the stream of a great number of boiling springs at the border of the Jumna. The thickness was 40 feet 5½ inches. The head of the Jumna is on the south-west side of the grand Himalaya ridge, differing from the Ganges, inasmuch as that river has the upper part of its course within the Himalaya, flowing from the south of east to the north of west, and it is only from Sookie, when it pierces through the Himalaya, that it assumes a course of about south 20 west. The mean latitude of the hot springs of Jummoutri appears to be 30. 52. Capt. Hodgson made this observation April 31, 1817.

The object next introduced to the attention of the meeting may be classed among the trophies of war, though it belongs to the department of letters.

An account was read of a work entitled the *Suni Sar*, written under the authority of Dyaram, the late Rajah of Hattrass, and presented to the society by the most noble the President, with remarks on several Hindoo sects, by Mr. Wilson, the secretary.

The work in question is composed in verse, and contains 180 stanzas, in the two sorts of metre called Doha and Chupai; it is also written in the dialect of the province where it has been composed, or a form of Hindee, which holds an intermediate stage between Khureebolee and Brij-bhasha. The *Suni Sar* has been written, according to the author, to overturn the Dwaita or Dualissie doctrine, or that doctrine which separates the creature from the Creator, and to teach that there is nothing in the world which possesses real existence, but that all things are shadows, and every thing is emptiness! The passages which relate to the unreality of material existence, correspond with the doctrines of the Vedanta philosophy, which inculcate the *idealism* of the objects of perception, and consider every thing that we suppose to have existence as the mere illusions of the imagination, and no more real than the phantoms of a dream. Dyaram, however, appears to go a step farther than this doctrine, when he treats Brahm, or the spiritual Supreme Being, and worldly illusion, as equally *non-entities*, and consequently must be considered as broaching an atheistical system which the Hindoos themselves have always ascribed to those sectaries whom they term the Declarers of Emptiness!

The altitudes assigned to the Himalaya, in India and in England, our readers are aware, do not agree. The same writer who is warm and enthusiastic when borne on the wings of speculation to the North Pole, becomes cold and incredulous, as his panting spirit toils up a mountain near the sources of the Ganges, and stops halfway, supposing himself at the acme of nature's elevation. In the Arctic regions he penetrates beyond the navigator, and the glory of intelligence circling his forehead is an aurora more powerful than the sun; on the borders of the torrid zone he returns arrested by impassable difficulty before the traveller, but to confound the persevering traveller transfers to India the face and climate of the Alps.

Dr. Wallich transmitted an extract from a letter from Capt. Webb, containing some observations on a critique in the Quarterly Review respecting his measurement of the Himalaya mountains.

The first point which attracted the reviewer's attention was the altitude of

Jummotri, calculated by Mr. Colebrooke, in his paper "on the height of the Himalaya mountains," from Capt. Webb's observations, and inserted there merely to shew that nothing to aid his enquiry could be gleaned from the journey towards the sources of the Ganges. It appears that the distances of that route were estimated by time, that the party proceeded by the beaten roads, along the deep beds of rivers, and seldom obtained a view of the snowy mountains. From these and other circumstances Capt. Webb observes that it would have been impossible to have computed the elevation, or even the distance of objects so remote as the Himalaya peaks. He therefore has no hesitation in giving the judgment of the reviewer a greater latitude than perhaps he intended; "there is no" (exact) "agreement, either in latitude, longitude, bearings or distances" in the whole of the route. The altitude of Dhoulagiree is next discussed. Every care is said to have been taken, to make the distances used in the operation as exact as could be derived from a perambulator measurement, and Capt. Webb imagines that they really were so; but he admits the justness of the reviewer's objections, and acknowledges that a small error in distance, and his uncertainty of what correction was due for refraction, might very considerably vitiate the altitude of Dhoulagiree, perhaps more than Mr. Colebrooke has assigned.

He cannot, however, join with the reviewer in doubting "if even one-third of the intercepted arch be a sufficient allowance" for refraction, "where the ray of light passes through a body of the atmosphere, varying through the whole distance, from 0 min. of Fahrenheit, in all probability, to 80 deg. and upwards," It occurs to him that if terrestrial refraction prevailed in such an extreme degree, it would also be a very variable quantity, altering with the temperature, and possibly with the humidity of the atmosphere. Consequently, that at different seasons of the year an observer on the plain would find the angle of elevation of the same snowy peak vary, as much as 0 deg. 51 min., or 0 deg. 10 min.; and at such distances from the Himalaya as Almora, there would be found discrepancies in the observed altitudes, of 12 or 15 minutes, or even more.

Capt. Webb observes, that 1-18th of the intercepted arch is the allowance he has made, in all cases, where snowy peaks were concerned, whether in calculating the height of the snowy peaks themselves, or to deduce from these the altitude of the station of observation.—He has about 20 stations, at very unequal distances from the Himalaya, whose altitudes are deduced geometrically from the snowy peaks, and also barometrically.—The agreements between all of them are very satisfactory; and he cannot perceive, that the differences between the geometrical and barometrical results, increase or diminish in any ratio analagous to the distance of the station from the Himalaya, which would, he supposes, have been sufficiently perceptible, if the allowance of 1-18th had been very erroneous: if, for instance, the correct equation had been 1-3d.

From the table, modified by the reviewer to adopt it to the part of the Himalaya under consideration, such as its distance from the sea, its situation between lofty mountains on the one side and an elevated table-land on the other, &c. he infers, 1st, that 11,000 feet is an elevation beyond that at which perpetual snow rests on the sides of the Himalaya. 2d, that a "good grassy plain" at the foot of the Nectee pass may be estimated at 6,000 feet, and the summit of the pass itself 9,500 feet.

Capt. Webb compares these speculations with a test, not inferior to meteorological phenomena, *viz.* barometrical observation.

Barometrical height of places in the Bhoteea Purguna of Jawahir, as computed from observations made in June, 1817.

	Feet.
Reelakot village, above Calcutta	10,653
Murtolee	11,337
Mapau	11,002
Pauchoo	11,284
Milum	11,405
Ditto temple	11,682
Birjoo village	11,314
Boorphoo	10,836

Between the village Milum and the temple, are extensive fields of a kind of barley (oo-a) and buckwheat. He procured some plants of spikenard (jatamansi) from at least 1,500 feet above Milum temple.

The road from Milum to Tartary leads along the banks of a rapid mountain stream (and is consequently a continued ascent), four days journey for laden sheep and goats, and crossing the snowy chain on the fifth march. The road opens in July, at which time the Bhoteeas find pasture for their sheep and goats, (though no fuel) even at the fourth halting ground, which, allowing only 500 feet of ascent for each day, will carry the limit of vegetation to 13,500 feet.

On the 21st of June 1817, Capt. Webb's camp was 11,630 feet above Calcutta, on a clear spot surrounded by a rich forest of oak, pine, and rhododendra; the surface covered with rank vegetation as high as the knee, and very extensive strawberry beds in full flower. Currant bushes remarkably numerous, in blossom. Soil a fat black mould.

On the 22d of June, at one P. M. he reached the summit of Pilgoenta Churhaut, 12,642 feet above Calcutta.

The thick dense mist prevented his distinguishing distant objects: there was not the smallest patch of snow near him; and the surface, a fat black mould, from beneath which, at this altitude, the rock frequently peeps forth, and is here covered with strawberry plants (not yet in flower), dandelion, butter-cups, and a multitude of small flowers. The shoulder of the hill on the left rose 400 or 450 feet above him, without a vestige of snow, enamelled with flowers to the very top, and shutting out from view the still higher parts of the ridge. On the right the hill declines to a forest of birch, Alpine rhododendron and Raga pine, about 500 feet, or less, below. The hollows and dips of the hill, (much lower than the summit), where the drifting snow has accumulated in unusual quantities during winter, still remained half filled, but with a mean temperature of 50: their contents would of course quickly dissolve.

The goatherds, who were with Capt. Webb, gave assurances that in July and August their flocks would be led to pasture on this ridge, (which continued to ascend to the eastward), as far above Pilgoenta Ghat, as that Ghat was higher than his camp on the 21st instant (or 1,000 feet,) which again brought the limit of vegetation to nearly the same elevation as before inferred.

On a former occasion he expressed an opinion, partly by approximation, and partly from information, that the table-land of Tartary, immediately bordering upon the Himalaya, might be as much as 14,500 feet above the sea. This estimate is probably too great; but Capt. Webb has no kind of doubt that it will prove, beyond comparison, more correct than the estimate of the reviewer, or 8,000 feet.

The paper, of which we have given the preceding account, is only intended as the preliminary of a more detailed and complete view of the subject, which Capt. Webb proposes to offer in a communication to the Society, "On the inferior limit of congelation in the Himalaya mountains."

The visitors to Persepolis are gradually diminishing the veil of obscurity in which the recondite characters of the inscription have left the sculptures.

A letter from Lieut. Taylor was read, presenting, in the name of Capt. Bruce, a specimen of the sculpture of Persepolis, taken from the principal staircase of the palace, the sides of which are ornamented with figures in various costumes, each apparently being some gift to the monarch of the age in which the structure was raised. The air of the whole series of ornaments on the staircase, and generally throughout the memorable ruins, are said to bear a resemblance to the ceremonies practised even at this day before the King of Persia, on the anniversary of the Nowroz, at the vernal equinox, when individuals bearing gifts from the Viceroys of the different provinces of the empire are displayed, in an extended and successive line, in the presence of the monarch and his courtiers.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Literary Society held on Tuesday the 28th of July last, was read an interesting and highly descriptive communication, by Capt. Dangerfield, of this establishment, giving an account of the site and extent of a succession of cave temples near Bang, a town in Malwa, situated in about 23° 30′ N. L. and 75° E. L. It was accompanied by a set of spirited sketches, tinted in Indian ink, from which it appears that the specimens of statuary and the minor architectural decorations discovered in their interior are in a superior style of execution.

2. Several antique specimens, from Egypt, were also presented from Capt. Gover and Mr. Ranney, of the ship Samarang. Among those examined with peculiar interest, were some small figures of Egyptian Lares, bearing the head-dress so remarkable in the ancient sculptures of the country, and fashioned with different degrees of skill, in earthenware and marble: one of them was glazed with a bright blue enamel, very similar to that employed in ornamenting the tiles of mosques in Mahommedan countries, which receives its colour from an oxide of copper. Other objects of curious attention were, a well formed mask, taken from the face of a mummy, the mortal remains, probably, of some individual of distinction, which is composed of cloth, with the countenance gilt, and the outlines of the eyes and ears sketched in a black and Indian-red pigment. Part of a mummy; and some delineations of hieroglyphics and of the human form, traced on a brick in low relief, somewhat sunk below the general surface, and coloured blue and red.

3. By Capt. Dunlop, a beautiful specimen of coral, from the island of Joanna. At a previous meeting of the society had been read an elaborate tract, by Mr. Bellino, detailing the successful labours of Dr. Grotfend, a celebrated German orientalist, in decyphering two species of the cuneiform or arrowheaded character, used in inscriptions found on the ruins of Persepolis, and on the surface of Babylonian bricks and cylindrical amulets. As two of the more complicated and difficult modes of this cha-

racter remain undecyphered, and a few inscriptions only in the simpler kinds have yet been explained, we shall (says the editor of the Bombay Gazette), at this early stage of Dr. Grotfend's labours, content ourselves with merely offering the tribute of praise due to the protracted, patient, and unremitting exertions of this ingenious orientalist, in a field which has till now proved so unproductive; and with stating the high degree of interest his interpretations excite, from their apparent tendency to corroborate the ancient history of the Persians, as delivered to us by Grecian authors.

We further learnt, that at a meeting of yet prior date a zealous and accomplished member had communicated a paper, in which he supports, with great research and ingenuity, the claims of the historians of the east to the palm of superiority; which valuable treatise, on a subject so long and keenly contested, we trust the society will at some period, not very distant, give to the public.

A highly curious surgical case has also been imparted to the society; that of a right arm wounded by a large iron nail discharged from a swivel, by which the bone of the upper arm was dreadfully shattered, the fractured pieces were successively discharged through the orifice of the wound, leaving only small portions of bone above the elbow and at the joint of the shoulder, connected by muscles considerably shrunk. The deficiency of the bony part of the arm is, at present, supplied by the use of a hollow silver cylinder, constantly worn on the space between the elbow and the shoulder; by which means, and the aid of the left hand, the sufferer is still enabled to grasp a heavy scimitar with firmness, and to wield it with effect and agility.

ECLIPSES IN 1819.

London.—It is to be noticed, that although there will be four eclipses this year, neither of them is visible to us; they will no doubt excite much astonishment and fear in the coasts of New Zealand, New Holland, Guinea, California, and Japan, and especially at Madagascar, on the 3d October, where the moon will rise eclipsed, and in the Sandwich Islands it will set eclipsed; it will have the same appearance in Persia, the Caspian Sea, and west of Poland. Whatever appearances the moon ever assumes, they are always interesting to the followers of Mahomet.

NEW ATTEMPT TO EXPLORE AFRICA.

From a London Morning Paper.—The new mission for exploring the interior of Africa is under the direction of Mr. Ritchie, late, private secretary to our ambassador at Paris. His companion and second in the mission is Lieut. Lyon, late of his Majesty's ship Albion, now at Malta, who volunteered, and was appointed at the recommendation of Sir Charles Penrose, as being peculiarly qualified for this service. They are accompanied by Mons. Duponté, a French naturalist; also by a surgeon and a carpenter. The Bashaw and a military escort attend them from Tripoli (where they now are) to Mourzuk, and they are to have a like escort throughout their progress. Mr. Ritchie is a young man of great research, abilities, and prudence.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS.

Aug. 5.—To the friends of mankind, and to those who are warmed with zeal for the promotion of its highest and most important interests, it will doubtless be in the greatest degree gratifying to know, that the president and members of the Bombay School committee, after having provided for the education of European and Christian children of both sexes, powerfully supported by the munificent and charitable aid of government and the public, under this presidency, have at length turned their serious consideration to the means best calculated for extending the blessings of intellectual cultivation to the native children of India.

The result of this consideration has been the invention and proposal of a plan for the attainment of an object of such pure philanthropy, so palpably beneficial, so flattering to the native character, and so tender of peculiar prejudices, which should never be openly and rudely assailed, that it has already met with the complete approbation of the assemblies or punchaets of two classes of the native inhabitants of this island, not the least powerful from numbers and wealth. The committee also having completely agreed on the most eligible plan, its execution is so far advanced as to lead us to hope that one English school will be opened in the course of this week.

A Mahommedan youth, the son of a seapoy in the office of the chief secretary to government, who has received instruction for about a year at the central school in the town of Bombay, gave, in the course of a rigid examination, such proofs of capacity to convey to his countrymen the rudiments of tuition in English on the plan of Bell, that the first class of upwards of twenty Parsee children will, it is believed, be placed under his care. A prospectus of the proposed plan has been translated into the Persian, Hindoostanee and Guzerattee languages; which are now printing for the purpose of distribution, in order to diffuse among the native inhabitants a more general knowledge of the means about to be offered them, of educating their children in any of their respective

dialects, more extensively, economically, and effectually, than they have hitherto been enabled to do.

A teacher of the Guzerattee has declared himself ready to attend the central school, in order to prepare himself for instruction on Bell's plan: the committee has determined to address the Calcutta school society, for books, tables, &c. to be translated here into the dialects peculiar to this part of India; which, as well as English books, the committee have determined to furnish gratuitously to the native schools, and also generally to extend toward them such other aid as may be in their power.

Even in the article of native books, however, the committee and promoters of the plan are not altogether unaided by native enterprize; fifty copies of an elementary Guzerattee work, comprizing the alphabet, a concise vocabulary, the rudiments of arithmetic, accounts, the forms of letter writing, bonds, obligations, leases, and interest tables, which are now printing by a Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, have been subscribed for, as well as the same number of copies of a translation into the same language of a Persian work, containing an easy epitome of the lives and remarkable sayings of the Grecian philosophers.

We survey with hope the prospect now afforded of enlightening the minds of the rising generation of natives; fervently invoking, for the success of such benevolent views, the grace of that One Being who alone ordereth all things.

The Pamphleteer, No. XXV.—(continued from p. 62.)—We extract a few remarkable passages from Mr. Brackenridge's pamphlet. Speaking of the Spanish colonists, he says: "No reasoning but that which justifies the retaining of a slave, can justify the placing of the colonists on a different footing from other portions of the empire." P. 41. Might not the converse of this argument be retorted upon the United States by all Europe? Again, he says, in a retrospect to the British colonies (before the revolution) in America: "The colonists were the freest of the free." P. 42. Perhaps this is to shew, that when independence is secured, some of the *colouring matter* with which the thirteen stripes were originally dyed may be dispensed with. When cultivated reason has vegetated long enough in that transforming atmosphere to become naturalized, American *logic* is as singular a plant as liberty itself. In the message of the president of Nov. 16, to both houses of Congress, among the reasons assigned for seizing Florida, is the following: "Adventurers from every "country, fugitives from justice, and "absconding slaves have found an asylum "there." If this is *naiveté*, it is matchless. The Seminole war seems to be a barrel organ with two handles, set with a couple of discordant tunes. While Gen. Jackson is turning it at one end, the president plays the march of *Amelia island* at the other: "It is to the interference "of some of these adventurers, in mis-"representing the claims and titles of "the Indians to land, and in practising "on their savage propensities, that the "Seminole war is principally to be "traced." Thus says the message to congress. Will the president after this perform a concert with Jackson, or a dirge over his victims, Arbuthnot and Ambristie? But to return to Mr. Brackenridge; he places the insignificance of Great Britain in a new light: "George the Third might have retained his American colonies, and by this time have been master of the new world, had he transferred his crown from the island of Great Britain to the American continent." P. 47. But what advantages do the states of the union contemplate as the final result of the insurrection in South America? Mr. Brackenridge tells us: "The preponderance of the United States in the affairs of America will be a natural one, and which can give no offence; it will arise from being the elder state, from having a more numerous, a more homogeneous, a more active, and in general a more enlightened population; from a greater disinterestedness, regard to justice, and love of peace. *The United States will be the natural head of the New World.*" P. 67. The italics are the author's.

We have not time, nor in this department room to go into the important subjects for discussion presented by Nos. III. V. VI. VII. and VIII., but the magnitude of the questions for legislative decision involved in the third, fifth, sixth, and eighth pamphlets may possibly draw from us a short essay touching some of the radical points in each.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

The Life and Adventures of Antar, a celebrated Bedowen Chief, Warrior, and Poet. By Terrick Hamilton, Esq. Oriental Secretary to the British Embassy at Constantinople. 8vo. 9s. 6d. boards.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1819. 8vo. 15s. boards.

A Classical Tour through Italy and Sicily, tending to illustrate some districts which have not been described by Mr. Eustace in his Classical Tour. By Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. 4to, £2. 2s. bds.

Practical Illustrations of the Progress of Medical Improvement for the last Thirty

Years; or a History of Diseases chiefly incident to the East and West Indies. By Charles Maclean, M. D. 8vo. 7s. bds.

A Practical Treatise on Tropical Dysentery, more particularly as it occurs in the East-Indies; illustrated by Cases and Appearances on Dissection. To which is added, a Practical Treatise on Scorbutic Dysentery. By R. W. Bampfield, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Facts and Observations towards forming a New Theory of the Earth. By William Knight, LL D. 8vo. 9s. boards.

The Tour of Africa, containing a Concise Account of all the Countries in that Quarter of the Globe hitherto visited by Europeans, with the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, selected from the best Authors and arranged by Catherine Hutton. 8vo. 12s. bds.

Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, with Engravings, 4to. £2. 12s. 6d. boards.

IN THE PRESS.

A History of Seyd Said, Sultan of Muscat, with an Account of the Countries and People on the shores of the Persian Gulf, particularly of the Wahabees, by Shaikh Mansur. 8vo.

Elements of Natural Philosophy, illustrated by Experiments that may be performed without regular Apparatus. By James Mitchell.

The third Volume of the History of Brazil. By Robert Southey. Also, by the same Author, Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. John Wesley.

Greenland, and other Poems. By James Montgomery, Esq.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The answer of the Governor-general of British India to the address of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, on his return from the direction of the campaign to the seat of government, demands our first attention, whether we consider it as a document of present interest, or as affording materials for history. It introduces us to the deliberations of the cabinet, and reviews the events of the field. The facts and reasonings of the diplomatic part confute the school of Machiavel, by shewing that the highest state policy may have secret springs, and take the primary impulse from causes, of which the free disclosure, when the attainment of the object makes that prudent, is a full vindication. It exhibits native intriguers, who might rival any European masters in the arts of perfidy and finesse, detected in the work of circumvention, confounded, and overthrown. In retracing the plan of the campaign, and the great operations in which the separate services of divisions and detachments were parts of a combination, it recapitulates achievements of which every notice recalling the character of the circumstances is an eulogy—the site of the battle, the name of the commander, the amount of the forces engaged, will revive trains of more particular intelligence deeply impressed on the memory by the force of admiration.

In the Supplement to the London Gazette are stated the precise terms accepted by Bajee Row, when he surrendered to Sir John Malcolm: these were, that he should reside in the city of Benares as a private individual, with an income suited to a person of high birth, but without any other pretensions.

The capture of the fort of Moolheir has terminated the war of sieges and assaults in Kandeish, which the vast number of isolated fortresses, and the adherence of the killedars to the late Peishwa, or the pretensions of revolted Sirdars to independence, contributed to render so protracted.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political—official.

From the Calcutta Government Gazette Extraordinary, August 4.

Address of the British inhabitants of Calcutta to the Governor-gen. the Marquis of Hastings, on his return to the presidency.

To his Exc. the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, K. G., Governor-gen. of India, &c. &c.

My Lord:—We, the British inhabitants of Calcutta, beg leave to approach your lordship with our cordial congratulations on your happy and triumphant return to the seat of your government, after a period of arduous exertion and rapid achievement, which will long be memorable in the history of this empire.

The repeated and unprovoked aggressions of a host of freebooters, whom the weakness or prodigacy of the neighbouring governments had suffered to grow up

into a military power, aggressions marked with every circumstance of savage atrocity, and which no independent state could brook without the utter compromise of its character, had imposed on your lordship the imperative duty of punishing the aggressors, and of securing the peaceful inhabitants of these provinces from future outrage, by the entire subversion of that system of anarchy and spoil, which had so long been the disgrace and the scourge of one of the fairest portions of Hindoostan. We should ill appreciate the difficulties of the task which had thus devolved on your lordship, were we to measure them by the military resources of the enemy with whom you had to contend. Your most formidable antagonist was in the evil passions and inveterate habits of a numerous population, among whom the appetite for plunder was identified with the instinct of self-preservation, who derived a principle of union from their common vices, and whom the necessities of a predatory life had trained to endure hardship and to elude danger. The physical and moral obstacles which such a state of society opposed to the great revolution contemplated by your lordship, were of no ordinary character. And the more those obstacles are considered, the more we are struck with the energy by which they have been met, and the more we see reason to admire the precision and facility, with which the most extensive combinations of power were brought to bear on a common object, and the sagacity that seemed to have provided against every hazard, however remote or improbable.

It was the fortune of your lordship, at the outset of the campaign, to be deserted by two of your allies, who at a former period had been indebted for their thrones to the magnanimity of the British government, and whose real interests were inseparable as our own from the objects of your lordship's policy. The flagrant treachery of the Peishwa and the Rajah of Berar turned to their own discomfiture and ruin. From that instant, the war assumed a new character. Events, which to the shortsighted and the timid had seemed pregnant only with peril and disaster, served in fact eminently to accelerate the ultimate triumph of the cause of peace and order, by enabling your lordship to give a wider scope to your arrangements, and to place on a firm and durable basis that system of foreign relations which was best calculated to insure the future peace and welfare of India.

The previous events of your lordship's administration had already contributed to strengthen that moral predominance, to which, above every other cause, we have reason to ascribe the present greatness of our eastern empire: that predominance which civilisation obtains over barbarism, science over ignorance, and justice over rapine. The history of the campaigns in Nepaul had proved to the people of Hindoostan, that the natural difficulties of a country, however formidable, will not ultimately avail as a protection against the efforts of British skill and perseverance; and the easy reduction of Hattrass had taught them what the art of war is capable of effecting in the conduct of sieges, when applied with energy and judgment. The illustrious scenes of Poonah and Nagpore now brought before them the most appalling examples of the insignificance of numerical superiority, when opposed to discipline and valour; and were alone wanting to confirm the empire of opinion, and to prepare the way for that series of successes, which have since poured on in a continued stream, and of which the extent, celerity, and splendor have been almost without a parallel.

We congratulate your lordship on the happy prospects which these events have opened to India in general, and more especially to those interesting regions, lately the habitation of the outlaw and the robber, which the labours of a few short months have reclaimed to civil society, and brought under the mild authority of the British government, or restored to the paternal sway of their ancient princes.

Throughout the most trying circumstances, it has been your lordship's peculiar praise to have resisted ever temptation of ambition and every suggestion of policy, that was otherwise than consonant with the strictest principles of public faith. You justly considered, that no aggrandisement of power or territory could be cheaply purchased by a sacrifice of character. The temper, forbearance, and self-denial, evinced in your treatment of those states, which had regarded the extension of British influence and the establishment of a pacific system in the central parts of Hindoostan with jealousy and aversion, although restrained by prudential motives from any act of hostile resistance, were eminently calculated to conciliate the confidence of the irresolute and feeble, and to uphold the dignity of the British name in the estimation of all classes of the people. Nor has your moderation been less conspicuous in the exercise of the rights of conquest. Extensive territories, forfeited by the perfidy of their rulers, have been generously relinquished in favour of older and more legitimate claimants; the ancient family of Satarah has been restored to its former honours; and the throne of Nagpore has been preserved for the lineal heir of the prince who deserted and betrayed us.

To consummate this important revolution, it only remains, by a firm and tem-

perate maintenance of the system which your lordship has organised, to impress the natives of those provinces to which the protection of the British government has been extended with a just sense of the benefits of civil authority and social order, to wean them by degrees from the profession of arms, and recal them to habits of peace and industry. The work may be less brilliant, but is not less arduous or delicate, than that which has been already accomplished. And we may be allowed to express our earnest hope, that its completion may yet be reserved for the same beneficent hand which first gave it impulse.

We have the honour to be, my lord,
Your lordship's faithful
and devoted servants,
(Here follow the signatures).

To which the Marquis of Hastings was pleased to make the following reply :—

Gentlemen ;—The compliment with which you honour me is truly gratifying. Were I to consider you merely as men of worth and talent, desirous of marking your friendship towards me by a flattering civility, the distinction conferred upon me by the favour from persons of such stamp would demand the warmest return from my heart. I entreat you to believe that you do meet that return ; but with much, very much superadded to it. In the satisfaction I am enjoying, there is something far beyond individual vanity. The sentiments which you have been pleased this day to express are not uttered to me alone ; they are vouchers tendered to our countrymen at home. I am not alluding to the pride I must naturally feel in having such a testimony borne respecting me to our native land ; the sensation which you have awakened in me is of a higher quality. A wider scope is inseparable from your treatment of the subject than what applies to me personally. You are pronouncing whether they who may be said to have represented the British character on the occasion did faithfully and becomingly fulfil that exalted trust : and your proximity, your stations, your excited vigilance, eminently qualify you for returning a verdict, while your manhood would make you spurn at giving through courtesy an opinion which your judgment belied. Many of you have had to contemplate your most important private interests as staked in the transaction to which you refer ; but all of you have felt that the national honour, in which you were severally sharers, was involved in the purpose and tenour of the measures I had the lot to guide. Under such an impression, you have stood forward to attest the dignity of British justice has not been sullied. It is a declaration superiorly grateful ; for my portion in the aggregate of British fame is more touching to me than a separate and selfish reputation. Your generous partiality towards me has not betrayed you into an indiscreet averment on that point. When we went forth to punish wrong, we were aware how much it behoved us to watch over ourselves, that strength and success might not seduce us into any act of oppression. I venture to believe that violence or wanton exaction cannot with the faintest colour of truth be imputed to our procedures. This, however, shall not rest on general assertion. You shall be minutely satisfied. Though from the distinct feature of occurrences you have with a gallant confidence maintained our equity, it will be pleasing to each of you to learn details which will enable you respectively to say, " I was not carried away by the kind warmth of my feelings ; here are circumstances which to my deliberate reflection irrefragably confirm the conclusions I drew from a less particular statement of the case." The field of our operations was so vast, that you often did not in Calcutta learn events which took place in remoter parts, till after you had been apprised of others considerably posterior which occurred in nearer quarters ; so that you did not see how one transaction rose out of another. You will understand them better when they are presented to you in a regular chain. In laying them before you I cannot make any inconsiderate disclosure. I am acting in the spirit of our hon. employers, who would challenge investigation, and encourage exposition. Either for them or for us there is not a passage to be slurred over or glossed.

In our original plan, there was not the expectation or the wish of adding a rood to the dominions of the Honourable Company. Our knowledge of the decided repugnance, with which any notions of extending our territorial possessions is always viewed at home, would have forbidden such a project. Territory, indeed, was to be wrested from none but the Pindarries : and you will readily comprehend the policy which dictated that such conquests should be divided between the Nabob of Bopal, Scindia, and Holkar. It was useful to strenghen the former, who had attached himself to us devotedly ; and it was desirable that the two Mahratta sovereigns should perceive a degree of advantage for themselves, to compensate for the unavoidable dissatisfaction they were to suffer from the completion of our enterprise. The suppression of the Pindarries was our single object. You have unequivocally proclaimed the absolute necessity of that object ; and I cannot imagine that the man exists, who would represent it as one of speculative expediency. Even in that light, the ex-

tirpation of the Pindarries would have been a justifiable and a wise undertaking. An association, whose undisguised principles is to subsist by plundering all around it, is a body placed by its own act in a state of war with every regular government. To crush such a confederacy before it should further increase that strength which every year obviously augmented, would have been a legitimate and prudent cause of exertion. But such considerations were long gone by. We were called upon by the most imperious duty attaching upon a government, that of protecting its subjects from desolation, to prevent the repetition (confessedly preparing) of invasions, which had for two years consecutively ravaged the Madras dependencies with circumstances of unexampled horror: on that principle we resolved to take the field. To have limited our purpose to the expulsion of the Pindarries from the districts which they had hitherto occupied, would have been worse than childishness. Too numerous and powerful to be resisted by any of the smaller states, they would, in receding from us, only forcibly occupy some other territory equally convenient for annoying us, whence their expeditions would have issued with the improved intelligence acquired by their having learned to measure our movements. It was indispensable to extinguish them wholly. We were not blind to the difficulties of the task. The interception and dispersion of between five-and-twenty and thirty thousand horsemen, lightly equipped and singularly inured to fatigue, on the immense field over which they had the power of moving in any direction, was an operation that required no ordinary effort. Much more, however, was to be taken into calculation than the agility of our enemies. It was certain that their peril would be regarded with the greatest anxiety by Scindia and by Ameer Khan. I leave Holkar out of the question, though he was interested in the result, for a reason which I will hereafter explain. The Pindarries were an integral, though an unavowed, and sometimes hardly manageable part of the army of Scindia. They were always the ready auxiliaries of Ameer Khan, with whom community of object, rapine, gave them community of feeling. It was therefore sure that those two chiefs would be strenuous in conteracting our attempts to destroy the Pindarries; underhand, as long as their practice could be concealed; in arms, when disguise would no longer avail. We had consequently to aim at incapacitating Scindia and Ameer Khan from taking the part they meditated. Enough was gained from Scindia, could we place him under an inability of moving; but much more was requisite in respect to Ameer Khan. Though his large army was better fashioned and more systematically organised than the Pindarry force, still he was essentially nothing but a leader of freebooters. It was of fundamental urgency that his army should be disbanded. Though it consisted of fifty-two battalions with above one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon and a powerful cavalry, it was luckily dispersed in small corps, either for the occupation of the widely separated patches of territory which he had won from different chiefs, or for the extortion of means of subsistence from weaker states. My hope of reudering Scindia and Ameer Khan unable to struggle rested on this, that I should assemble my force before they suspected my intention, and push it forward with a rapidity which should make any concentration of their troops inpracticable. The mere immovability of Scindia would not have answered my purpose. The Pindarries, if pressed by me, would have traversed his dominions and gained the western states, whither I should be precluded from following by a bar insuperable as long as it existed. We were bound by treaty with Scindia to have no communication whatever with those states, so that the Pindarries would in the disunited Rajpoot territories have found not only shelter, but the facility of combining their force with that of Ameer Khan. I am shewing to you that even here the bonds of public faith were, in my contemplation, less surmountable than physical obstacles. Do you think that I solved this embarrasment by an illicit use of the advantage which I succeeded in gaining over Scindia, by planting myself in the middle of his divisions, and prohibiting any attempt at their junction? You do not believe it; yet you will like to hear explained on what title I required from him the abrogation of that interdict which forbad our intercourse with the western states. No treaty, in truth, was existing between us and Scindia. He had dissolved it, first by exciting the Pindarries to invade our territories, that he might see how a desultory mode of war might effect our power; secondly, by lending himself the year before to the profligate intrigues of the Peishwa for the subversion of British preponderancy; thirdly, by specific promises given to the Pindarries of making common cause with them, should they be driven to exigency. Will it be said that this was possibly the construction which we put on doubtful information? Though the Pindarry chiefs now prisoners with me have since borne evidence to the truth of all these facts, my vindication shall not repose itself there. Just as I was taking the field, I caused to be delivered to Scindia, in open durbar, his own letters, signed with his own hand, and sealed with

his own private seal, addressed to a foreign government, and evincing the most hostile machinations already matured against us. Nothing was said to him on the delivery of those letters other than that the Governor-general had not wished to peruse them, and that his Highness would perceive the seals were unbroken. I had no need to peruse them, because their contents were displayed by the letters of inferior agents, referring to and illustrating the expressions of the Maharajah. These particulars are communicated to you, that you may see how steadily, notwithstanding the laxity of the other party, our plan of upholding the existing native governments of India was maintained. Did Scindia dispute the verity of the proofs brought against him? No such thing. He sunk under the confusion of the unexpected detection. There was no denial, no attempt at explanation, no endeavour to extenuate the quality of the secret correspondence. On our part, the sole advantage drawn from the circumstance was additional security for the accomplishment of our measures against the Pindarries. The Maharajah was told, in mild and conciliatory terms, that the British government would give way to no vindictive impulse on account of what had passed, but would regard his Highness's aberrations as an indiscretion arising from his not having sufficiently considered the ties of amity subsisting between us; but it was added, that as those ties had not appeared firm enough to secure our just interests, a new treaty should be proposed, which, while it preserved to the Maharajah all the solid benefits enjoyed by him under the former one, would give us the certainty of annihilating the Pindarries. Scindia gladly agreed to the terms, which pledged him to active co-operation against the freebooters, and set us at liberty to make those engagements with the Rajpoot states, which alone could induce them to combine and oppose any attempt of the Pindarries to find refuge in the western country. A provisional agreement was settled with those states instantly on our obtaining the right to take them under our protection.

A more decisive conduct was requisite towards Ameer Khan. As his hand was professedly against every man who had any thing to lose, the hand of every man might justly be raised against him. There were no engagements, express or implied, between him and us. He was, therefore, distinctly told of our resolution not to suffer the continuance of a predatory system in central India. An option on this principle was offered, that he should subscribe to the disbanding of his army, or witness the attack of it in its separated condition. Should he choose the former course, he would be guaranteed in the possession of the territories he had won from states whose injuries we had no obligation to redress; should he risk the latter, he would be followed up as a freebooter with the keenest pursuit that could be instituted against a criminal disturber of the public peace. He had sagacity enough to comprehend that any procedure but submission was hopeless. The positions gained by us through celerity at the outset, rendered the situation of those with whom he had to deal defenceless. Scindia was closely penned between the centre division on the banks of the Sinde, and Maj-general Donkin's division on the banks of the Chumbul. The latter corps menaced Ameer Khan on the side, while Sir D. Ochterlony's overhung that chief on the other, and the division under Sir Wm. Kier prevented his escaping southward. In this extremity, Ameer Khan took the wise step of throwing himself on our liberal justice. His artillery was surrendered to us; his army was disbanded; and the British Government stood free from embarrassment in that quarter. At that period, which was early in November, I had to consider the objects of the campaign as completely gained: for the Pindarries, sensible of the impracticability of maintaining themselves in their own territories, had begun their march to fall back, on supports of which they did not then know I had deprived them, and were surrounded by our divisions which were then closing in upon them from every side. An apparently well-grounded hope was thence entertained that the extensive revolution which importantly changed the fortunes of so many states, would be perfected without the effusion of other blood than what might be shed in the dispersion of the Pindarries.

That expectation was not realized; but its failure arose from causes altogether unconnected with the plan of our undertaking, or with any steps used by us in the prosecution of it. I mentioned to you that I reserved an explanation respecting Holkar. Though some of the chiefs of the Pindarries held large Jaghires from Holkar's government, they had acted so independently of it, that they were considered as having divorced themselves entirely from it; and that government, on my notifying to them the determination to suppress the Pindarries, reprobated the lawless ferocity of the freebooters, applauded the justice of my purpose to chastise them, and closed the letter with expressions of every wish for my success. The sincerity of those wishes might have been questionable, though no apprehension of obstruction to our policy would have attended the doubt, had not other and more particular correspondence been at that time in process between Holkar's government and ours. Toolsie

Bhye, the widow of the late Maharajah, was, as you know, regent of the state, during the minority of young Holkar. Finding herself unable to control the insolence of the sirdars, and to preserve the interests of the family, she had sent a vakeel to solicit privately, that Holkar and the state might be taken under the British government. The overture was met with the kindest encouragement. No burdensome condition was indicated, no subsidy required, no stationing of a British force in Holkar's territories proposed; the only outline of terms was reciprocal support, in case either state were attacked, and the zealous cooperation of Holkar's government in preventing the assemblage of predatory associations. While such frank cordiality reigned between the parties, nothing could seem more out of the chances than a rupture; yet upon a sudden the vakeel was recalled, the different sirdars with their respective troops were summoned to repair with the utmost speed to the sovereign's person, and the determination of marching to aid the Peishwa was proclaimed by the regent. What ensued is fresh in your recollection. The Mahratta army found itself surrounded. Earnest representation of the inevitable ruin which they were entailing on themselves, were made on our part to the government, and many times repeated. The sirdars could not imagine such a feeling as the moderation whence these friendly expostulations flowed. Our assurances that their ebullition should be forgotten, and that we would remain on the same amicable footing as before, if they abandoned their extravagant purpose, were supposed to arise from our consciousness of incompetency to coerce them, and that persuasion increased their temerity to the extent of actual attacks on our outposts.

The regent alone perceived the precipice: wished to withdraw from it: and was publicly put to death by the sirdars for doubting the certainty of victory the evening before the battle which reduced Holkar to a destitute fugitive.

A similarly unprovoked defection was exhibited by the Rajah of Nagpore. If his inimical disposition was not marked with the same insolent vaunt, it was only because he thought the basest insidiousness would give him an advantage in the attempt which he meditated against the life of our accredited minister, residing under the public faith of a treaty at his highness's court. He kept up his solemn protestation of devoted friendship till the very hour of the attack on the residency. His villainous efforts failed, his courage deserted him, he threw himself on our mercy, he was continued on the musnud, and every reverence was paid to him, till we detected him in a new conspiracy. Then the simplest principles of self-preservation demanded his removal from the throne.

I have stated these two cases before I touched upon that of the Peishwa, because they will strongly elucidate the necessity of the conduct held towards that prince, if prince be not a title unfitly applied to an individual so filthily stained with perfidy. Our endeavour to screen his reputation by throwing the whole guilt of the Guyckwar minister's murder on Trimbuckjee Dainglia, when the Peishwa himself was not less actively implicated in it, was so perversely met by him, that throughout the year 1815 we discovered the intrigues of his highness at almost every court in India, to stimulate combinations against us, in revenge for our austerity towards his despicable minion. They were thought to be the effects of an acrimony which would soon subside, and much importance was not attached to them. On finding, however, that they were continued, I judged it right to apprise the Peishwa that I was acquainted with the transactions. This was done in the gentlest manner; and the intimation was coupled with a profession that I ascribed those practices to the indulgence of an inconsiderate spleen, which he would chasten in himself the moment he reflected on its real nature. It was added, that in the confidence of his being solicitous to retrace his steps, I was ready, on the profession of such a disposition on his part, to obliterate the remembrance of all that had passed, and to invite his fullest reliance on my personal efforts to maintain his welfare and dignity. His answer was a protestation of never ending gratitude for the gentle tone in which I had roused him to a sense of the track into which he had unintentionally slidden, and which could have led only to his ruin. He charged his agents with having exceeded his instructions, which, nevertheless, he admitted to have been indefensible, but which he would expiate by a strict fidelity to the engagements existing between us, now confirmed anew by his most solemn asseverations. Very shortly after we detected him in the endeavour to collect an army, under the pretence of quelling a rebellion, headed by Trimbuckjee, to whom a constant remittance of treasure was made from the Peishwa's coffers, as we knew by the most accurate information of every issue. We were then constrained to anticipate this incorrigible plotter. We surrounded him in his capital, and obliged him to submit to terms which preserved the ancient appearances of connexion, but deprived him of much strength, should he hazard future machinations. At the same time, what we imposed was only a fulfilment of an article in the treaty of

Bassein, by which he was obliged to keep up for us an auxiliary force of five thousand horse. Not one of them had ever been retained for us; and the money which should have furnished them went into his highness's private treasury. But we now required that districts yielding revenue to the requisite amount should be put into our hands for the levy and maintenance of the cavalry in question, according to the usual custom in the Mahratta states of assigning lands to sirdars for the subsistence of a specified number of troops. This force, though it would be the Peishwa's for every purpose of service while friendship existed between us, would go into our scale (since we were the paymasters) should his serene highness venture to break with us. He did, you are aware, venture to break with us, but you possibly may not have suspected how beneficial that precipitated step was for us. Had he not done so, the conspiracy to which he had given a substance and shape much beyond what he had conceived, might have burst forth upon us at an unprovided moment, with mischievous concurrence of exertion. The Peishwa trusted to wide co-operation. The sanguinary desire of massacreing Mr. Elphinstone made him over hasty in breaking forth, though he had no doubt but that Scindia and Ameer Khan were already in the field against us. The pledges of reciprocal support, settled in 1815, are what I have stated against Scindia in the earlier part of the recapitulation. The Peishwa, when he resorted to arms, was not informed that Scindia and Ameer Khan had already been reduced to nullity. They had been put out of the question. But Holkar and the Rajah of Nagpore had yet the power of moving. When after their defeat they were asked what could lead them to the extravagant act of attacking us, with whom they were in bonds of plighted amity, each pleaded the order of the Peishwa as not to be contested. Holkar's ministers acknowledged their spontaneous petition to be taken under the wing of the British government; but urged, "the Peishwa is our master, and what he commands we must obey." The Rajah of Nagpore being, after his last seizure, charged to his face by one of his former ministers with ingratitude in making those attempts against which he (the minister) had used absolute supplications, answered, that the conduct of the British government towards him had been an unvaried stream of benefits conferred, that there never had been a transient dissatisfaction, but that it was his duty to fulfil every direction from his superior the Peishwa. After declarations like these, after such proof that not only the stipulations of the treaty of Bassein, which annulled the authority of the Peishwa, but that the most pointed oaths and the strongest obligations for benefits received, could not counterbalance the influence inherent in the name of Peishwa, you will not be surprised at our feeling it irrational to think of re-establishing that title. When the Peishwa, seduced by the invitation of the Rajah of Nagpore, then at liberty and filling the musnud, advanced with his army to the Warda, but on his arrival there, instead of finding the Nagpore army ready to join him, learned, that the plot had been discovered, and that Appa Saheb was a prisoner, the impossibility of getting back to his own dominions was apparent. The disposal of them was then to be considered. I have shewn that there could not be a Peishwa admitted. To raise any of Bajee Row's family to the throne with another appellation would have been a delusion. The indefeasible character of Peishwa and chief of the Mahratta armies would have been ascribed to the individual, in despite of any barriers of form which we could establish. On that principle we could assign to the Rajah of Sattarah only a limited territory, and by no means invest him with the sovereignty of the Poonah dominions. On the other hand, should we set up any one of a family without pretension, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, we bound ourselves to uphold against all the distaste and prejudices of the inhabitants of the idol which we had elevated. What was worse, we should have to support against the just indignation of the country that misrule, perhaps that brutal tyranny, which we must expect would take place under any native so called to the throne. It was thence matter of positive moral necessity that we should (for the present at least) keep the territories of Bajee Row, the late Peishwa, in our own hands. A corresponding embarrassment hangs upon us with regard to Holkar, and the state of Nagpore. The exertions made by Holkar shewed to us the dangerous impolicy of leaving that state in a condition to be ever again troublesome: it has on that account been dismembered of two-thirds of its territory. The greater proportion of those lands have been transferred to the Rajahs of Kotah, Boondee, and other Rajpoot chiefs, whom we wished to strengthen. Part has been kept in our hands to pay the expense of the troops which the unforeseen change of circumstances requires our keeping advanced in that quarter. With respect to Nagpore, we have taken territory instead of the subsidy payable in money by the original treaty. There are two motives for this; one, that we thereby narrow the power of the state; the other, that the tract connects itself with other possessions of ours, and completes the frontier. You are aware that Saugor, which is the possession al-

luded to by me, is not an acquisition from the late campaign. It was ceded to us by the Peishwa by the treaty of Poonah. The manager of it having given shelter to the Pindarries, and having suffered levies to be made openly in this town for the Rajah of Nagpore, when that prince was in arms against us, has been removed from his superintendence. By taking it into our hands, we not only consult our own security, but we are enabled to pay from it to the Jageerdar (Nanna Govind Row, who resides at Jaoun) three times the amount of the sum ever before received by him from the rents. If I talk of narrowing the means of Holkar and of the Nagpore Rajah, I do so on the clear principle of right to dispose of territory won in war. Each of these princes had lost all. Whatsoever they now possess is restored to them by us as a gratuitous boon; and the fact will serve to evince the leading inclination with which we set out, of preserving the then existing governments of India. Though this has not been digression, the explanation of the unexpected manner in which we find our territories increased, has put out of sight for the moment the direct object of our appearance in the field. The dreadful pestilence which made such havoc in the division under my immediate command, forced me to quit the banks of the Sinde, and to seek a more favourable country for the recovery of my numerous sick. I did not find this until I was fifty miles from the river which I quitted. Fortunately the change of air was rapidly beneficial; for a very short time had passed when I received intelligence of an invitation said to have been given by Scindia to the Pindarries. He was reported to have promised them, that if they would come so near to Gwalior as to make his getting to them easy, he would break his treaty, and join them with the force which he had at his capital. The Pindarries were in full march for Gwalior, without meeting even a shew of impediment from the troops of Scindia stationed in their route; though the co-operation of his army for the extinction of the Pindarries was an article of the treaty. We hurried back to the Sinde; but this time we chose a position nearer to Gwalior than what he had before occupied. We were within thirty miles of the city, and our advanced guard was sent to occupy the passes through the hills which ran at some distance south of Gwalior, from the Sinde to the Chumbul. Those passes were the only route by which communication could take place between the Pindarries and Scindia; and I was nearer to support my advanced guard than the Maharajah was to attack it, could he bring his mind to so desperate a stake. With all the suspicious circumstances attending the state of things, our forbearance was not wearied. No unpleasant hints were thrown out. Scindia was told that as I had learned the approach of the Pindarries, I had thought it an attention due to my ally to place myself between him and a set of lawless plunderers, who would put him into great embarrassment could they get into his presence and throw themselves on his protection. Civility was answered by civility. The Pindarries finding their hopes baffled and the passage stopped, attempted to retire; but they had been followed close by our divisions, were surprised, dispersed, and slaughtered in a number of small actions. In short they disappeared. And thus our objects were completed.

It remains now to be seen, what is the change effected in our situation.

In England, there are continual declamations against the propensity of the Honourable Company's government here to add to territorial possessions already too large. It is forgotten that a tendency to expansion, amounting almost to direct necessity, is the inherent and inseparable drawback on the advantages of a power established so anomalously as that of the British in India. It would be a visionary confidence, to suppose, that your strength would not excite jealousy, that your riches would not stimulate cupidity, and that your humiliation of those native families which held sovereignty when you first got footing in the country, would not be brooded over with a deep spirit of revenge. Yet a belief in the non-existence of those impulses is the ground on which they must stand, who insist on the progressive increase of our sway as a proof of constant ambition in the Honourable Company's local representatives. There may have been cases, though I might find it difficult to indicate them, where prospects of gaining political ascendancy, or too hasty apprehensions of meditated attack, have misled us into hostilities otherwise capable of being avoided: but the general history of our Indian empire is, that we have been wantonly assailed, that we have conquered the unprovoked enemy, and that we have retained the possessions wrested from him, not simply as a legitimate compensation for the peril and expense forced upon us, but on considerations of self-defence, brought home to our conviction by the nature of the violence just offered to us. What recently befel myself, as I have explained it to you, must be the strongest illustration of this eventual exigency. "Recover your strength and try contest with us again," would be deemed a rather absurd address to a treacherous foe whom you had vanquished; but you would as effectively put it on that footing by the restoration of all his means, as if you had given him the advice in terms. Still it may be said, though the

augmentation of territory may not involve any thing reprehensible, it is not the less to be lamented; since the extension of frontier brings you in contact with new enemies, reduces your strength by widening the circle on their circumferences of which it is to act, leaves advanced stations dangerously unsupported, and above all a wider occupation of territory exacts formidable addition to your military charges.

The argument would be good were the assumptions admitted. Examine whether they ought. Undoubtedly, your sway has been prodigiously extended by the late operations. The Indus is now in effect your frontier; and, on the conditions of the arrangement, I thank Heaven that it is so. What is there between Calcutta and that boundary; nothing but states bound by the sense of common interest with you, or a comparatively small proportion of ill-disposed population, rendered incapable of rearing a standard against you. The Mahratta power is wholly and irretrievably broken. Scindia, by having been kept in port while the barks of its neighbours provoked the tempest and perished in it, presents no exhibition of a shattered fortune, but he stands insulated and precluded from any extraneous assistance. I am satisfied of his conviction that his existence depends on his being in amity with the British government, and of his consequent resolution to cultivate our good will. That inclination in him has been, and will continue to be unfeignedly encouraged by us. Were his disposition different, it would be matter of no concern to us. He is now girded round by states which we have raised to the power of resisting him, even without our aid, by our having allotted to them most of the territory taken from Holkar; and their political views never can coalesce. You will not forget the direct and heavy defalcation from Scindiah's strength in the extinction of the Pindarries. Where is that host, the half of which was to wear us out in fruitless pursuit, while the other half was to get behind us and lay waste our provinces? Gone, vanished, multitudes of them slain in a number of desultory actions, still more of them massacred by the peasantry, as (after abandoning their horses and arms to escape from us through the jungles) they endeavoured to make their way through the country in small parties as travellers. There then remain only states which have spontaneously and earnestly prayed to be received as feudatories under the British banner. It is not conquest that has extended our rule, we have beaten down nothing but the lawless violence which had for so many years made those regions a scene of unparalleled wretchedness. It is not the awe of our power which has made all the Rajpoot states solicit to be united with us. A distinct perception, that the misery which they had so long suffered could not be prevented but by their identifying themselves with us, was the sole motive for the anxiety with which they sought the connexion. In the terms of it there is nothing to affect pride or wound convenience, so that the confederation carries within it no natural seeds of dissolution. With their internal government we profess to have no right of interference. Mutual support in the field is of course plighted; but the price of our superior contribution to that contingency is an engagement that the feudal states shall not disturb the general tranquillity by attacking each other. Their differences or claims are to be submitted to the arbitration of the British government, and this provision, which extinguishes the necessity for their resorting to the sword on petty points of honour, heretofore enforced by the prejudices of the country, is hailed by them with a just conception of its utility. Thus your enlarged sway is nothing but the influence arising from the reliance of the several states on your moderation, your good faith and your honest desire to promote their welfare. Should it be said, that to counterbalance this obvious political gain, we must take into account the disadvantages of extended positions, and the charges attendant on increased establishments; I answer, that when the multiplication of points of defence is urged, the diminished means of annoying us are also to be contemplated. I have shewn to you that scarcely any continue to exist. Our new situation has not brought us into contact with any thing that can have the wish, or had it the wish could have the power of giving us trouble. All within the Indus is attached to you. The Indus would be a barrier against contact, were there any state on the other side of it adverse to you in its interests. Should any such hereafter appear, it is not your influencing the governments in the vicinity of the Indus that would be the cause of quarrel; and I cannot conceive any stronger dissuasive to enterprises against us from beyond the river, that the knowledge that all within it are linked with us in the bonds of cordial union. In this view, I deceive myself egregiously if any augmented military charges will not be light indeed in comparison with the large additional resources secured to meet such eventual demands. This is our benefit in the arrangement: what is that of the Rajpoor states? Deliverance from an oppression, more systematic, more unremitting, more brutal, than perhaps ever before trampled on humanity. Security and comfort established, where nothing but terror and

misery before existed; nor is this within a narrow sphere. It is a proud phrase to use, but it is a true one, that we have bestowed blessings upon millions. Nothing can be more delightful than the reports I receive of the keen sensibility manifested by the inhabitants to this change in their circumstances. The smallest detachment of our troops cannot pass through that country without meeting every where eager and exulting gratulations, the tone of which proves them to come from glowing hearts. Multitudes of people have, even in this short interval, come from the hills and fastnesses, in which they had sought refuge for years, and have re-occupied their ancient deserted villages. The ploughshare is again in every quarter turning up a soil which had for very many seasons never been stirred, except by the hoofs of predatory cavalry.

Here, then, is a display of general advantage, and an exhilirating promise of public quiet. Every one of the facts on which I have founded the representation, is capable of being disproved by each of you with little trouble of inquiry, if I have advanced them incorrectly. I have strangely hazarded my character if they are liable to refutation. If they are not, what we have done is befitting the policy, the equity, the benignity of our country.

You justly appreciate the admirable energy of the officers commanding the divisions to which the more active part of the service fell; and the zeal of the whole of the troops, with the splendid gallantry of those who were on any occasion engaged, merits all the praise which you have offered.

I concur ardently with you in the sentiment you express of our obligation to aim at rendering what we have done still more beneficial to the inhabitants of India. The main obstacles to our infusing improvement are removed; and we may certainly disseminate useful instruction, without in the slightest degree risking dissatisfaction, by meddling with the religious opinions of the natives. Informations on pratical points is what is wanting to the people: for, from the long course of anarchy in those parts, all relations of the community are confused. This government will not lose sight of the object. We may surely succeed in inculcating principles of mild and equitable rule, distinct notions of social observances, and a just sense of moral duties, leading, perhaps, in God's good time, to a purer conception of the more sublime claims on the human mind. At least let us do what is in our power. Let us put the seed into the ground, and Providence will determine on its growth. Should it be the will of the Almighty that the tree should rise and flourish, and that the inhabitants of those extensive regions should enjoy security and comfort under its shade, we shall have done much for many of our fellow creatures; but we shall have done well also for that in which our liveliest interest is fixed. The cherished memory of our forecasting beneficence will remain to future times in India the noblest monument of the British name.

Political—unofficial.

TRANSFER OF AJMEER.

From the India Gazette, July 27.

Letters received from Ajmer, dated the 2d inst., state, that on the morning of the 29th of June, Scindiah delivered over the town and fort to the British government. Bapoo Scindiah did not at first feel inclined to give up his trust, but after the delay of a day or so, the city was given up, and Bapoo retired to the fort with his people. This place being nearly inaccessible, Bapoo seemed determined to hold out, but on the 1st inst. some guns and howitzers were got up to within 500 yards of the wall. The enemy kept up a sniping fire upon the troops who were escorting the guns; and Bapoo, as soon as he found that the artillery was in battery, agreed to surrender. On the 2d he quitted the fort, and the gate was occupied by a company of the 27th. It is said that there was a deep valley between the battery and fort, and that if the enemy had been determined, the troops never could have got the opposite ascent to assault them. The city is fortified all round, and has long been a place of much note. It was here that Jehangere received an ambassador from England, Sir Thomas Roe, some years ago. The whole place is a valley completely surrounded by mountains, in which lead and some other ores are dug up, and a considerable trade in the former article is carried on.

REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Madras, Aug. 1.—The setting in of the rains will probably put a stop to the operations of the troops that are yet in the field; but unless the subjugation of a few refractory killedars, there remains nothing to complete the triumph of our arms. The settlement of the states, which the late brilliant campaign has placed at the disposal of the Marquis of Hastings, will next occupy his lordship's attention; and judging from the line of wise and vigorous policy which he has hitherto pursued, we may anticipate, with the utmost confidence, that such a system of control and superintendence will be introduced, as will put a final stop to the scenes of rapine and pillage that have so long desolated some of the finest provinces of Hindostan. We have all along regarded the

measures of Lord Hastings as eminently calculated to promote the interests of the British empire in the east. That the reins of administration should have fallen into his lordship's hands, at a period so big with importance to the future peace and prosperity of India, is one of those beneficent gifts of Providence, for which we cannot be too thankful; and that he may long continue to guide them, is a prayer which every one will prefer, who is interested in the welfare of the British power in India.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official, published in India.

General Orders by the Presidency of Bombay, June 12.—The Governor in Council has received with pleasure a report of the zeal and gallantry of subadar Jorawar Sing, of the 1st 7th reg. left in command at Sunghumseer, who with a detachment from his party of 16 men succeeded in surprizing 150 Ramoozees and taking 25 of them, among whom is an Arab jemadar, prisoners; his Exc. the Commander in-chief is requested to cause the approbation of government to be conveyed to the subadar for his distinguished conduct on this and on other occasions in which he has evinced his zeal for the public service.

Official, published in England.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

India-Board, January 13, 1819.—A despatch has been received at the East-India House, from Gen. the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B., Governor-gen. and Commander-in-chief of the forces in the East-Indies, dated Goruckpore, 23th June 1818, of which the following is an extract:

Bajee Row having submitted and placed himself in the hands of Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm, I have the honour to congratulate you on the termination of what still bore a lingering character of the war.——The troops with which Bajee Row had crossed the Tapty were completely surrounded. He found progress towards Gwalior impracticable, retreat as much so, and opposition to the British force altogether hopeless: so that any terms granted to him under such circumstances were purely gratuitous, and only referable to that humanity which it was felt your hon. Court would be desirous should be shown to an exhausted foe.——The ability with which Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm first secured the passes of the hills, and then advanced to confine Bajee Row in front, while Brig.gen. Doveton closed upon him from the rear, will not fail to be applauded by your hon. Court; nor will you less estimate the moderation with which Sir John Malcolm held forth assurance of liberal and decorous treatment, even to an enemy stained with profligate treachery, when that enemy could no longer make resistance.——Bajee Row is to reside as a private individual in some city within your ancient possessions, probably Benares, enjoying an allowance suited to a person of high birth, but without other pretensions.

A despatch has also been received from the government of Fort St. George, dated 12th Aug. 1818, of which despatch and of its enclosures, the following are extracts and copies:

Extract from a Despatch from Mr. Strachey, Chief Secretary to the government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the East-India Company, dated Aug. 12, 1818.

I am directed to transmit to you a copy of a letter reporting that the fortress of Manowlie and the district of Chuckorie have been delivered up to Brig.gen. Munro, and copies of accounts of the operations of the force under the command of Lieut. col. Macdowell, against the fortress of Malligaum, and of its surrender (1) to that officer.——By the accompanying despatch from the resident at Poona, the hon. the secret committee will have the satisfaction of learning, that the war in the Peishwa's late dominions has been terminated by the surrender of the fort of Moolheir.

Extract from a Letter from Brig.gen. Munro to the hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated 2d June 1818.

After leaving Sattarah on the morning of the 29th ult., I rejoined the reserve the following day about noon. On my arrival I found that an order from Appa (2) Dessye to his officer at Manowlie, (3) directing the immediate surrender of that place to the Company, had been received in camp, and despatched about an hour before. Though the order itself was perfectly clear, I was convinced, both from the character of the Dessye and his recent conduct, that it would not be acted upon without an attempt being made to gain time, and to try the effect of negociation; I therefore determined to prevent all unnecessary delay by marching to Nepawnie.——The Dewan Narreer Phunt said, that he would himself instantly proceed to Manowlie and deliver it up. He set out in the evening with a party of 20 horse, travelled all night, and reached Manowlie in the afternoon of the

(1) The surrender of Malligaum was notified in the Gazette of 28th November, 1818.

(2) One of the late Peishwa's southern Jegheerdars.

(3) A town on the river Malpurba, 30 miles north of Delwar.

31st ult., and made over the place to my Aumildar next morning.——When I marched from Erroor on the 31st. ult. Appa Dessye had sent no order for the giving up the district of Chuckoriel. (4) His second Dewan, Singoo Punt, who accompanied me, proposed to deliver up the Sircar, and retain the Enam villages.5 This plan was at once rejected, because it would in fact have enabled the Dessye to continue to maintain a number of his servants at the expense of the districts. I told the Dewan that the order must be for the surrender of the whole district without any reservation, and that it must be brought to me before my arrival at Nepawnie. He met me on the masch yesterday morning with this order, but as it reserved the Enam villages, it was returned to him, and he soon after came back with another order of unconditional surrender.

Extracts from Reports from Lieut.col. M'Dowell, commanding a detachment of the Hydrabad subsidiary force, to the Adjutant-gen. of the army.

Camp before Malligaum, June 1, 1818. —On the 20th ult. I did myself the honour of reporting to the Qr.mast.gen. of the army, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, the movements and operations of the detachment I command up to that day.—— I have now the honour of forwarding a return of killed and wounded, from the 18th to the 29th of last month.——On the 28th the breach in the curtain of the fort of Malligaum was reported and appeared practicable, and the senior engineer Ensign Nattes recommended storming next morning.——I made my arrangements for three simultaneous attacks, two on the outworks and pettah on the opposite side, commanded by Lieut.col. Stewart and Maj. Macbean, and the third and principal one on the road leading to the breach, under Maj. Greenhill, who had joined me with the 2d bat. 17th, or C.L.I., on the evening of the 27th. This attack consisted of 100 Europeans and 500 sepoys, of different corps, mostly of the 2d bat. of the 17th, and headed by Ens. Nattes, sappers and miners, ladders, &c. every man carrying two bags filled with wet grass, Ens. Nattes himself setting the example. The road leading to the breach of the outworks is flanked by towers and loop-holes; however, our men moved on gallantly until Ens. Nattes got to the top of the breach, when he called out "impracticable," and immediately received five balls in different parts of his body. Maj. Greenhill had fallen a little behind, in consequence of a wound in the heel; but Capt. Kennedy led on the advance, and was mortally wounded, close to where poor Nattes fell. All this time, the fire from the towers and loop-holes was kept pretty well under by our shot, shells, and musketry, from the reserve. I was obliged, however, to sound the recall, and our brave troops returned more convinced of their superiority over these Arabs than when they advanced. Capt. Kennedy and Ens. Nattes, with most of the wounded men, were brought back; but Lieut. Wilkinson, of the 2d bat. of the 13th reg., and five men who were killed, remained in the bed of the river and on the top of the breach, until doolies were sent, and the Arabs permitted them to be brought in. Had it been possible for our men to have got to the bottom of the breach of the fort, I have no doubt we should have carried the place; but there was no road, the enemy having cut away from the inside of the breach of the outwork three times the depth of our scaling-ladders.——As the attention of most of the enemy was drawn to this attack, the town of Malligaum was easily occupied, and I have now turned the siege into a blockade, until the battering guns and stores arrive from Ahmednugger. Our approaches on the pettah side are now within 20 paces of the enemy's outworks, and mines may be easily carried on, which the river on the other side prevented. The fort and out-works of Malligaum are uncommonly well built, and, without mining, it will be impossible to fill up the different ditches. I lament the loss of so many gallant officers and men since I came before this place; but it is with much pleasure I report to his Exc., that every man was cool and determined, and never flinched until the recall was sounded.

Return of Killed and Wounded in a Detachment of the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, under the command of Lieut. col. A. M'Dowell, at the siege and storm of Malligaum, from the 18th to 29th May, 1818.

Killed. Europeans: 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 rank and file.—Natives: 1 jemidar, 1 havildar, 20 rank and file.—— *Wounded.* Europeans: 2 majors, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 sergeants, 43 rank and file.—Natives: 2 subidars, 2 jemidars, 5 havildars, 109 rank and file.

Names of Officers killed and wounded. —*Killed.* Sappers and Miners: Lieut. Davis, Ensign Nattes; 2d bat. 17th, or C.L.I., Lieut. Kennedy; 1st do. 2d N.I., Lieuts. Egan and Wilkinson.—*Wounded.* Madras European Regt.: Maj. Andrews; 2d bat. 17th, or C.L.I., Maj. Greenhill; Russel Brig., Capt. Larride and Lieut. Kennedy; 1st bat. 2d N.I., Lieut. Dowker; Detachment of artil., Lieut. King; H. M.'s Royal Scots, Ens. Thomas.—— (Signed) G. MAITLAND, Maj. of Brig.

(4) S. E. of Colapoor.
(5) Villages held rent free.

5th and 7th June, 1818.—I request you will report, for the information of Brig. gen. Doveton, that Ens. Purton was wounded yesterday in the head, but I am happy to say it is merely a graze.——I forward a copy of the orders I issued the 29th and 30th ult.

Camp before Malligaum, 29th May, 1818.—Notwithstanding Maj. Greenhill and the officers and men who moved towards the breach this morning met with obstacles not to be surmounted, and were in consequence recalled, Lieut.col. M'Dowell was highly gratified at witnessing the cool and determined courage of the Europeans and sepoys on this trying occasion; and begs that Maj. Greenhill, the officers and men in this attack, will accept his best acknowledgments for their gallant conduct.——Every European and sepoy this morning engaged, as well as the reserve in the trenches, must be convinced of the superiority of our troops over these Arabs, although behind walls; and the commanding officer looks forward for a good road to the breach, to make an excellent example of them. This order to be particularly explained to the native troops of this detachment.——G. Maitland, M. B.

Camp before Malligaum, May 31, 1818.—In turning the siege of Malligaum into a blockade, the commanding officer has to lament the severe loss this detachment has met with in the fall of so many valuable officers and men since the 18th inst., particularly in Ens. Nattes of the engineers, in leading the sappers and miners, at the head of the storming party yesterday; the service at large, but particularly his corps, has lost in him a gallant and skilful officer. While Lieut.col. M'Dowell thus deplores the loss in this siege of two successive commandants of the corps of sappers and miners, he cannot withhold his approbation from the surviving officers, and he requests Ens. Purton, Lake, and Underwood, will accept his thanks for their zeal and unwearied exertions on all occasions since they joined this detachment.——Lieut. col. M'Dowell also laments the fall of Capt. Kennedy, of the 2d bat. 17th regt. C.L.I., who was mortally wounded close to Ens. Nattes; and Lieut. Wilkinson, of the 2d bat. 13th N.I., who fell at the head of his company, on the same occasion; as also Lieut. Egan, of the same corps, who died of the wound he received on the night of the 28th, while in command of the left post. He is happy, however, to find that he will not long be deprived of the services of Maj. Greenhill and the other wounded officers.——The commanding officer takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks to Lieut.col. Crosdill and the officers and men of the artillery, for their great and laborious exertions in the different batteries during eleven days, by which a breach was completed with a few guns nearly unserviceable.—Lieut.col. M'Dowell has not yet received from Lieut.col. Stuart, or Maj. M'Bean, reports of the operations of the parties under their command in the assaults on different parts of the Pettah, but he is happy to know that their success has given us complete possession of the town.——G. Maitland, M.B.

Copy of a Report from Lieut.col. M'Dowell to the Adj.gen., dated Malligaum, June 17, 1818.

Sir:—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the commander in chief, that the garrison of Malligaum surrendered unconditionally on the morning of the 14th inst.——After forwarding to you, on the 1st, a return of killed and wounded, and reporting the result of the attacks on the fort and town on the morning of the 29th of May, I changed ground to the Pettah side, throwing up a strong redoubt where our breaching battery was, and keeping possession of all our advanced posts on that side, and blockading the place as closely as the range of the shot from the fort would admit.——I now commenced laying in fresh materials for renewing active operations, to occupy, if possible, the place before the heavy rains set in, taking our two unserviceable 18-pounders off the carriages, and bringing from Chandoor and Unki-Tunki two others.——On the 18th, gabions and fascines for two batteries were completed, and on the 19th, owing to the great exertions of Brig.gen. Smith, a park of four 18-pounders, three brass 12-pounders, some mortars and howitzers, escorted by the 1st bat. 4th Bombay infantry, under Maj. Watson, arrived. On the morning of the 11th, a battery of one 10-inch mortar and seven 8-inch mortars and howitzers opened. Several were thrown to ascertain the proper length of the Bombay fusees, when we commenced a smart bombardment, and at 11 a. m. I had the satisfaction to see the enemy's grand magazine blow up, carrying with it, from the foundation, about 25 yards of the work of the inner fort, some of the Pagah wall, and filling up part of the ditch; still an immense strong wall of the out-works was entire.——Within four hundred yards of this a breaching battery was nearly finished on the night of the 11th, when the garrison called out for quarter; our fire on the breach, however, continued till morning, when the enemy hoisted a flag, and two Arab jemidars came out; I told them unconditional surrender was the only terms I could give them. These, in the course of this day, the 12th, were accepted, and next morning a native officer's party was

admitted, and the British flag hoisted on the tower of the inner fort.——Finding that treachery on our part was suspected, and wishing to do away a report all over Candeish, so prejudicial to our character, I did not hesitate in signing a paper, declaring, in the name of my government, that the garrison should not be put to death after they surrendered; and I trust his Exc. will approve of this. Next morning about 300 men, mostly Arabs, marched out and grounded, in front of our troops, about 900 arms of different descriptions, in an orderly and regular manner, which, with the conduct of these men on the morning of the 29th May, in allowing me to carry off my killed and wounded, induced me to return to the three Jemidars, and most of the Arabs, the knives that had belonged to their families for ages.——The matchlocks, blunderbusses, swords, &c. were disposed of to Lieut. Rind's and Cornet Kaye's auxiliary and Hindoostanee horse.——I have the honour to be, &c. A. M'Dowell.

Extract from a letter from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone to Mr. Adam, chief Sec. to the Bengal government, dated Camp, Casserbarry, July 18, 1818.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from Capt. Briggs, announcing the surrender of Moolheir,(6) which completes the reduction of Candeish, and terminates the war in the Peishwah's late dominions.

Extract from a letter from Capt. Briggs, political agent in Candeish, to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated Sounghier, July 15, 1818.

I am happy to inform you that Moolheir is at present in our possession.

General Order by his Exc. the Governor gen. and Commander-in-chief, dated Head-quarters, Camp, Oochar, Dec. 28, 1817.

The commander-in-chief has much satisfaction in announcing to the army the successful result of an attack (7) made by the troops under the command of Brig. gen. Hardyman, consisting of H. M.'s 17th foot, and the 8th N. C., on a considerable body of the Nagpore Rajah's troops, posted near the town of Jubbulpore, and supported by four pieces of cannon, which after a short struggle were captured by our troops, the enemy being completely routed, and dispersed with considerable slaughter.—The evacuation of the fortified town of Jubbulpore, and the capture of several guns and a quantity of military stores, were the immediate consequences of the foregoing operations, which reflect credit on Brig. gen. Hardyman and the troops engaged; and to whom, and especially to Lieut. Pope, 8th N. C., the commander-in-chief desires that his approbation and thanks for their conduct may be communicated.

(6) Forty miles north of Chandoor.

(7) This is the affair reported in the despatch from the Gov. in Council at Bombay, dated Jan. 14, 1818, published in the Gazette of June 9, 1818, page 1047.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Private and demi-Official, published in India.

Appa Sahib, the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, after his escape from our escort, fled to the hills and rocky fastnesses of Goandwana. The Goands are a barbarous people, whom he has induced to afford him temporary protection, though this race have always been unwilling tributaries to their conquerers, the Bhoonsla Mahrattas. Indeed, many of them had never been conquered, but preserve their independence, and subsist by a predatory course of life. They are governed by petty chiefs, who are generally in a state of hostility with each other; hence Appa Sahib cannot depend on their permanent attachment. He is said to have collected around him near 3,000 Arab mercenaries, the wrecks partly of his own force, and partly of Bajee Row's; and with these he was enabled to cut off Capt. Sparkes, whose lamented fate we have formerly noticed, and now present a fuller account of it in our Indian extracts. Large reinforcements have since been sent to the Bietool district where this disaster occurred, and we may expect that the sanguinary Arabs will be exemplarily punished. These adventurers disregard the laws of civilized war. When Capt. Sparkes found that he could not effect his retreat, he sent a flag of truce down the hill; but the ferocious enemy would not listern to terms. On receiving information of this unfortunate affair, Col. Adams detached Maj. Macpherson, with four companies of the 2d bat. of the 10th infantry, and a squadron of the 7th cavalry, to attack the desperate fugitives; and other military arrangements were made for protecting the country.

THE LATE PEISHWA

Madras, Sept. 5. — It appears that Sir John Malcolm has found it necessary to accompany the ex-Peishwa a part of the way to the place of his destination; on the 26th of July they were at Kutchrode, and were proceeding along the banks of the Chumbul to the Mundesor district, where the separation will probably take place.

EX-RAJAH OF NAGPORE.

Madras, Aug. 1.—We observe by the Bengal General Orders, that Capt. Brown, who commanded the guard from which the Rajah of Nagpore effected his escape, is to be tried by a general court martial.

Calcutta, Aug. 20, 1818.—The following facts we have gathered from a letter, dated Hoshungabad, the 28th ult.

Appah Sahib had managed to collect a considerable force of Arabs, horsemen and guards, among the hills called Deo Pahar, and had, it is said, an intention of proceeding towards Nagpore, where many of his partisans were exerting themselves in his cause. Five or six leading characters have lately been seized, some had raised a considerable sum of money, which has been taken, and one man was apprehended on the day he had fixed upon for paying 1200 men in advance previous to their marching from Nagpore to join the Ex-Rajah in the hills.

Capt. Sparkes, of the 2d bat. 10th regt., who was one of the military commissioners, and who had charge of the district of Bietool, was informed of a party of Arabs and horsemen having entered from the southward into his district, which they were plundering, and from which they were driving his police people. He in consequence moved out with a party of the 2d bat. 10th, consisting in all of 107 fighting men. On the evening of the 19th he arrived at a village called Bhorran, and remained there till next morning, when he crossed the river Tuptee, and had got about a kos and a half beyond it, when he perceived about 150 horsemen, whom he drove away by sending out a small party ahead; he then formed his little band and advanced; he had proceeded only a short distance when he saw about 2,000 horsemen and 1,500 Arabs coming to attack him. He immediately took advantage of a ravine that was close at hand, in which he took up a position, which he maintained for an hour against the enemy, of whom he killed a considerable number without losing a man of his own little party: at length, observing that the enemy were closing in upon him with an intention of surrounding him, he made an effort, in which he succeeded, to gain a small height that was near him, and having formed his men into a square, he gallantly maintained his post for two hours against an overwhelming force, and in spite of the persevering exertions of the exasperated Arabs, who charged three times, and were beaten back each time with loss. In ascending the height, Capt. Sparkes unhappily received a shot through his leg. From the repeated attacks of the Arabs, and the heavy fire on all sides from those round the height, he had lost at the last charge one havildar and 41 men, which the enemy perceiving, they made a fourth charge, were again repulsed, and followed down the hill by our gallant band of sepoys, who drove them before them in the most heroic manner. The intention of Capt. Sparkes in leaving the hill he was upon, was to gain another about 50 yards to his right: in this attempt he received a shot in his chest which proved mortal. The Soobadar was also wounded. The ammunition being now expended, the enemy, both horse and foot, closed in upon the few who were still remaining, and who having recourse to the bayonet, fought for a considerable time with the greatest bravery; but they were at length overpowered by the overwhelming numbers of their assailants, and every man cut to pieces. The intrepid sepoys appear to have upheld, in an eminent degree, the character of the Bengal army.

The Soobadar's sword had been broken during the fight. After his first wound, he took the musket of one of the disabled men, shot one horseman, bayonetted a second, and, as another was coming upon him, he took off his turban, and throwing it in his face, secured the sword of the one he had just killed, and on his knees defended himself against his cruel opponents with the bravery of a lion, till a shot through his body put an end to his efforts and his life!

Of the detachment only two naicks and seven sepoys who were with the baggage escaped unhurt: they were attacked by some horsemen, but succeeded in beating them off, and made good their retreat to Bietool, a distance of about 15 miles. Ten other sepoys had been brought in dreadfully wounded: one man died, but most of the rest were expected to recover. The body of Capt. Sparkes was conveyed into Bietool on the 22d stripped and dreadfully mangled.

DURMAJEE.

Madras, Sept. 5.—It is confirmed that Durmajee (the chief so gallantly captured by Lieut. Sutherland, at Duby, in the beginning of this month) is the identical person, to whom the murder of the two brothers of the name of Vaughan, lieutenants in the Madras army, is to be ascribed; we must hope, if this is fully proved, that he will meet the punishment he so justly merits.

Original Correspondence.

LATE RAJAH OF NAGPORE.

Extract of a Letter dated Bombay, Aug. 1.—Gen. Nightingall is expected to leave us the latter end of the present year; it is a matter of great talk who is to be our new commander-in-chief from Eng-

land, but we cannot fix on any one. The Mahrattas are every where humbled, the late Peishwa has been sent to Benares. The Nagpore Rajah's escape will be a source of great plague to us; he is a very deep fellow and is said to possess great abilities; he is already joined by 15,000 men, and opportunity is only wanted to swell his force to twice that number. Whether we are to look to a final close of the campaign is very uncertain; it is confidently said that our military establishment is to be still further augmented.

BATTLE OF SEETABULDEE, DESCRIBED BY A NATIVE.

The officer in India who has transmitted to our correspondent at home this authenticated document, distinctly states that it was written before General Doveton had reached Nagpore, and when the English daily expected another attack, waiting on the defensive till they were reinforced; so that the writer had no reason to flatter the English, independent of the impression inspired by the repulse which the Nagpore army had received. As a narrative by an observer, taking what is to us a new point of view, it is highly curious.

(*Translation*).—An Account of the Battle of Seetabuldee Hill, fought on the 26th and 27th of November 1817, written by a Native of Nagpore, the 1st December 1817, coinciding with Monday the 21st day of the Mohorum 1232.

The former Rajah Ragoojee Bhanslah, commander of the troops, profound in wisdom, having steadily kept his subjects in a state of peace, the standard of his fame having raised him, the Peishwa, Scindiah, and Holkar were kept in awe. Being also firmly attached in friendship to the English, he continued to govern with happiness at Nagpore. The thread of his life being broken, he is gone to his own place. Some time after, Sree Munt Appa Sahib, seeing the affairs of his government were disordered, entered into a close alliance with Mr. Jenkins, the British resident, the root of which was a snare made up of deceit; having thus deviated, the politics of his government were carried on in secresy and with mystery. Many, also, for the sake of their own advantage, caused Sree Munt Appa Sahib to act unadvisedly, and led him out of the way into an evil path. Accordingly, the ministers of Sree Munt Appa Sahib, in conjunction with Nurrain Roa Vakeel on the part of Sree Munt Bajee Rao, and Nursing Rao Vakeel on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, consulted together during four or five months, and at last determined that Mr. Jenkins, the British ambassador, should no longer be allowed to remain at Nagpore. The Rajah having approved of the policy of his ministers, made preparations for war until the 25th November 1817, or the 15th of the Mohurum 1232; but at the same time acted deceitfully towards Mr. Jenkins, pretending to advise with him, through his ministers, on the affairs of his government, representing them in a state of great difficulty; that the troops were greatly in arrears, and mutinying daily; that Mr. Jenkins, being his elder brother, should, on account of his (Sree Munt's) youth and experience, do whatever was proper, placing as he did all his hope and confidence in his elder brother. In this way the ministers of Sree Munt spoke, whilst inwardly they were filled with deceit. Having collected together the materials for war, Sree Munt assembled the Maratta, Mussulman, and Arab sirdars, and other chiefs, and directed them to encamp their troops at Suckurdurrah on the outside of the town, and permit none to continue within, saying, "now that you know it is my intention "to enter on a war with the English, "let it be completed; but in passing out "some caution must be used. I will "give out that Sree Munt Bajee Rao "Sahib, Peishwa, has sent a dress of "honour to me the commander-in-chief "of the forces, and that when the lucky "moment arrives I will receive the "same; then having joined my army in "camp, we will fight against our elder "brother, especially as on his part there "are so few troops." After having thus addressed them, Sree Munt and his ministers dismissed the assembly. The 24th November being fixed upon by the astrologers as a lucky day for receiving the honorary dress, and the durbar being assembled, Sree Munt, for the sake of appearance before the people, wrote to Mr. Jenkins to request he would honour him with his presence at the ceremony, and give him permission to receive the dress. Mr. Jenkins excused himself, saying, that Bajee Rao had been defeated by the British troops, which rendered it improper for Sree Munt to receive the honorary dress sent to him, and advising him to refrain from doing so at the present juncture of affairs. This remonstrance was disregarded by Sree Munt Appa Sahib, who was fully determined on war: and that the orders he had given might not be ineffectual, received the khilut, and taking with him the zirreeputkah, or great standard, and accompanied by his troops, went out of the city to Suckurdurrah, passing by the temple of Ramchundra at Suckurdurrah. The Rajah went up to the priest or bramcharrah, and

having worshipped him and received his blessing, proceeded to his tent, which he entered with joy, the resemblance of which he was not again permitted to see. Sree Munt now caused large quantities of cannon-balls, bullets, powder and rockets, to be served out to the troops secretly, till all was complete; and at night parties of horse and foot were stationed between his camp and the British residency, even as far as the temple of Khundoba. These treacherous proceedings of Sree Munt's were made known to the English resident early on the morning of the 25th November, who on receiving the intelligence wrote to the officer commanding the British troops at the cantonments of Tillenkary, ordering him to march without delay with all his force, and encamp near him. The British officers accordingly marched with all their troops, guns, and camp followers, to Seetabuldee; the distance is about half a puckah coss. On their arrival they were posted with their guns on Seetabuldee Hills. Sree Munt on his part threw up works at the bottom of these hills, as the custom of war directed, for his guns and Arab infantry, and Ram Chundee Waug, Gunput Rao Subidar, Rungoo Ruggoonauth, Nubar Duttajee, Narrain Nangria, Mun Bhut, Nimbalkur Subidar, Nara Suckurram, and other chiefs, were appointed to support them, with orders to afford every assistance to insure the victory, as soon as the firing should commence. Sree Munt greatly encouraged his sirdars, by promising to reward them with honours and much happiness should they be victorious. The 25th November, by God's grace, was passed, to the welfare of the English, in continual messages, through Mr. Jenkins's moonshee; and in the same manner the time fortunately passed away till six o'clock in the evening of the next day. On the morning of the 26th the people expected a great battle would be fought in the course of the day between Sree Munt and the English; it was the public talk; the farmers, bunnyahs, and others who resided at Seetabuldee, were terrified, and having quitted their houses and all they possessed, went many into the town, and the rest to the villages about. The servants and moonshees belonging to the English, with their families, remained under the protection of the resident; many of the chief people, and others of inferior station in life, quitted the town; and the family of Sree Munt, together with the families of his ministers, went into the camp at Suckurdurrah. The crisis of war had now come fully in view; but to remove the feelings of anger in the mind of Mr. Jenkins, Ram Chunder Wang sent for that gentleman's moonshee, who being encouraged came into camp, and on his return was accompanied by Narrain Nangrian and Narrain Pundit, who had instructions to negociate. It was now the time of lighting up the camps; the English had two battalions and one regiment of cavalry; Sree Munt's forces amounted to about 20 or 22,000 cavalry, and 12,000 infantry, altogether perhaps 35,000 men; therefore the people under the orders of the English looked on the evening of that day as their last, and thought that a time which only indicated slaughter and bloodshed was not one to negociate in. Narrain Nangriah, who had hitherto been accompanied by Narrain Pundit, returned alone, and passing the Arabs posted near Seetabuldee Hill, gave them orders to begin the attack; when those stationed near Golam Hyder Bukshee's house fired two or three guns towards the upper part of the hill; the fire was returned by the British, who had previously received instructions from the resident to fire, in the event of the Rajah's troops commencing the action. The fire of cannon and musketry raged on both sides; six ghurries of the night had passed away, and the Arabs had charged six times, and were as often instantly driven back; at length the morning began to dawn. During the night the Arabs had from 200 to 250 killed and wounded in the several attacks they made, and on the part of the English some few were killed and wounded. At daybreak Ram Chunder Wang, with about from five to 7000 cavalry, and a party of the bravest of the rocket-men, took up a position south of the Residency, at the distance of rocket range; he was accompanied by many brave sirdars. Gunput Rao Subidar, Ruggoo Ruggoonat, and Nabur Duttagee, and other sirdars posted themselves to the north, near the Mootee Baug garden, with their cavalry; and the Arab infantry were to the east supported both by horse and foot. During the night a body of horse had proceeded west, and set fire to the English cantonment at Telencary, and brought away and destroyed property to a very considerable amount: In the morning the Rajah's troops called out with eagerness for a general charge, when Narrain Nangriah, Mun Bhut, and Nara Suckaram, these exerters of war who were with the troops commanded by Ram Chunder Waug, threw out the signal for the Arabs to advance; having just signified to them that while they were engaged the cavalry would charge all at once into the residency and put every one to death, 500 Arabs, beating their drums and cheering with cries of ding ding, charged up the smaller hill. On both sides the fire resembled rain, and the sun was obscured thereby. The Arabs having fought most courageously, took the hill, which was

defended by some sepoys with one gun; from this point they kept up a heavy fire against the troops on the large hill. Almost immediately, or very soon after, the English officers placing themselves at the head of about 150 sepoys of the line, advanced to recover the small hill, just as a shot which struck the limber of the gun had caused it to explode in the midst of the Arabs. The English having stormed and carried the hill, followed the Arabs down, killing a great number of them, and capturing two of Sree Munt's guns, which gave the English great joy. Gunput Rao Subidar, and the troops he commanded, seeing what had taken place, were overcome with fear and retreated, instead of supporting the Arabs.

On the south, Rum Chunder Waug rushed forward with four or 5000 cavalry towards the Residency. This force was met by about 50 English troopers, who exerted their powers in such a manner, that the 5000 horse were discomfited and driven back, and, through the exceeding boldness and bravery of the troopers, fled. All their courage was now lost, especially as the whole of Sree Munt's army had witnessed the good conduct and bravery of the English troops. The troopers, on their return from the pursuit, had captured two of the Rajah's guns; besides which two were taken, in all six. Information was now carried to Sree Munt Appa Sahib, who was sitting ready in the camp at Suckurdurrah, that the English officers had shewn such manly courage in bringing away the guns they had captured, that the whole of the Rajah's troops were dispirited, broken into small parties, and continued to remain about the village of Leindra; that the Arabs had been of great service in the battle; that great numbers of the cavalry had been killed and wounded by the English troopers. Sree Munt was exceedingly grieved at this news, and being without hope, sat down in deep despair and full of grief, consulting what was to be done for the future. At this juncture, as the skylark desireth to drink or to quench its thirst with the rain that descendeth, so Narrain Pundit, who had remained at Mr. Jenkins's house all the night, and until one o'clock, a spectator of the battle, suddenly appearing before him, Sree Munt was delighted; and having met and embraced the Pundit, spoke to him in the kindest manner, saying he had given him new life and had preserved his kingdom; in this manner Sree Munt spoke to Narrain Pundit, who replied, "as your ancestors have shewn me favour, in like manner have I been treated by you; do not be without hope; Mr. Jenkins will shew you kindness as formerly, and enter into the same bonds of relationship, and to continue to be as a brother to you; therefore take courage." With these and other kind words Narrain Pundit comforted the Rajah, and on taking leave requested Sree Munt to send with him some confidential person, that the battle might be put an end to; the Rajah accordingly dispatched Narrain Pundit and an hurkurrah to the English. As soon as Narrain Pundit had departed, the Rajah sent orders to his Sirdars to stop the firing, as peace was to be restored. Accordingly all the guns of the Rajah were taken back, and hostilities immediately ceased.

After this Nagoo Pundit, accompanied by Narrain Pundit Vakeel, went to Mr. Jenkins, and with great difficulty fixed that the Rajah should leave the camp and return to his palace in the city. This being Mr. Jenkins's desire, and the Rajah having consented, he returned to his palace on the 2d December, at 11 o'clock at night; when it was proclaimed through the city that the bunnyaks should open their shops without fear, as the war was at an end.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

General Orders, by the Hon. the Vice President in Council.

Fort William, April 28, 1818.—Capt. Huthwaite to command the Gorruckpore L.I. bat. This appointment to have retrospective effect from the 20th of Jan. last.

18th Reg. N.I.—Capt. Wm. Collyer to be major; Capt.lieut. Wm. Broome Salmon to be captain of a company; and Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Walter Alexander Yates to be capt.lieut. With rank from the 26th April 1818, in succession to Hamilton, deceased.

Paragraph from a public general letter, from the hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 22d October 1817, be promulgated in general orders.

Paragraph 7.—"We have permitted Capt. Thos. Otho Travers, of the Bengal Native Infantry, to proceed to Bencoolen, to join and do duty with the detachment of his reg. which is stationed there, and also to be employed at Bencoolen, under Sir Stamford Raffles, as long as his services may be required, provided no additional expense is occasioned to the Company on account thereof.

July, 14, 1818.—Capt. C. Taylor, 1st reg. N.I., to be Brigade major to the troops at the principal station in Rajpootana.

PROMOTIONS AND ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Corps of Engineers.—Maj. and Brevet Lieut.col. Chas. Mouat to be lieut.col.; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.col. Thos. Robertson to be major; Lieut. Robt. Smith to be captain; Ens. John Colvin to be

lieutenant, with rank from the 4th inst., in succession to Fleming, deceased.

Inf.—Senior Lieut.col. and Brevet Col. Lambert Loveday to be colonel of a reg., with rank from the 15th November 1817, vice McColloh, deceased.

Senior Maj. Hugh Griffiths to be Lieut.col., vice Loveday, promoted, with rank from the 6th April 1818, vice Greene, deceased.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, General Department, 23d July, 1818.—His Exc. the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, &c. &c. having returned from the upper provinces, has this day resumed his seat in the council of the presidency of Fort William.

J. ADAM, Chief Sec. to Gov.

22d Reg. N.I.—Capt. Chas. Peter Hay to be major; Capt.lieut. Thos. Carnan Cowslade to be captain of a company; Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Thos. Anquetil, to be captain lieutenant; Ens. Jos. Nash, to be lieutenant, with rank from the 6th April 1818, in succession to Griffiths, promoted.

30th Reg. N.I.—Capt. Lewis Wiggins to be major; Capt.lieut. Edw. Browne to be captain of a company; Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Sebastian Land to be captain lieutenant; Ens. John Edw. Watson to be lieutenant, with rank from the 6th inst., in succession to Carter, dec.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Inf.—Lieut.col. John Ludlow, C.B., date of rank 15th November 1817, vice Loveday, promoted; Lieut.col. Jeremiah Martin Johnson, ditto 1st February 1818, vice Hickman, invalided; Lieut. col. George Munro Popham, ditto 4th March 1818, vice Lamborne, deceased; Lieut.col. Christopher Baldock, ditto 1st April 1818, vice D'Auvergne, dec.; Lieut.col. Archibald Campbell, ditto 4th April 1818, vice Cooper, invalided.

5th Reg. N.I.—Maj. Wm. Phillips Price, date of rank 4th April 1818, vice Campbell, promoted; Capt. Rich. Braddon, ditto 4th April 1818, vice Price, promoted; Capt.lieut. Thos. Arbuthnot, ditto 4th April 1818, vice Braddon, promoted; Lieut. Wm. Briggs, ditto 4th April 1818, vice Arbuthnot, promoted.

6th Reg. N.I.—Maj. Chas. Poole, date of rank 15th November 1817, vice Ludlow promoted; Cap. Jas. McHarg, ditto 15th November 1817, vice Poole, promoted; Capt.lieut. Geo. Wm. Butticaz, ditto 15th November 1817, vice McHarg, promoted; Lieut. Benj. Roebuck, ditto 15th Nov. 1817, vice Butticaz, promoted.

17th Reg. N.I.—Maj. John Wells Fast, date of rank 1st April 1818, vice Baldock, promoted; Capt. Chas. Halcott Glover, ditto 1st April 1818, vice Fast, promoted; Capt.lieut. Mark Carter Webber, ditto 1st April 1818, vice Glover, promoted; Lieut. Constantine Wm. Cowley, ditto 1st April 1818, vice Webber, promoted.

21st Reg. N.I.—Maj. John Vaughan, date of rank 1st February 1818, vice Johnson, promoted; Capt. Chas. Russell, ditto 1st February 1818, vice Vaughan, promoted; Capt.lieut. Jas. Brooke Ridge, ditto 1st February 1818, vice Russell, promoted; Lieut. Thos. Pulwhele, ditto 1st February 1818, vice Ridge, promoted.

23d Reg. N.I.—Maj. Chas. Willis Robt. Povoleri, date of rank, 4th March 1818, vice Popham, promoted; Capt. Alex. Spiers, ditto 4th March 1818, vice Povoleri, promoted; Lieut. Henry Edw. Pigot, ditto 4th March 1818, vice Hardwicke, promoted.

PROMOTIONS AND ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

May 12th, Inf.—Sen. Maj. Archibald Campbell to be Lieut.col., vice Cooper invalided, with rank from 6th April 1818, vice Green, deceased.

5th N.I.—Capt. Wm. Phillips Price to be Maj.; Capt.lieut. Rich. Braddon to be Capt. of a Company; Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Thos. Arbuthnot to be Capt.lieut. and ensign Wm. Briggs to be Lieut. with rank from 6th April, 1818, in succession to Campbell promoted.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Inf.—Lieut.col. Christopher Baldock, 4th April 1818, vice Cooper, invalided.

17th N.I.—Maj. John W. Fast, 4th April 1818, vice Buldock promoted; Capt. C. H. Glover, 4th April 1818, vice Fast, promoted; Capt.lieut. W. C. Webber, 4th April 1818, vice Glover, promoted; Lieut. C. W. Cowley, 4th April 1818, vice Webber, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

May 19.—Wm. Douglas, gentleman, to be ensign in the Goruckpore Light Inf. batt., from the 4th inst., with local and temporary rank, vice Radcliffe, appointed to the 3d local reg. of cavalry.

Mr. John Lignum to be an Assist.surg. with local and temporary rank in Sneyd's corps of frontier cav.

May 22.—Capt. Montagu is appointed to officiate as barrack master of Fort William, during the absence of Capt. Ramsay.

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

May 26.—Sen.Lieut. fireworker Thos. D'Oyly to be Lieut., with rank from the 22d of April 1818, vice Webb, deceased.

PROMOTIONS.

June 2, *18th N.I.*—Senior Ensign in the army John Wagon Patton, from the 29th reg. of N.I. to be Lieut., with rank from the 20th April last, vice Yates, promoted.

Senior Ensign in the army Chas. Farquharson Urquhart, from the 27th reg. of N.I., to be Lieut. with rank from the 30th April last, vice McDonald, deceased.

Capt. Hy. Hodgson of the 12th reg. of N. I. has been permitted, by the hon. the court of directors, to return to his duty on this establishmant, without prejudice to his rank.

June 22.—Two additional companies of independent Golundauz, of the same strength as the present companies, to be immediately raised for the service of the Islands and lower provinces.

The acting commandant of artil. will adopt the necessary measures for effecting this arrangement.

July 7.—Cadets of Infantry on this establishment, admitted into the service accordingly, and promoted to ensigns; the dates of their rank to be adjusted hereafter, viz. Mr. Stephen Finnis, certificate dated 23d Dec. 1817. Mr. Alexander Mercer, do. 24th do. do. Mr. Geo. Huddleston Thomas, do. 6th Feb. 1818.

EXPEDITION TO CEYLON.

July 10.—The following establishment to be entertained for the office of the dep. paym. of the expedition proceeding to Ceylon.

1 Head Writer ..... St. Rs.	110
2 Writers, at 70 and 60	130
1 Sircar.....	60
1 Ditto	40
2 Peons.	14
Office contingencies	150

July 15.—Mr. A. J. Martin to act as an Assist. Surg. with the detachment proceeding to Ceylon, and to be borne on the strength of the 2d batt. 20th reg. N. I.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

May 26.—An hospital for diseased women to be established at Almorah.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Oriental Star, July 25.—The most noble the Marq. of Hastings landed at Chandpaul Ghaut on Thursday morning, under the usual honors. Monday morning 10 o'clock, has been fixed on by his lordship to receive the address from the British inhabitants.

ADDRESS TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

In consequence of the notice published on the 14th inst. by the Sheriff of the town of Calcutta, a general meeting of the British inhabitants was held on Saturday the 18th inst.

Mr. Pendall having by unanimous request taken the chair addressed the meeting in a short speech, and concluded by moving the following resolution:

"That a respectful address from the British inhabitants of Calcutta be presented to his Exc. the most noble the Marq. of Hastings, Governor-gen., declaratory of the high admiration with which they have contemplated the foresight, wisdom, and energy, evinced by his Exc. in successfully and honorably terminating measures of the greatest political consequence to the empire, congratulatory of his Lordship's return to this Presidency, and expressive of a sincere and ardent hope, that his Lordship may long continue to guide the counsels of British India." This motion was seconded by Mr. Udny.

We have not room for even an abstract of the eloquent and forcible appeals delivered by the speakers on this occasion: but we propose to mark a few of the points to which the varying style of individual thought gave prominence, and, to a subject so often treated, features of originality. Mr. Udny's speech took an able review of the successful line of policy pursued by the Governor-gen. in preparing for and conducting the operations of the one campaign.

Mr. Udney was followed by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, who traced his Lordship's measures from the period of his assuming the government of this country. In drawing the character of the war, its triumphs and their results, he adverted to the clemency displayed towards the late Peishwa and the Rajah of Nagpore, and the magnanimous generosity extended towards the families of Sattarah and Berar. The great triumphs of the war comparatively bloodless. Nothing could afford higher satisfaction to his Lordship's own mind than that he had gained his objects at so small an expenditure of blood.

Mr. Larkins drew a vivid picture of the unprovoked inroads of the Pindarees, the wanton barbarity of their practice in war, and the devastations which they had inflicted in the stillness of peace, by sudden irruptions on the unguarded parts of the finest provinces. It had been an imputation of weakness to have suffered these marauders to go unchecked and unpunished. It was to his Lordship's eternal honor that he had dispersed them, and annihilated the confederacy of marauders.

Mr. Larkins was followed by Mr. Wynch. As a prelude to a sketch of the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, he recited the characteristic qualities of his illustrious predecessors. It has been the good fortune of British India to have possessed for her rulers, successively and successfully, the men whom the precise period, and the particular exigencies and concurrent circumstances of the country marked as the fittest to rule. Time and conviction have at length overcome prejudice and party spirit; and the remembrance of the wise

measures and of the virtues of Warren Hastings will be long cherished with respect, when the immortal name of Burke himself shall scarce suffice to shield him from the opprobrium he has since so justly incurred by his pitiless persecution of that great and good man. The merits of the administration of Lord Cornwallis are too memorable; the boons, the benefits, the blessings, he bestowed by his benign but effective sway, too innumerable to be speedily forgot. Of him "*Si quæras monumentum circumspice.*"—The downfall of the autocrat tyrant Tippoo, the treaty with the Nizam, the appearance among the pyramids of Alexandria, and on the far famed banks of the Nile, of our brave and gallant sepoys, whom accident alone debarred from being opposed to the embattled legions of France commanded by the consul and general; the increase of our influence, the foundation and endowment of the noble and collegiate institution of Fort William (an Alma Mater I am proud to acknowledge); in fine, the complete consolidation at that period of our Anglo-Indian empire, had stamped the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley in indelible characters on our hearts. The reduction of Java, the capture of Bourbon, the conquest of the Isle of France, have shed a military lustre, have thrown a martial glory around the mild light of Lord Minto's rule. Permit me now to request you will carry back your recollections to the time of Lord Moira's landing in India, for Moira then was his name! The first few months of his residence in this capital were amply occupied with the detail of the arduous duties of his high office, in gathering from the archives of the state their collective experience; embracing the whole scheme of government, and determining the principles of future policy. A year had not elapsed, when the energy of Lord Moira was called into action. The gradual and almost imperceptible encroachment of the Nepaulese broke out, at an early period of his government, into a decided display, a daring spirit of rapacity and aggression. Our frontiers were menaced, our boundaries transgressed, our line of demarkation disregarded: yet, notwithstanding, on the one hand we behold amity, justice, moderation and forbearance; on the other, we see hostility, injustice, violence, and insolence! The misguided councils of the state of Nipaul pertinaciously persisted in rejecting the pacific overtures of the British government. Negociations ceased. The appeal was to arms! War is resolved on, is pursued with alacrity and prosecuted successfully. The conduct of the battle was confided to heroes, to the descendants of those who, under the banners of Clive, fought and conquered on the plains of Plassey; to those brave British and native officers and soldiers, who have combated under Wellington in Assye, his associates in arms on the heights of Thoulouse. And who their chieftain? Another Wellington in an Ochterlony: he whose

"Frame is adamant," whose "soul is fire,"
"No dangers fright him, and no labors tire."

Fort is taken after fort; citadel after citadel; alp is gained after alp; the barrier planted by the stern hand of nature herself between the sunny regions of Hindoostan and the frozen climes of Tartary, already recedes.

The cannon's opening roar startled the Lama at his shrine. But, as the defence of rights, a vindication of insulted national honour, not the ambition of conquest, unsheathed the sword, so those rights upheld, those injuries atoned, behold it returned to its scabbard. The illustrious subject of my speech quits the camp for the council; his recompense, his country's gratitude, a more exalted rank, amidst the nobles of his land, a nearer approach to the sovereign; the name of Moira yields to Hastings! At a time when an ordinary observer would have deemed our empire reposing securely, equal to its ostensible tranquillity, the Marquis of Hastings, with the sagacity of a statesman, discovers the machinations, penetrates the means, unravels the plots of the restless princes of the Mahratta state, the protectors of those predatory hordes, those dastard despoilers, those merciless marauders, by whom our territories had been desolated, cities depopulated, villages reduced to deserts. He takes the field, is victorious, and returns. He laid the axe to the root of the primary evil; he has applied it effectually, and with it the secondary ill has been struck procumbent to the ground! It is not in my province, nor have I the talent to unfold to your view the details of the splendid military achievements which have signalized this singularly successful campaign. The praise of the armies of Bengal, of Madras and Bombay,

"Has been hymned by loftier harps than mine!"

Where all have excelled ordinary merit, it would indeed be presumption in me to attempt to assign the highest degrees. Still it will be permitted to an humble individual to select for his own admiration such deeds of arms, as may have struck his fancy most forcibly. Then would I choose for mine, the defence of Staunton, the charge of Fitzgerald! I feel too, some small pride in finding myself even a member of a service which can inscribe in its annals the heroic valour of an Elphinstone—the undoubted courage of a Jenkins! Nor will I ask a single sigh for the memory of one whose name is fami-

far as many who now hear me, of one who, though not a soldier, died a soldier's death, who, when "every man must advance,"

"Rushed into the field, and foremost fighting fell."

Need I name George Sotheby? But it is not only because during the command of Lord Hastings, the standards of the United Kingdom have been unfurled in the plains of the Turaee, and have been seen to float on the acclivities of the Himalaya mountains—not only because martial fame has sounded for him her trump from the sacred stream of the Ganges to the famed and classic windings of the Hydaspes, that Lord Hastings is entitled to our admiration. Refer, I pray you, to his moral courage, to his enduring fortitude, by which in arduous and in perilous times, when doubt and gloom are wont to overshadow ordinary minds, he has remained unshaken. Appreciate likewise that ascendancy of his character, which has enabled him to unite the energies of jealous and of rival powers, and to wield at will the fate and fortune of this mighty empire! Long may Lord Hastings preside the Palinurus of the bark of this realm! When in England they shall behold inscribed on one and the same scroll, the name of the warrior, of the statesman, of the merchant, of the landholder, of the philosopher, of the bard, of the manufacturer who toils at the loom, and of the humble peasant who tills the ground, it will prove, that by his lordship's splendid administration, the arm of bravery is energetically exerted, the councils of the state are auspiciously guided, the wings of commerce widely extended, the improvement of agriculture mainly advanced, the calm pursuits of philosophy placidly promoted, the fairy regions of poesy not neglected, the useful arts encouraged and flourishing. Let me, then, not be said to utter the language of fiction, when I rehearse the simple dictates of truth, and declare that valour, wisdom, commerce, agriculture, philosophy, poetry, and the arts, unite in generous emulation to weave a bright, a blooming, a perennial garland for the sage, the valiant, the victorious brow of the Marquis of Hastings.

After Mr. Money had also addressed the meeting in support of the motion from the chair, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare the address. Maj.gen. J. S. Wood, Mr. Udny, Mr. Harrington, Mr. W. E. Rees, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Fullarton, Mr. G. Saunders, Mr. Larkins, Dr. Bryce, Mr. Colvin, Rev. J. Parson, Dr. W. Russell, Dr. McWhirter, Mr. Jameson, Capt. Lockett, Mr. Pattle, Mr. Buller, Mr. Money, Mr. Wynch, Mr. Salmon.

After the address had been prepared, it lay for signatures at the town hall. We have inserted a copy of it, with the reply of Lord Hastings, under BRITISH TERRITORY, "*Political—official.*"

Similar addresses on the glorious termination of the late campaign, have also been presented from the British inhabitants of Moorshedabad and Berhampore, and from the native inhabitants of Calcutta. In reply to the latter, the noble marquis takes occasion to observe, that he "cannot feel, and never will make, a distinction of interest between the native subjects of the Indian government and his own countrymen; and that he is conscious he can have the pride of meriting British approbation, only in proportion as he promotes the happiness and welfare of the native population."

The committee and a deputation of inhabitants presented the address on the 30th of July.

Public intimation has been given to the Calcutta public, that the Governor General will hold a levee on Wednesday Sept. 2, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Gentlemen desirous to obtain private audiences with his lordship, are to deliver their names, previous to the levee, to the aide-de-camp in waiting.

Calcutta, July 4.—Major Gall, late commanding the body guard of the Governor-General, having embarked for Europe, has been succeeded by Captain W. H. Rainey, of the 4th N. C.

Thirteen ships have been taken up for the conveyance of H. M.'s 59th regt. and the 20th N. I. to Ceylon.

The number of troops to be embarked is 3,337; the whole to be commanded by Col. Shuldham. The 20th N. I. is in excellent order and consists of 1400 strong.

The quantity of bullion imported into Calcutta, from the 1st to the 31st of May, is according to the Custom House report sicca rupees 48,95,635. 7. 4.

In order to make some improvement in the neighbourhood of Tank-square, the wall of the Old Fort of Calcutta is now removing, and its present state seems to confirm the opinion of many Indian travellers, that the art of building in this country is not so well understood now as formerly. The wall is perfectly solid, and it is difficult to say whether the brick or mortar is the more durable part of it. A machine, something like the ancient battering ram, is used to loosen it, and a tackle-fall applied to the masses thus detached to bring them down. The fort was built in the year 1696.

June 24.—A public examination of the children of the Free School was held before the Lord Bishop. The hon. the vice president, the hon. Mr. Stuart, Sir F. Macnaghten, Sir A. Buller, Lady East, Mrs. Middleton, Lady Macnaghten, and Lady Buller were among the company present.

June 22.—A very superior constructed

ship, of 482 tons burthen, was launched from the yard of Mr. M. Smith, in Clive-street. She was named the Barretto Junior, and is intended for the Macao trade. The height of perfection to which our native artificers have arrived is exemplified in this vessel, which was completed in the short space of six months.

June 29.—The New Exchange Rooms were opened for the accommodation of the commercial community of Calcutta and of foreigners frequenting the port

The Chowringhee theatre, after a long recess, is to re-open next week, with the admired farce of Love-à-la-Mode, and High Life below Stairs.

The Athenæum is to open again on Monday next, when "Inkle and Yarico" is to be repeated by particular desire. Donald and Peggy, or the Sports of a Village, a comic ballad, will be added, and the entertainments to conclude with the Irishman in London."

From the Calcutta Times, July 3.

An attempt, we learn, was made on the 1st inst., by a person belonging to one of the public offices, to defraud one of the houses of agency of 5,000 sicca rupees, by a forged draft in the name of an officer of the army. The draft is said to have been well imitated; but the greatness of the sum made payable at sight, and a slight difference in the signature awakened suspicion, and after some interrogatories to the native who brought the paper, the forgery was detected. Measures were then immediately adopted for securing the delinquent, but he got intelligence of his failure from a second person whom he had sent to watch from a distance the issue of his nefarious procedure, and instantly absconded. He was however taken up the next day.

July 30.—The following singular circumstance occurred a few days ago at Garden Reach. A washerman engaged in his occupation on the edge of a tank, was immersing a piece of cloth which he held in his hand in the water, when a large fish sprung forward, seized the cloth and the man's arm in his mouth, and was triumphantly swimming off with his prey. Fortunately, however, a person close by at the time caught hold of the washerman's quivering leg, and dragged both man and fish on shore! The animal was immediately taken to the Police Thana to be exhibited! It weighed a maund and a half, and was about six feet in length, of the species commonly called Sowlee. The washerman's arm was considerably lacerated."

Oriental Star, July 18.

The new Reading Rooms at Cawnpore are nearly completed, and are to be opened on the 12th of August. The rooms are spacious and elegantly fitted up.

Aug. 20.—That very excellent institution, the Calcutta School-book Society, received a contribution of one thousand rupees, on Monday last, from the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, who has the honour of being the author and founder of this eminently useful establishment.

A melancholy accident took place a few days ago off Cooly Bazar. Mr. Hawkins, about fifteen years of age, midshipman of the hon. Company's ship Henry Porcher, while bathing alongside the vessel, unfortunately got out of his depth, and sunk to rise no more. He was a nephew of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, of the county of Gloucester.

Oriental Star, June 27.

We are sorry to find that the prospects of our friends in the indigo line are not very promising, attributable to the long drought. The late showers may have revived their hopes of the high lands, but the plant in the low lands, which always yield the best crops, is said to be very small.

July 18.—From almost every quarter we have complaints from our friends in the indigo line. In the Kishnaghur district it had rained almost incessantly from the 4th to the 9th inst., and the same in Jessore. To this grievance they now add the want of hill coolies, who are too much alarmed at the late dreadful ravages made by the cholera morbus, to leave their country.

CHOLERA.

Calcutta, June 2.—The dreadful disorder which has so long prevailed in this country, and which we have so often had occasion to mention, is stated to have considerably abated its influence among the native part of the population; but we are concerned to observe that some cases recently occurred at Calcutta, which have created an extraordinary anxiety respecting the cause and treatment of this disease. It appears to have assumed a character, in the instances to which we allude, considerably different from the symptoms by which its commencement has usually been marked, and in its consequences proved fatal. We are unable to offer any observations on this painful subject that can technically elucidate either the circumstances which indicated the first attack of the disorder, or the particular treatment which the patients received during the progress of their suffering: for our information is founded on general report; but, we understand, that the primary symptoms were totally different from those which generally evidence the long prevailing epidemic. If our information is correct, it affords grounds for the most serious and distracting apprehension; and we sincerely wish that a subject, so fraught with importance, may obtain the gravest and ablest investigation

that authority can recommend or science can accomplish.

Extract of a letter from Allahabad, dated June 15, 1818 :—"Report says 30,000 people have died of cholera in the district of Gurruckpore within the last month. By prohibiting the sale of the bad rice, indeed all rice, in the jail here, not one has died from the disease, while it has been for nearly two months raging with great fury in the town and neighbourhood."

A scarcity of money still prevails in the commercial exchange. The government 6 per cent securities have actually sold at 9 per cent discount. The hopes of relief to stagnant trade are fixed on an expected shipment of dollars from England. The government loan has been shut by a public notification of the 11th of August. It is understood that a mercantile body intend to request of government a loan on the security of the Company's paper.

The following is an extract from the presentment of the grand jury to Sir Edw. Hyde East, and the other judges of the Supreme Court, dated June 29, 1818, adverting to a complaint on the part of the magistrates, that the powers with which they are at present invested are insufficient for the suppression of crime. "The complaint in question, if the grand jury understand it rightly, has reference to a want of the requisite authority for the prevention, rather than for the detection or punishment of offences. Of the fact they have no doubt, that the facilities of secreting and vending stolen property in Calcutta are greatly increased, by the free influx of strangers of all characters and from all parts of India, who establish themselves here as shopkeepers and tradesmen, and are in no way under the observance or controul of the police; and they are equally well satisfied, that the daily increasing number of gaming houses and other places of resort for the idle and profligate, which the magistrates have no power to regulate or suppress, has eminently tended to demoralize the middle and lower classes of the population, and to increase the frequency of crime. The state of society in this great city seems indisputably to require, that the magistrate should be armed at least with the fullest powers committed to the ministers of police in any other city of the British dominions. And the Grand Jury are not without hope, that a system of regulation adopted to local circumstances may yet be devised, which shall essentially counteract the mischiefs complained of, and serve as a permanent check on the dissolute and depraved habits of a numerous class of the community, without materially trenching on the liberties, or disturbing the peace or comfort of the honest and industrious inhabitants."

From the Bombay Hurkaru.

A detail of the calamities experienced by the officers and crew of the brig Fly from Batavia. "The crew of the brig Fly, which arrived here a few days ago from Batavia, had a most providential escape from suffering the severest of calamities. A few days after she had sailed, in March last, her captain died at sea, and the command devolving on officers not so well experienced in the navigation of those seas, they deviated from their course, and drifted about with various winds and currents for a considerable time; insomuch that their small supply of provisions was soon expended. When their distress became so urgent, they were compelled to have recourse for their food to three monkies, which were on board, and which constituted the whole subsistence of seven men for three days. This wretched provision being also consumed, they remained without any food whatever, until nature being nearly exhausted, one of the crew proposed to cast lots, that one might be sacrificed to furnish sustenance for the remainder. This being resolved upon, the lot fell upon the individual who proposed this remedy. Though ready to submit to his fate, and fainting from weakness, the desire of preserving life roused him to exert his feeble powers in one last effort. Hope gave him encouragement and he mounted up aloft, praying that he might descry some vessel or some land to save him from death, and his partners from such a shocking alternative to save themselves. His anxious eyes however long exerted their utmost powers in vain; despair seized him, all prospect of relief had fled, and he was about to descend to meet his destiny, when kind Providence answered his prayers and restored him to life. He discerned a sail at distance; he hailed his brethren; they summoned all their remaining strength, made signal of distress, and bore up towards the vessel in sight, which proved to be the Endeavour, Capt. Rojerson, from this port, and by whom they were supplied with every thing their deplorable situation required, compatible with their own condition; the Endeavour's stock of provisions being also very low, and having suffered so much from stress of weather, that she was compelled to return to this river, which she entered in company with the Fly."

The tides have been running with extraordinary rapidity in the Hoogly lately. On the 6th ult. during the strength of the ebb-tide, a dingy ran athwart hawse of the ship Eurydice, lying off Sulkea, and sunk; the ship received so much injury, and she made so much water, that the whole of her cargo must be discharged to ascertain what damage she has sustained.

The Hope and the Norfolk parted from their cables at the same time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—June 20.—Mary, Monteath, from Liverpool 5th Jan. and Milford 4th February. Neptune, Rogers, from Bombay 30th April, and Madras 14th June; Dotterel, Fish, from Madras and Coringa.—Passenger from Madras.—Capt. H. E. Page, B. N. I.

21.—Jessy, Landale, from Madras 12th June.—Passengers from Madras, Capt. Robb, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Holms.

24.—Friendship, Wise, from Batavia and Penang, 1st June.

25.—Euphrates, Mearing, from Bussorah 29th April, Bombay 4th June.—Passenger, Cornet R. Swinoee, H. M. 22d dragoons.—Perseverance, Brown, from Madras, 10th June, Masulipatam 17th; Vizagapatam, 19th do.—Passenger from Madras, Mrs. D. MacDonald; Wanstead, Young, from London, 8th Jan., Portsmouth, 5th Feb., Madras 19th June.—Passengers, Mr. Herd, free mariner; Messrs. A. Mercer, S. Fenuis, C. Thomas, cadets; Blucher, Pearson, from Liverpool, 10th Feb., and Cork, 22d do.

26.—Richard, McClaue, from Liverpool, 29th Nov., Rio Plate 7th March, and Madras 9th June.—Dorothea, Harman, June (American), from Marseilles 1st March.—Passengers from Marseilles, Mrs. Beths, Miss F. Jones, T. Beths, Esq. Mr. T. Beths, Jun.

July 1.—Argo, Lyon, from Liverpool, 4th Feb., Madeira, 7th March, Madras, 21st June.

3.—Eclipse, Winter, from London, Portsmouth, Isle of France, 15th May, Colombo 18th June, Madras 23d do.

10.—Briton, Harland, from London 1st March, Portsmouth, 27th do.—Essex, Mahon, from London 19th Nov.; Cape 9th May.

19.—Endeavour, Rogerson, put back in distress.

20.—Fly, R. Harris in charge, the captain having died at sea; from Batavia, 75 days out, bound to Pondicherry, having come here in great distress.

22.—Hope, Fromstead, from Pegu, 24th June.

23.—Norfolk, Edward, from England 4th Feb., Cape and Madras 16th July.

Departures.—June 25.—Syren, MacDonnel, for China.

22.—Eugenia, Capt. E. Tyrer, for Mauritius.

July 6.—Mysore, A. Dobie, to complete her cargo for China.

10.—Centurion, W. Meade, to complete her cargo for London.

21.—Ceneus, Smith, for Penang.

23.—John Palmer, Capt. G. Saunders, for Liverpool, via Madras and Cape.

24.—Busiris, Balson, for London; Nymph, Humble, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

June 3. The lady of Peter Mendes, Esq. of a son.
18. At Benares, the lady of Wm Cowell, Esq. of a son.
15. At Mirzapoor, the lady of Major Hen. Manley, of the 8th N. I. of a daughter.
19. At Dhee Serampore, Mrs. Anna Rosa, of a son.
—. At Hussunabad, the lady of Lieut. John Tulloch, 23d Madras N. I. of a daughter.
20. At Benares, the lady of J. Sturmer, Esq. of a son.
23. Mrs. Mahon, widow of the late Capt. Mahon, of the Madras Packet, of a son.
24. The lady of Geo. Tyler, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
26. Mrs. S. D. Anselme, of a son.
29. At Goruckpore, at the house of Sir Roger Martin, Bart. the lady of Capt. R. H. Smyth, 1st. reg. Bengal Cav. of a daughter.
July 2. The lady of Capt. Bundale, ship Lowry, of a daughter.
7. The lady of Wm. Pane, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.
12. The lady of W. H. Oakes, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 21. Mr. John Compton, to Mrs. E. Dumbleton, of Howrah.
—. By the Rev. Dr. Bryce, John Tyler, Esq. Assist.surg., Patnah, to Anne, daughter of Wm. Gillies, Esq. of London.
20. Mr. J. C. Pritchard, to Miss C. Furzer.
—. F. J. Bernard, Esq. to Esther, eldest daughter of Major Farquhar, Madras Mil. Establishment, and Resident at Malacca.
27. Mr. Mc Eachin, to Miss E. Owen.
July 4. Mr. Manock Nicholas, to Miss Jerkin Abcar.
2. At Berhampore, Lieut. John Irwin, H. C. European Regt. to Miss Mary Charteris, daughter of the late Thos. Charteris, Esq.
4. T. Lane, Jun. Esq. to Rebecca, 3d daughter of the late Rohan Hossell, Esq. of Pengelan, Carmarthenshire, and widow of the late Capt. John Napier, of the ship Lord Hungerford.

DEATHS.

June 6. At Digah Farm, near Patnah, of the cholera morbus, Mr. Rich. Smitton, in the employ of Mr. Sinclair, of Bareilly, in charge of timbers proceeding to Calcutta, in the 30th year of his age.
19. On board the H. C. ship Eraser, in Calcutta, of the cholera morbus, Mr. Robert Babington, of the Royal Navy, and second mate of the above ship, aged 21.
20. Mr. Francis Michael, aged 17.
Lately, at the advanced age of 80, Mrs. Anne Elizabeth, the foundress of the new Roman Catholic Church at Boitaconnah.
21. At Cawnpore, Troop Serj. Maj. Wm. Quin, H.M. 21st Dragoons, aged 39. In which corps he served nearly 20 years, with infinite credit to himself and advantage to the service. His attention, obedience, and alacrity, gained him the approbation of his superiors, while his exactness in the discharge of his duty, rendered him a most valuable non-commissioned officer.
22. At his house in Durramtollah, the lady of A. Napier, Esq. M. D.
24. Mrs. Elizabeth D'Rozario, relict of the late Mr. Lucas D'Rozario, aged 60.
July 1. At the advanced age of 70 years, the Rev. Mr. Jose Antonio Gonsalves, D. D. His death, occasioned by the gout in the stomach, has produced a lamentable chasm in the profession of which he was a bright ornament. The remembrance of his virtues will be long cherished by a wide circle of friends, who revered and respected him for his worth and talents.
3. Much regretted, Col. Geo. Fleming, of the Chief Engineer on the Bengal Establishment.
—. Capt. Roquet, an old Portuguese Commander,

long Resident in Calcutta, a man of strict integrity, and much respected.

—. Capt. Wm. Rutter, of the ship Diana.

8. At the Presidency, Mrs. Arthur Johnston.

13. Eleanor, infant daughter of John Smith, Esq. of the house of Parlie, Fergusson, and Co. aged eight months.

14. At the house of her brother, John Becher, Esq. Miss Charlotte Becher, aged 23, daughter of Rich. Becher, Esq. of the Civil Service.

17. Capt. W. Moffat, late Commander of the ship Charlotte.

MADRAS.

Political—Official, received in London.

We have lately heard with pain that a member for a county, in whom virtue and patriotism have professedly survived the general corruption, had delivered at a party dinner a lamentation over "the "degraded name and fame of England "on the continent." When degenerate natives, in the agony of disappointed ambition, vilify their country, we may expect that rival aliens, more attached to theirs, will repeat the tale till the invention can be introduced to practice by steady perseverance. Englishmen may despise the calumny; honest foreigners can repel it.

Thanksgiving to the British Government of Madras for the noble support of the Dutch Prisoners during the late War, made at the restoration of Tranquebar to the Dutch Authority, on the 14th May 1818, to be transmitted to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council at the said Presidency.

Right Honorable Sir!—Gratitude is a most excellent virtue; the Creator demands it from his creatures; subjects ought to observe it to their princes and lords, and individuals towards each other; it renders mankind agreeable both to God and man.

It is now to acquaint ourselves of this sacred duty that we beg leave to state and declare, that the benefits which we received from you are not a few, and neither of small importance nor of a short duration, as in former times of war, but abundant, precious, and for a long period, yea, for about a quarter of a century.

When Europe seemed to be as frightful and overwhelmed by desolation and ruin; when countries and cities were overturned, and the blood of our countrymen flowed like water; in those afflicted times, when we were as sheep without a shepherd, you have generously provided for and protected us so as to live in peace and rest, yea, you have allowed us every benevolence as to your own subjects, to promote our welfare and happiness, even so that we never felt the grievous yoke of prisoners of war, nor seemed to belong to another nation.

Such capital benefits ought to be engraved indeed upon tablets of brass, for the information of posterity, who will immortalize the honor of the nation, whilst the remembrance of the act, and the gratitude of our hearts can be effaced and extinguished only by death.

And being aware of our inability to acknowledge such noble favors deservedly, we will leave it to be retributed by Him from whom cometh down every good, the Lord of Lords, the King of Kings, and we will crave of him to recompense it to your venerable sovereign King George, to your country and nation, that his throne may be established, his reign blessed, your country abound in affluence, and your nation be exalted, and that the Lord will make of her, conjointly with ours, the defenders of laws, protectors of true religion, of justice, and of the happiness and tranquillity of Europe; to the end, that by the practice of these virtues, His holy name be glorified, and that in these parts of the world, such as do not know the right worship may be converted to true religion.

We beg herewith to conclude our wishes, trusting always to remain, with high respect,

Right Honorable Sir,

Your very thankful servants,

(Signed) *P. Vanspall*, *F. W. Clesser*,
F. C. Vanspall, *E. Dender*,
H. D. Idle, *J. F. Kluge*,
J. D. C. Cluver, *M. C. Smith*,
J. B. S. Stork, *J. C. Mooijaart*,
S. E. Honter, *Wed. Herlie.*"
Wed. Sauer,

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

July 11.—Considerable detachments of troops for the royals, 30th and 53d regts., on service at this presidency, have been landed from the Princess Amelia and London.

By the arrival of the ship Edward Strettel, Capt. Balston, from the eastward, we learn that Capt. Hodges, of the Hunter, had been attacked by a number of Malay prows. He however captured three of them, and beat off the rest.

Sept. 5.—We understand, letters received from Mangalore, dated the 22d and 23d ult., mention that very severe weather had been experienced on that side of the Peninsula. Rain had fallen in such quantities that the rivers had risen beyond their usual height, doing much damage in their course to the sea.

We regret also to state, that the Godavery has overflowed its banks, to an extent not experienced for some years past; and that it is feared much damage has been sustained in the villages on the

borders of the river, and on the islands in the stream.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Aug. 1.—By the Lord Wellington, Capt. Hill, which arrived off Falmouth on Tuesday, from Madras, from whence she sailed Aug. 20, and from the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 28, advices are received of the arrival at Madras, Aug. 1, of the Lady Banks, Walker; Cornwallis, Brown.—10th. General Graham, Weatherhead; Recovery, Fotherby; and Rochester, Sutton.—18th. Astell, Cresswell; Phœnix, Whith; Waterloo, Moore; all from London.

Departures.—July 16.—The individual trader Grant, Moffat, for England, having received packets on board the preceding evening.—Passengers: Mrs. Dumas, Miss E. Mary, Capt. Lieut. Bell, 19th N. I.; Lieut. and Brevet-capt. J. A. Say, 2d bat. 16th N. I.; Lieut. J. Tucker, 1st bat. 9th N. I.; Lieut. W. Preston, do., Lieut. J. Ross, 1st do. 19th do., Mr. E. Jackson.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 7. The lady of Lieut. J. Matthews, 19th N.I. of a daughter.
10. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Wilson, Barrack Master, of a daughter.
11. Mrs. Maria Gregory M'Kentish, of a son.
15. At Negapatam, the lady of Arthur Brooke, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 17. At St. George's Church, Chowtry Plain, Thos. Gellebrand, Esq. to Miss Caroline Toller, second daughter of Sir Sam. Toller, Advocate General.

DEATHS.

April 10. At sea, Mr. Geo. Hodges, chief officer of the Edward Strettel.
Aug. 9. At Vellore, Ellen Alicia, daughter of Capt. Broderick, H. M. 34th regt. aged 16 months.

BOMBAY.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

From the Bombay Gazette, Aug. 12.

We observe from a letter in one of the papers of the week, that a woman was lately buried alive with her deceased husband, near Isherah, within a few miles of Calcutta. The ceremonies accompanying this shocking spectacle, as they are detailed by an eye-witness, bespeak an inhumanity and cruelty truly deplorable. We had imagined that this mode of immolation was not required and scarcely countenances by the Hindu law; but happening so close under the eye of public authority, we must conclude that it is according to law and usage. The bodies were placed upright in a hole dug for the purpose, and the earth was thrown in by handfuls around them and trodden down by the woman's oldest son, a youth of about 19. When it reached above the head of the miserable victim, a shout of joy and exultation was raised by the unfeeling multitude.

Bombay, July.—The casualties at Panwell amount to thirteen in all, among which is a conductor of Stores, Mr. Llewellen, the Medical gentleman who went from this to Panwell on Thursday, has been fortunate in his practice, and the most beneficial results have already taken place from his exertions: the village of Bellapore has been also visited by this malady, and a few casualties have occurred, but ample supplies of medicine have been forwarded to that place and Tullijah. Connected with this subject, we are sorry to state, that with a view to create alarm in the Tannah district, some evil disposed persons had coated two buffaloes to be painted in an extraordinary manner, and had sent them from village to village by means of the Hazinee Bigaries, and the prevalent idea is that wherever these animals have gone there the disease will follow. The buffaloes have, however, been seized, and are, we are informed, to be sold by public auction, and we trust the reward of the 300 rupees that has been offered will lead to the apprehension of the offenders.

Our last letters from Poonah mention, that this disease still continues, in that city, and that the deaths among the lower classes have been as many as thirty and forty a day.

Bombay Gazette, Aug. 5.

Although the cholera has made its appearance at Surroor, and even at Poonah, yet its virulence is much abated, and its present features do not warrant it being styled epidemic; no new cases have occurred, and most of the patients are already convalescent; this we attribute to the benign influence of the rain, which has lately fallen in torrents.

It grieves us however to relate, that this dire disease still prevails in Malwa, and that Lieut.col. Lyall, of this establishment, has fallen a victim to it.

Aug. 12.—Letters from Surroor announce that the cholera has been completely conquered: the symptoms, which even at first were not of the most virulent kind, are now gradually disappearing; but we regret to state that twenty Europeans and about 200 natives have fallen victims to it.

Sept. 9.—The rain in the southern Concan appears to have been abundant, and in some places excessive, but with the exception of Panwell and Apta, we have heard of no rivers outstepping their boundaries. The cholera is heard of above the Ghauts, but with the exception of Panwell and Bancoet, it does not appear to have made its appearance in the low lands to the southward.

Though we have nothing official concerning the cholera, yet we are able to state some circumstances that have come within our own scope of observation,

that tend to prove it on the decline, and that the disease with few exceptions is confined to the lower and more exposed tribes; viz. the Gantees, Camatees, Agrees, and the lower class of Mahommedans. Some parts of the town have also been exempt from it, as well as some peculiar occupations, the blacksmiths for instance and the numerous tribes of Bhatties, who although they live entirely on grain and vegetables have not yet been visited; out of 113 labourers of different casts employed daily during the month of August, but not exposed to the weather, only five cases of cholera occurred, which however yielded readily to the prescribed remedies, and terminated favorably. The christian inhabitants of Mazagon have been also wonderfully protected; though their brethren of Mahin have not escaped so well. Most of the medical practioners speak very favorably of the effect of the warm bath, after the calomel and laudanum; and on some occasions bleeding has been resorted to, with the most happy results.

It is still prevalent in many parts of Salsette, and also at Bassein. The confidence, however, with which the natives receive medical aid leaves room for hoping that this dreadful calamity will soon cease.

The practice of Mr. Llewellen at Panwell, we have been informed, has been most successful: the remedy, when applied in time, did not fail in a single instance. In the Bengal Hurkaru of Aug. 8th is another letter of Dr. Corbyn's, dated Sagur July 14th 1818, in answer to some strictures on his mode of treatment; which, in our opinion, he has most satisfactorily refuted. It was our intention to have it inserted it in our present number; but a crowd of matter (certainly not more important nor more interesting) will prevent its appearing. Dr. C's practice on this side of India has been so eminently successful, that we owe him the most unbounded gratitude. Here, at least, no Zoilus will attempt the destroying of his well earned fame.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Aug. 12.—Aurora, Earl, from London the 11th Feb., and Madeira the 6th April.—Passengers. Lieut. Marriott, Lieut. Gourley, Dr. Forbes, Mr. Richardson, Mr. T. Gillibrand, Messrs. Radford, Broadstreet, Underwood, and Benet, cadets. 13.—His Majesty's ship Orlando, from Trincomalie 21st inst. 26.—Glorioso, Paterson, from Mocha. 29.—Volunteer, Waterman, from Bussorah. 30.—Po, Higgins, from Calcutta, Madras, and Trincomalie.—Passengers. T. Elliott, J. Warton, and Lord Rodney, of Jessna. 31.—Good Fortune, Mineas, from Judda.—Passenger. Mr. W. T. Woodley.

Departures—Aug. 12.—H. C. ship Princess Amelia and London, for Penang and China.—Passengers per Princess Amelia. Mrs. Greenway and Thos. Greenway, Esq. for England; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander for Penang. Per London. Col. Welsh for China; Mrs. Prendergrast, J. M. P. Macleod, Esq., N. W. Kinderaley, Esq. and Cornet J. Buchanan, for Penang. *Aug.* 17.—Bombay Merchant; (Individual Trader) Clarkson, to London. Bridget, (do.) May, to Liverpool. 26th.—Dadaloy, Dyer, to Trincomalie.—Passengers. Sir Thos. Sevestre, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Campbell, Ensign Munson, Mr. Massey, Mr. Paxton, Mr. Spang, and Mr. Brooks. 31.—Diana, Williams, to Liverpool.—Passengers. Capt. Stewart, Lieut. Phellan, and Mr. Dickson. *Sept.* 2.—Industry, Deller, to Madras.—Passenger. Capt. Gillon. 4.—Ship Volunteer, Waterman, to Madras and Calcutta.—Passengers. Maj. Hodgson, commissary of stores at this Presidency.

BIRTH.

Aug. 8. At Surat, the lady of Alex. Bell, Jun. Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 30. John Anderson, Esq. High Sheriff, Assistant Warehouse Keeper and Sub Treasurer, to Mary Alison, second daughter of James Carnegy, Esq. of this island.

June 30. Wm. Edw. Philips, Esq. Member of Council, to Janet, eldest daughter of the Hon. Col. Bannerman, Governor of this presidency.

And at the same time, Lieut. and Adj. Henry Burney, of the 20th reg. of Bengal N. I. Acting Town Major and Military Secretary, to Miss Janet Bannerman, Neice of the Hon. the Governor.

Aug. 12. Bazett Doveton, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Ellen Maria Bond, daughter of Major C. I. Bond, of the Artillery.

DEATHS.

June 17. At Malacca, Capt. John Kidal, Commander of the ship Morning Star.

Aug. 25. At Amednuggur, of the colera morbus, Lieut. Robt. Milwood White. Deeply impressed on the hearts of his numerous friends, is the remembrance of his virtues, his talents, and acquirements. His principles were pure and honourable. His heart, liberal and affectionate. To superior mental powers this young man united a brilliant imagination, an energetic and original turn of thought. A flow of conversation, which an intimate knowledge of books allowed him to dress in terms equally select and agreeable. An enthousiasm, which the Greeks so beautifully understood to signify "God in us," was the characteristic of his mind; and if he sometimes lashed the follies of the age with severity, he was more pleased to pourtray the virtues with the glowing pen of benevolence.

29. At Broach, Lieut. Wm. C. Lenn, of the Survey Department.

Sept. 2. At Magazon, Lieut.col. Rich. Mabert, of the Bengal Establishment, aged 65 years. Col. Mabert arrived in India in the year 1778, and was one of the oldest officers in India. He came here in search of health, which seemed quite re-established, and he was about to return to Bengal by the Volunteer, when a stroke of apoplexy deprived him of life, and his children of a kind and affectionate parent.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE DECKAN.

From the Bombay Gazette, Aug. 19.

The latest accounts from the Deckan state that Mr. Elphinston is expected at Poonah early in September from Kandeish, where every thing is at present quiet.

DISTRICT OF AJMEER.

From the Bombay Gazette, Aug. 19.

The town, fort, and district of Ajmeer, were surrendered to Brig. Knox on the 9th of June. Bauppoo Scindia blustered and bravadoed a good deal and sent out Vakeels to make conditions and endeavour to retard the advance of the reserve; but the firm and decided conduct of the Brigadier, convinced him that all his machinations were vain, and he found it expedient to comply with the orders of his master, Dowlut Rao Scindiah. This is a very important acquisition in every point of view. It removes the Mahratta's and their influence completely from Rajpootana, and will give that devoted country an opportunity of recovering its prosperity under the protection and benign influence of the British government. From its commanding position it is a military post of much consequence, guarding the route across the desert by Bickanere and Maultaun. It also opens a direct and safe intercourse from the provinces of Agra and Delhy with Gazerat. Poku, the celebrated place of Hindoo worship, where one of the principal horse fairs in Hindoostan was formerly held, is close to Ajmere, and no doubt will soon be re-established. At this fair the very best description of saddle, carriage, and cavalry horses, were formerly procured, *viz.* the Jaugle, Tazee, the Cutch and Cutteawar horses; also horses from Damaun, a district west of the Indus, from Kabul, Kandahar, Persia, and Tartary. The people who bring down these horses will naturally carry back the value in the produce of the provinces of Hindoostan; hence we may fairly hope to see, in the course of a very few years, Ajmere become a great and flourishing commercial city. An event however has lately taken place, which may retard the accomplishment of this gratifying prospect: the city of Maultaun and the country around it has for some years been governed by an Afghan chieftain, who paid only a nominal obedience to the King of Kumbul: it was the interest of this chief to keep upon good terms with the British government; and had his power continued, there is no doubt but he would have encouraged and protected, as far as he was able, the intercourse across the desert with Kumbul, Persia, and Tartary.

RAJPOOTARA.

From the Bombay Gazette, Aug. 19.—Sir David Ochterlony continues at Jeypore, assisting the Rajah in arranging and regulating the affairs of his country, over which his authority has long been little more than nominal. The inhabitants of the country are pleased beyond measure with the prospect of security which they now hope to enjoy, under the protection of a British force. A few of the old Takoors (relatives of the rajahs), however, view the change with ill-will; they were, in the unsettled state of the country, fast acquiring independence, all hope of which they will now be obliged to relinquish; but the general prosperity of the country will be promoted in a most astonishing degree.

NATIVE POWERS.

The Nizam.

EXECUTION OF DHURMAJEE.

Bombay Gazette, Sept. 12.—We understand that Dhurmajee Purtub Row, and his brother, who were taken by the party of reformed horse under the command of the gallant Lieut. Sutherland, have been executed at Aurungabad, by order of the Nizam's government. We cannot ascertain with any certainty the truth of the report, that it was by the orders of Dhurmajee that Capt. Vaughan and his brother were so basely put to death at Tulligaum; but however this may be, the crimes of this wretch and his brother were sufficiently ample to justify the severe measures which have been adopted against them.

DUTCH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

RESTITUTION OF TUTACORREN.

From the Madras Government Gazette.

To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements.

Fort St. George.—Para. 1. Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that yesterday, the 11th instant, the day appointed by Mr. Vanspall to receive charge of the Dutch settlements in this district, I proceeded to Tutacoreen for the purpose of restoring them, according to your instructions of the 3d and 25th ultimo, and I have now the pleasure to transmit to you one copy of the deed of transfer, that has been duly executed on the occasion. —2. I have further the honour to enclose to you an address to the rt. hon. the Governor, which was delivered to me by Mr. Vanspall at the conclusion of the ceremony, and at his desire publicly read, which I request you will have the goodness to forward, intimating at the same time Mr. Vanspall's earnest wish that it may be afterwards published in the government gazette.—3. I am happy also to inform you, that by an address Mr. Van-

pall did me the honour to present to me, the ceremony observed in the restoration of Tutacoreen and its dependencies appears to have met with his entire approbation, and to have given him very great satisfaction.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Cotton, Collector.

Tinnevelly, Trichendoor, 12th May 1818.

CEYLON.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

From the Ceylon Gazette, June 20.—This morning a detachment marched from Colombo for Kandy, consisting of 66 recovered men of the Royal Artillery, the 19th, 73d, and 83d regts., and eight of the 1st Ceylon, under the command of Capt. Renwick, 83d regt., accompanied by Lieut. Bruhan, 1st Ceylon, Lieut. Riddout, 19th regt., and Ens. Dwyer, 83d regt.

From the Ceylon Gazette, Aug. 8.—Yesterday evening, on the Parade in Slave Island, a very handsome pair of colours was presented by Lady Brownrigg to the Native Militia lately raised for service in the interior. The following spirited address was given by her ladyship in writing to Don Alvis, Modeliar of the Governor's gate, who interpreted it to the troops.

"In presenting this standard to the Militia of Ceylon, I have great pleasure in expressing how much gratified I have been, by the favourable reports of your attention to the necessary exercise, to enable you to take the field with effect.

"Every well disposed man, who wishes for the happiness of his country and the safety of his family, must feel anxious to rally round this standard; and while their Governor is devoting every moment and thought of his life, to put down the rebellion, and unite this island under one government, the caste of fighting men will all step forward, and shew the utmost diligence and zeal to support his measures and obtain the grand object of his unceasing endeavours, that of restoring peace and prosperity to Ceylon.

"I present this standard to you with every wish for your health and success, never doubting that the motto which I have chosen will be your guide during your service."

The motto to which her ladyship alluded was "Duty and Honour," embroidered on the colours. Capt. De Bassche received the colours from Lady Brownrigg, and presented them to the Mohandiram of the first company, who spoke in Singalese the following reply to her ladyship's address.

"We are always ready to serve the King of England, and particularly under a Governor that has been always so kind to us. If the Kandyans knew how good the government was, they would not make war upon him, but we are willing to serve him with our lives against them. We beg to offer our best and humble thanks to her ladyship and his Exc. for these very beautiful colours."

The commandant and all the officers of the garrison, with most of the civilians, were upon the ground, and almost all the ladies of Columbo graced the ceremony with their presence.

It is several months since a corps of 100 natives were embodied, trained, and sent into the interior; Lieut.col. Cother, Lieut.col. Hook, and some other officers spoke so favourably of their behaviour that his Exc. the Governor was induced to order a similar levy upon a more extensive scale: six native officers, Mohandirams; 22 serjeants, Aratjes; 38 corporals, cangans; 545 privates, Lascoryns, have been in training for 14 days, and their progress has been so rapid that 2 Mohandirams, 8 Aratjes, 14 cangans, and 200 Lascoryns marched this morning for the interior.—The whole of this corps consists of volunteers raised with great expedition by Mr. Deane, whose official duties as collector of Colombo have been much increased by the Kandyan rebellion, and who in this and every other extraordinary service incidental to the war, has exerted himself with a zeal and energy that deserve the warmest acknowledgments from government. The corps was placed under the command of Capt. de Bassche, whose indefatigable attention to their exercise and discipline is best proved by the number that have been so soon trained into a complete state of preparation for the field.

REVOLT IN KANDY.

From the Ceylon Gazette, May 16.—The latest intelligence from Badulla and Vellasa was the 28th ultimo, when nothing of consequence had occurred; but we subjoin a curious examination of Kohukumbra Ratteralle, who was captured by the Malays, as was described in our last Gazette.—*Q.* Where is the Bootawe Rateralle? *A.* In his village of Kandavine in Egode Patte. He has been there these three nights.—*Q.* In what degree of affinity is he to you? *A.* He is my son-in-law, (explains that the Bootawe married his sister.)—*Q.* Where is the pretender now? *A.* At the period of his being at Maveragulle, I was acquainted with his movements; at present I don't know where he is.—*Q.* What number of followers was under your orders and of the Bootawe Bateralle? *A.* I had about 30, how many he had I cannot say. N. B. The native officer says the prisoner had about 250 people with him.—*Q.* When did you last see the Bootawe? *A.* Three nights before I was seized.—*Q.* Where were you going on the night of your ap-

prehension, and for what purpose? *A.* I was proceeding to the Dessave (meaning the Botawe who is created Dessave of Egode Pattoo); although I am about to be put to death I must confess that my object was to make war against the English. We had received instructions from the Pretender to take the camps in his neighbourhood, and in the event of our success, we were promised great promotion. —*Q.* What other headmen are in Wellasse? *A.* No other chief of note except the Bootawe and myself.—*Q.* Where is Kappitopola? *A.* In Kotemull.—*Q.* What are the situations or offices held by the Botawee and yourself under the pretender? *A.* He is the Dessave of Egode Pattoo and I am Ratamahatme.—*Q.* Where is the Maha Badagamma Ratteralle? *A.* I do not know, I have heard he is in the Vedah country.—*Q.* Is not all the property of the Bootawe destroyed? *A.* Yes, both his and mine.—*Q.* Are you of opinion the people of Wellasse will still continue to fight? *A.* No, nor will the Bootawe Rateralle, because I am taken prisoner.—*Q.* Who was the chief in Wellasse who first joined the pretender? *A.* Although I should be instantly put to death, I must confess that I was the first. The Bootawe did not join till a later period on account of the wounds he received in that scuffle with Hadje.—*Q.* Why did you take up arms against Government? *A.* I received orders from the Malabar to do so through the Maha Badagamma Ratteralle.—*Q.* Who is that Malabar? *A.* I allude to Doresawmy a relation of the king before the last (the deposed.)—*Q.* How long do you suppose the rebels think it will be before they succeed in expelling the English? *A.* I don't know that any particular period has been contemplated. We intended continuing the struggle to the end of our lives, because we could not expect pardon if we submitted.

June 20.—We are happy to state that upon the point of primary importance, the health of the troops, our late reports are favourable: the coolness of the weather and a considerable fall of rain seem to have contributed to a general amendment, and with the exception of ulcers from leech bites and other unavoidable causes, the number of sick continues to diminish. On the 17th, 15 were discharged from the hospital in Kandy and only four admitted.

His excellency the Governor perseveres in going out every day, and visibly gains strength by air and exercise.

The Hon. the resident was returned to Kandy; the 2d commissioner Mr. Gay still remained in Tumpanahoy, where all was quiet: Captain Swan with his detachment of the 18th N.I. arrived in Kandy on the 17th inst.

Letters of the 11th have been received from Lieut. col Kelly, who was still at Villangnene waiting for the 1st division of the H.C.'s 18th N.I. Both divisions had marched, it appears, from Mandowa on the 5th inst. and they would probably reach Badulla on the 13th or 14th. The first may therefore be expected to join Lieut.col. Kelly on the 16th or 17th. A Vidahn and another man had voluntarily surrendered themselves in consequence of their families being prisoners at Villangnene, and from these men some curious and valuable information has been obtained: they are Dooriahs, a low cast employed in desperate enterprizes, and which has for several months formed a select guard always attendant upon the pretender and Kappitopola: the Vidahn and his companion belonged to Kappitopola's body guard, which is now reduced by desertion from 34 to 7 men. The first result of their communication was, on the night of the 10th, the capture of a Dooriah Vidahn who had been extremely active in forcing many people into the service of the pretender, and in punishing those who ventured to disobey him. A party of 20 Malays under serj. Pally guided by the Dooriah deserters, succeeded in this enterprize, and the Vidahn was no sooner seized than 40 of his people, including women and children, followed him and made their submission: the Mohandiram also, who commanded the Dooriahs, sent a message announcing his intention to surrender himself. Serjt. Pally has been in former instances brought into notice for his good behaviour, and he is again highly spoken of upon this occasion by Col. Kelly. These Dooriahs, who must have had good opportunities of knowing the state of the pretender's forces, report that not more than half his people are armed with firelocks: he had at one time 2,000 armed with bows and arrows; but all of these, except about 25, had gone away for provisions, and it was not expected that more than half of them would ever return. Gunpowder there is none, but what they make from day to day pounding it with rice pounders. They are not in general distressed for any provisions except salt. Kappitopola has been for a fortnight ill with dysentery and cannot walk without assistance. He is very cruel, inflicting capital punishments and cutting off limbs. The pretender was brought up from the low country that the people might see him and make their obeisance: some deputies are said to have attended from all the different provinces except the four hories; Kappitopola and the pretender were supposed to be going towards Wellapane, Maturattee or Mandurumma, as houses were prepared for them in all those places; but they change their residence so frequently and so suddenly, that it is very

difficult for their followers to ascertain where they will be at any time. Reports had reached them of British troops being expected to enter Hewahetty and orders were given to block up the roads. Kiwulgedera with three other chiefs were upon the look out on the heights near Badulla: we have no doubt that all their precautions will be quite unavailing to prevent Lieut.col. Kelly's marching with the utmost ease through Hewahetty towards Kandy, and we only wish that Kappitopola's illness might so far retard his movements as to enable our troops to come up with him, or that the late inauguration of the pretender might embolden him to make a stand; there would be little doubt of the result. The hon. the resident has received many particulars of information from another Kandyan who has lately been with the pretender and Kappitopola; his account agrees in general with that given by the Dooriahs. He states that the pretender is not a person of Malabar birth, and that it is easily seen by his conversation that he has been a priest; in private conversation it was whispered that he was the son of Wilbawe Kapurale. This informant agrees also with the Dooriahs in saying that there is a general disgust towards the cause of rebellion prevailing among the people, and much disappointment expressed at the repeated failures of all the great promises of which the headmen and the priests had been so lavish.

Every thing remains perfectly quiet in Oodanoora Yatteenoora, the four, and the seven Korles, except in that part of the latter which borders upon Matele, where the rebels continue to disturb the country, but nothing of any consequence has of late occurred.

From Kornegalle we hear by a letter from Lieut.col. Hook dated the 16th inst. that two Dooriahs had given information of the treasonable practices of Maha Watta Gamma Nileme, who had by threats and force prevented the inhabitants from making known their complaints to government, and was himself at Wandoragal temple with his followers preparing to join the rebels. In consequence of this intelligence Lieut. Murphy was sent on the 15th at night with a small party of picked men, who completely surprized the Nileme and took him prisoner with 20 of his people. He was tried on the 16th before a court martial, convicted upon the clearest evidence and sentenced to be hung. The present disturbed state of the province towards the frontiers of Matele, and the treacherous efforts of the chiefs to persuade or force the people into rebellion, while they are themselves actually under the protection of the British government, induced Lieut.col. Hook to consider this traitor as a proper subject for a severe example of justice; his sentence was therefore immediately carried into execution. There is indeed a double reason for exercising such wholesome severity; the chiefs are, it may almost be said, the sole instigators of the rebellion; they only therefore undergo the deserved chastisement of their guilt; again, if to deter others from similar crimes be the best justification of rigorous punishment, the execution of one considerable headman is more likely to produce that effect than the slaughter of 100 of their wretched followers, whose death they regard with the most callous indifference.

From the Bombay Gazette, Sept. 9.—The last accounts from Ceylon continue as favorable as we can wish. The troops from Bengal will most likely arrive at Colombo about the 20th or 25th Sept. when we have no doubt that the restoration of tranquillity, and the final subjugation of this fine island will speedily take place.

DEATH.

May 2. At Trincomalee, Sampson Waring, Esq. formerly Capt. in H. M. 94th Light Dragoons; and on the 20th of the same month, the relict of the deceased, Alicia Emily, daughter of the late Sir John Meredyth, Bart. while on her passage to Calcutta.

—. At Trincomalee, Mrs. Maria Tranchele, aged 49 years.

AVA.

Madras, Aug. 22.

Accounts from the eastward state, that the city of Rangoon had been nearly destroyed by fire on the 29th of May. It is added, that a band of thieves, amounting to 200, taking the advantage of the confusion that took place, plundered the houses of many of the European inhabitants in open day, and though the leader of this band was discovered, his interest with the government enabled him to escape with impunity.

PEGU.

From the Bombay Gazette, Aug. 26.

It is said that a considerable portion of the town of Pegu has been destroyed by fire. This occurred on the 29th of May, and much injury has been sustained. This will, perhaps, be deemed a punishment, consequential to the orders of the new government, for removing all foreign priests and missionaries.

SUMATRA.

At the rise of the republic of Holland, a generous sympathy with the protestant cause on the continent, and a political regard to the creation and maintenance of a balance of power in Europe, induced

the government and people of England to make efforts in assisting the Seven Provinces, for which the Batavians seemed to want both the ability and inclination to make any correspondent returns; so that the want of reciprocity in the assistance rendered, was not partially compensated by a community in feeling, or by the decent appearance of a good will. The English acted as if the independence of Holland was of equal consequence with that of England, and the Dutch as if it was the only thing which the English would go to war for in Europe. At the same time, the maritime strength of the Dutch East-India Company, and the facility with which a local superiority could be provided by that party by whom hostility was contemplated as impending, while a pretext for rupture was but a subject for opportune discovery, made the Dutch court occasions of quarrel in India, as a frequent relief from the restraint on enterprize, imposed by treaties of friendship at home. Hence the two nations were repeatedly at peace, or prosecuting in Europe a joint war as allies, while the rival companies in oriental commerce, their respective servants, and forces, were assailing each other's ships and settlements with the fury of irreconcileable enemies. The principle of the English government was to support the independence of Holland; Elizabeth, and James, and Charles, were therefore tenacious of friendship with the House of Orange, and reluctant to take offence at the irregular proceedings of its subjects between the Cape of Good Hope and the sea of Japan, as if the cant of national honour had there no jurisdiction. It was the business on one side to commit aggression, and of the other to overlook it. The stronger state disciplined her temper to forbearance, and the weaker applied her mind to insult, till generosity looked like connivance, and what was policy in Europe sunk to imbecility in India.

We hope a history of the past will not furnish a prediction of the future; and that the share of the English in achieving the victory of Waterloo, is not to entail upon this nation the secure insults of the Dutch; nor that the independence of the Netherlands, as one of the weights in the balance of power, is to hang for two centuries more as a millstone upon the neck of England. Can a retrocession be accepted, and the obligations conveyed with it refused? If full dominion derived from conquest gave the right and power to make a treaty with their parties, the territory can only be restored, subject to the same conditions which it had acquired by such a compact. The island of Banca is of much importance in a commercial point of view. The tin mines which it contains are very productive, and are worked by a Chinese colony said to consist of 25,000 persons. Many cargoes are yearly carried to China, where the consumption is chiefly for religious purposes. It sells rather higher than the English grain tin, as the Chinese say it is more malleable, and on that account prefer it. In former times the profit from it to the Dutch East-India Company was estimated at £150,000, but very little was sent to Europe. The island, and the tin mines, were taken possession of by us in 1813, and restored to the king of the Netherlands by the 22d article of the convention of 1814; under what stipulations, and for what purposes, will appear from the protest of Sir T. S. Raffles.

Relations with the Dutch.

Political—Official.

The following is the protest of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of Fort Marlborough, against the aggressions of the Dutch in the Malayan Archipelago.

Protest.—The honour and interests of the British government rendering it indispensable that a public and formal protest should be made against the proceedings of the Dutch authorities in the Malayan Archipelago; I do hereby, as the nearest British authority, solemnly and publicly protest against the following proceedings of the representatives of the Netherlands government.—When the agents of the British government transferred the government of Java to their excellencies the commissioners of his Netherlands Majesty, they called upon the commissioners-general to fulfil the engagements which the British government had contracted with the native princes during its administration of Java. The British authorities considered themselves bound and entitled to insist on their doing so, that having accepted the benefit of those acts which were favourable to them, they could not reject the burden of those which they deemed otherwise. No provision was made in the engagements with

the native princes, for the contingency of the colony returning to Holland. Holland, indeed, did not then exist as a nation, and the authorities who administered Java would have been fully warranted in resigning the whole country to the native princes. The language which was in consequence held out to the natives, was that of a government competent to make agreements in perpetuity.—Without such a language, the British could never have done what was done for the Eastern Islands. Those leading measures, of which the Netherlands government are now deriving all the benefit, could never have been effected had not the natives relied on the British government being able to secure them in a perpetuity of those rights which they had recognised.—The commissioners-general of his Netherlands Majesty, however, refused to guarantee those treaties, and the consequence was a formal protest on the part of the British authorities, who, on account of this and other measures of the Netherlands government, were compelled to leave Batavia, under a declaration, that there was an evident disinclination to concede any thing to the name and character of the British nation in the Eastern Seas; and that, judging by the general policy evinced, there seemed reason to believe it to be the wish of the Netherlands government to erase the recollection of the British administration, and studiously to prevent the native princes and chiefs perceiving any influence of the British government in the arrangements of that transfer.—Such were the early impressions of the British authorities, and the subsequent proceedings of the Netherlands government will shew how far they are correct.—The British government considered the native princes as independent sovereigns, and treated with them accordingly. The Dutch refused to guarantee or respect our treaties, and would appear to have considered those faithful allies of the British nation as unconditionally subjected to their disposal.—If this be unjust with regard to the settlements actually subjected to European control, what must be thought of it with regard to those states which have risen into importance, and maintained their connexion with Britain in opposition to the restrictive policy of the Dutch? The representatives of his Netherlands Majesty would seem to aim at an absolute despotism over the whole Archipelago, with a view of excluding other European nations. The British had encouraged sentiments of freedom as far as was compatible with tranquillity, and had led the natives to rely upon them for the continued enjoyment of them.—But whatever may be the arrangements or arguments of the Netherlands government with regard to the Archipelago generally, it is not necessary to go beyond the confines of Sumatra for evidence of the system which they seem determined to pursue, and against which it is the main object of this paper to protest. The circumstances are as follow.—By the 2d article of the convention of the 13th Aug. 1814, the British government ceded the Island of Banca to the King of the Netherlands.—This island, valuable on account of its tin mines, had, in the year 1812, been previously ceded to Great Britain by his Highness Sultan Najumudin, of Palembang, on the express condition that all former contracts and agreements should be annulled, and that the Sultan should be maintained and supported in his dignity by the British government, without the further interference of the European government in the affairs of Palembang. So important was this stipulation considered by the Sultan, that on the 1st Aug. 1813, it was an express article of an explanatory treaty, that the former clause, which stipulated that his Highness should do homage, or consider himself always dependent on the government of Java, was "null and void," as being unnecessary under existing circumstances.—When the British were about to withdraw from Java, and arrangements were made for the transfer of Banca, it was necessary to withdraw the small British force which had provisionally remained at Palembang for the protection of the Sultan. On that occasion the Sultan appealed to the British government in the strongest terms. The following extract from one of his Highness's letters to the hon. Mr. Findall, may be sufficient for the present purpose:—"I hasten to send back my ambassadors to Batavia to wait upon my friend the Lieut.-governor, of whom I earnestly entreat that he will confirm and settle all the arrangements regarding me and the country of Palembang, as heretofore existing, and that those relations may remain uninterrupted, notwithstanding the establishment of the Dutch government on the Island of Java. I cannot on any consideration separate myself from the friendship existing between me and the British government, and I place my reliance on the British government, that their protection may not be withdrawn, &c. &c. I cannot understand any other power upon which I can place my dependence than the English government, &c."

In the same manner as the British authorities had called upon the commissioners general to guarantee the treaties with other princes, they called upon them to respect that with the Sultan of Palembang; but the commissioners refused a compliance with this request: a solemn

protest was accordingly made on the part of the British government, and the question referred to the authorities in Europe. —The grounds on which the British authorities felt themselves warranted in requiring, in a particular manner, that the existing treaty with the Sultan of Palembang should be respected, were obvious. That treaty had been fully recognised, as well by his Britannic Majesty as by his Majesty of the Netherlands; it was no longer a connexion dependant on the local government of Java. The island of Banca was not considered to revert to the Dutch as a matter of course, under the general provisions of the convention of 1814; it required that an express article should be inserted in the convention, and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands having received the island of Banca under that express article, must be bound to respect the treaty by which it was originally ceded to the English. The very act by which the Netherlands government took possession of Banca, confirmed the independence of Palembang, and rendered it incumbent on the British government to maintain the independence unimpaired. While the British government availed itself of the benefit which they derived by the treaty with Palembang, they were surely bound to fulfil that part of it which was beneficial to the Sultan. Having transferred Banca to a foreign power, the British government became bound in honour and good faith to fulfil the express condition on which they first obtained it. ——Bound, therefore, as the British government was, to maintain the rights and dignity of the Sultan, as the price for which Banca may be considered to have been purchased, and deeply interested as it was in protecting the independence of the port of Palembang, it was with surprise that I received, on the 17th of June, a letter from the Sultan, of which the following is an extract.—"At this present time there is much trouble and anxiety, owing to the confusion and alarm spread by the arrival of a great Dutchman, called Baefler Muntinghe, who wishes to enter the country of Palembang, and says he was sent over by the Dutch commissioner-general, for the purpose of communicating with me. At present he is at Minto, and it is uncertain when he may come to Palembang. The object of his mission I do not know, but he has ordered a ship of war to precede him up the river, &c. &c. I hope that my friend will afford me whatever assistance he possibly can, and also give me instructions in order to prevent the Dutch from at all, or in any way affecting my present state and situation, by introducing disturbance and confusion in the country, and by co-operating with those who wish to destroy my respect and authority, for I most fully rely on being, through the kindness and assistance of my friend, properly and firmly established in the rule of the country, &c. &c. I request my friend will send me an early reply, and that my friend will at the same time send me something to hold to, for I am still in a state of very great anxiety and alarm."

On receipt of this intimation, Capt. Salmond was directed to proceed to Palembang, as agent of the British government, under instructions (dated Fort Marlbro', 20th June 1818) of which the following is a copy, viz.

"To Capt. Salmond.—Sir:—You are hereby appointed to proceed on a special mission to Palembang, the object of which is to afford to the Sultan the protection of the British government.—2. I am unacquainted with the measures which may have been pursued by the Dutch government with respect to Palembang; whatever they may have been, they can in no way interfere with the duty of the British government, to support the present Sultan, Batoo Achmed Najumudin, on the throne, to which he was raised by their authority. This, indeed, was the express condition on which he ceded the island of Banca.——3. The Dutch government have no claim whatever to a footing at Palembang, by virtue of the recent convention, and therefore it depends upon the Sultan, as an independent prince, whether he chooses to admit them or not. In his recent communications to me, he expresses himself to be in the utmost distress and anxiety in consequence of the disorder and confusion into which the country has been thrown by the expected arrival of a Dutch commissioner, and in full hope that I will give him proofs of my assistance and friendship, calls upon me to know what I can do for him, as his confidence is upon the British government, who raised him to the throne.——4. From this it would appear that the Sultan has not yet entered into any formal arrangement with the Dutch government; but as they may have taken measures for forming an establishment in defiance of the protest of the British government and of the rights of the Sultan, no time should be lost in calling upon the Sultan to make his election, and if he is desirous of excluding the Dutch, and of remaining under the British protection, an explanatory treaty should be negociated.——5. At all events, it will be your duty to convince the Sultan that he is not abandoned by the British government; and should he place himself unequivocally under its protection, to afford him that protection to the extent of your means, and to require that the Dutch withdraw all pretensions, and in no way further interfere with the

affairs of Palembang.——6. It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to suggest the propriety of all your communications with the Dutch authorities of Banca or elsewhere being as guarded as possible, but at the same time in the spirit of harmony and good understanding which exists between the two governments.——7. I inclose the translation of the accompanying letter to the Sultan of Palembang, which you will be pleased to deliver to his Highness immediately on your arrival.——Relying on your judgment and discretion in the execution of the duty reposed in you, I am, &c.—(Signed)—T. S. Raffles."

The following is the letter to the Sultan, alluded to in the above instructions:—

"To his Highness Ratu Achmed Najemuddin, Sultan of Palembang.—(After compliments.) I have received your highness's letter, sent by your Uturans, as well as the letters from the members of your highness's family. Your highness calls upon me for assistance, in order that you may be maintained on the throne of Palembang; I, therefore, lose no time in sending to your highness's court Capt. Salmond, a gentleman in whom I place every confidence, and who will be my representative in inquiring into the grievances complained of by your highness and your family. This gentleman has also full authority from me to adopt all arrangements that may tend to your highness's security.——I have to request to bespeak your highness's kind offices to Capt. Salmond and the gentlemen in his suite.——I have nothing to send my friend but the British flag.——Written at Marlborough, the 21st June 1818."

Subsequently to the departure of Capt. Salmond, a further letter was received from the Sultan, of which the following are extracts:

"I further acquaint my friend, that on the 29th of Rajah 1233, the great man called Watner Herman Muntioghe, entered Palembang with apparently hostile accompaniments, consisting of one ship and one brig of war, a gun-boat, and upwards of twenty small prows. There were also with him Rajah Ahib, a native of Bink, and Pangeran Shirif Mahomed, together with many other persons of different descriptions. He also brought me letters from the Commissioners-gen. and the Governor-gen. of Batavia. These letters which I received inform me that they send Mr. Muntinghe as a commissioner to make inquiries respecting Banca and Palembang, and request me to pay him due honour and respect as their representative. On a subsequent day he waited upon me, and said he brought orders to me from the Commissioners-gen. at Batavia, requiring me to make a division of the villages, &c. in order that one-half might be given to the former Sultan, Mahomed Budrudan, and the other remain with me. He at the same time wished to give me 1000 Spanish dollars a month, and told me I must conform to these orders; that if I did not, an act similar to that of Maj. Robinson's would certainly take place; namely, that of dethroning me. His vessels of war were anchored directly opposite the gate of my fort, as if he intended to have recourse to compulsive measures, without further discussion.——Be it known to my friend, that whenever I mentioned the name of my friend, the British government, his anger increased; and if I am not now at once assisted by my friend, my destruction, perhaps my death, is inevitable. Let the orders and assistance of my friend, whatever they may be, come quickly to Palembang.——Further, I have been found fault with for receiving my friend's letter, and have been told by him (Mr. Muntinghe) not to send any more people to Bencoolen. I replied, "How, can I not receive the letters of my friend, having been raised to the throne by the British government; I certainly must remember its kindness and attachment, and never can forget the same, or separate myself from it," &c. &c. He also desired me to dispatch persons without delay, to overtake those I before sent with the letter to my friend, and get back the same from them; and it is owing to this circumstance, that I am now enabled to forward the present letter to my friend; and let him not take offence at the unsuitable manner in which it is done. But my friend knows too well how unhappily I am at present situated to do this, &c. &c. I having nothing to send my friend but tears which never cease to flow."

The following additional instructions (dated Fort Marlbro', 24th June 1818), were in consequence forwarded to Capt. Salmond, on the 24th of June.

"To Capt. Salmond.—Sir: Since your departure a letter from the Sultan of Palembang, of which the enclosed is a translation, has been received.——The Dutch having proceeded to actual measures of aggression, I have deemed it necessary to address the chief authority of that nation at Palembang, and as circumstances have considerably changed since your instructions were issued, I must leave the rest to your discretion and judgment.——I enclose a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Muntinghe, together with the proclamation therein referred to, for publication, if necessary.——I am, &c. (Signed) T. S. Raffles."

Copy of a Letter to W. H. Muntinghe, Esq., dated Fort Marlbro', 24th June 1818.—"Sir: It is with the utmost astonishment and surprise that I have just received information of the measures pursued by you at Palembang, as representative of the Commissioners-general. ——It is stated that you have taken up a warlike position off the Sultan's palace, and demanded of him to surrender one-half of his country to his brother, the deposed Sultan Mahomed Budrudan, and in the event of not doing so, threatened him with dethronement.——It is impossible, Sir, for you to be ignorant of the circumstances under which the Sultan Najumudin was raised to the throne; and that his Britannic Majesty having by an express article of the convention ceded Banca to the King of the Netherlands, is bound to protect the Sultan in his rights and dignity.——The King of the Netherlands having further accepted and taken possession of that island under the treaty, has, by that act, fully acknowledged the independence of the Sultan; whatever, therefore, shakes the authority of that prince, shakes also the only title by which his Britannic Majesty could cede Banca to the Netherlands government.——I can hardly bring myself to believe that this act, on your part, is authorised by the commissioners-general; and much less that you, Sir, above all men, should have taken upon yourself to act in the manner above stated towards a prince under the immediate protection of the British government.——The Netherlands government have no right whatever, under the recent convention, to claim any interference at Palembang; and all interference there, after the protest of the British government on leaving Java, and in defiance of the authority of the reigning Sultan, is an unwarrantable and unjustifiable aggression on their part.—— As such I view your conduct, and hereby protest against all your measures, holding you liable to answer to the authorities in Europe for every act injurious to the rights and dignity of the Sultan.——I do hereby further declare null and void all arrangements that you make at Palembang of the nature alluded to, and I require of you to lose no time in removing from Palembang all military force of every description now stationed there.——With reference to the little respect paid by the Commissioners-general to the protests of the British government on their quitting Java, I shall deem it my duty, in the event of demur on your part, forthwith to proclaim at Palembang and throughout the Archipelago, that all interference of the Netherlands government in the politics of Palembang is unauthorised, and that your arrangements are declared null and void.——I expect that the government of Batavia will at an early period receive instructions to withdraw from Palembang; at all events, an immediate reference will be made to his Majesty's ministers on the subject, and it will be for the consideration of the authorities at home to decide in how far the measures pursued by you shake the title on which Banca was ceded to the king of the Netherlands.——Until the affairs of Palembang are satisfactorily arranged, I shall retain the settlement of Padang on this coast.——I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) T. S. RAFFLES."——P.S. I entrust this letter to Capt. Salmond, who is charged with a special mission from me to the court of Palembang, and have to request you will respect him and his suite accordingly."

In consequence of the state of affairs thus communicated to Capt. Salmond, and the information he obtained on the route, he deemed it advisable to proceed without the escort which had accompanied him over the hills, and to direct that the party should not follow until orders were received from him, a precaution taken by Capt. Salmond in order to prevent the possibility of disturbance, or the misinterpretation of his views, which under the change that had taken place were simply to deliver my letter, and to ascertain the sentiments of the Sultan.

On the 2d inst. a dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was received from Capt. Salmond.

"I have the honour to inform you that myself and suite arrived at Palembang about 8 A.M. on the 5th inst., and were received by his highness the Sultan Ahmed Najemudeen, who conducted us to the small fort or palace lately occupied by the Ex-Sultan, which was given us for our accommodation. His highness immediately entered into the engagements which you had suggested, with much pleasure (and on which I shall further communicate with you on my arrival at Fort Marlborough, as I am necessitated to close this letter in haste), and as a proof of his reliance with the British government immediately hoisted the Union Jack on the walls of the fort.——In the afternoon I received a visit from Capt. Bakker, of his Netherlands Majesty's frigate at anchor in this port, accompanied by Capt. Van der Wyck, of the engineers, who brought a letter from Mr. Muntinghe, to which an immediate answer was requested; but as the subject of it required some deliberation, the want of rest which we had experienced some days past made me desirous to postpone a reply until next morning. It however contained three propositions, to which I immediately gave a verbal negative answer, that is, 1st. That after receiving a reply to the letter you addressed to him, I would imme-

...ately on my departure for Bencoolen the ...ssing, 2d. That on my return home, I would accept of a military safeguard from ...nside as far as the limits of Bencoolen; 3d, That I would immediately withdraw the British colours hoisted on the Sultan's palace.—Shortly after sunset in the evening, a number of the natives, who were in the palace with us, informed me of the circumstance of an armed party having surrounded the same, and prevented further ingress or egress; and that they were represented to be the partisans of the Ex-Sultan and Rajah Ahhb, of Sak. I immediately directed inquiry to be made at the outer gate by whose orders they were placed there; to which they replied, Mr. Muntinghe's, and that they would oppose any one that attempted to pass them. I then wrote to Mr. Muntinghe on the subject, and was informed, in reply, that not having acceded to the above-mentioned requisitions, he was called upon to take these measures to maintain the rights of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and that, in addition to the former requisitions, he now added that of demanding our arms and ammunition, and putting myself and suite under the safeguard of the Netherlands government, or, it would become unavoidable to repel what he was pleased to term our hostile measures; to which, of course, I refused to comply. I soon afterwards received another letter from Mr. Muntinghe, principally on political points, to which it was unnecessary for me to reply, and concluded upon insisting upon his first offer. In answer I referred him to my former letter. At half-past three A.M. on the 5th, I was awoke, and found that three officers with an armed party were come to the palace, and, upon their entrance, they presented a letter from Mr. Muntinghe to surrender myself and suite. I objected to deliver over the arms, but told the officers that I would parade the Buggesses, and if they thought proper, they might take them, which they did, when an armed force of Europeans were brought in front, and we were immediately escorted to the waterside by an armed party of Europeans and natives, and conveyed over here. The side arms of myself and Buggesse officers were left us.—My political functions being at an end, I have written a private letter to Lieut. Haslain, recommending him to return with the escort to Manna Bathis to wait your further orders, and beg to inform you that I consider it an impossible for them to land here, or even to proceed down the river, if opposed, which it is most probable they would be by the vessels of war of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands now at anchor off the fort."

Capt. Salmond having ascertained that the Sultan had in no way committed himself to the Netherlands government by any legal act, the following are the articles of the treaty entered into on the 4th July, 1818:

"This is a solemn treaty this day entered into between his highness Ratoo Achmed Najemudin, Sultan of Palembang, on the one side, and Capt. Francis Salmond, as the representative of the hon. Sir Thos. Stamford Raffles, Lieut.-gov. of Fort Marlboro', on the other: 1. His highness being desirous of the protection of the British government, and of excluding all other European nations from his dominions, the Lieut.-gov. of Fort Marlborough hereby agrees to furnish such military establishment as shall be adequate. 2. The Sultan, on his part, agrees to receive the said military establishment, and to provide for the expenses thereof. Signed, sealed, and delivered, in duplicate, at Palembang, this 4th day of July, 1818."

It may not be necessary to remark, that the first application of the Sultan for the advice and assistance of the Lieut.-gov. of Bencoolen was received on the 17th June; and that on the 21st June, his highness was informed that the British government would render him the protection required; that in the interim, and while informed of the preliminaries between Palembang and Bencoolen, the Dutch commissioner commenced his measures of coercion; and that on the 4th of July the engagements between the court of Palembang and the Lieut. Governor of Bencoolen were confirmed and proclaimed by the hoisting of the British flag on the walls of the Fort.—In explanation, it would appear, that on the 24th of June, only ten days previous to the arrival of Captain Salmond, and while it was publicly known that a British agent was on his way to Palembang, rafts and provisions having been provided by the Sultan for the convenience of the party on their way down the river, the unfortunate Sultan was compelled to resign his authority, and to deliver over his palace. On that day the Dutch commissioner stated that he obtained seals and signatures to a treaty, which nominally transferred all authority to the Dutch; but it is not proved in what manner the same was obtained. That they were obtained in an unlawful manner, that is to say, *vi et armis*, and by intimidation, cannot be denied; and, indeed, the letter from the Sultan above quoted, and the act of his immediately hoisting the British flag, would be sufficient evidence, were not the details which could be produced conclusive on this head. The Sultan is understood to be at this moment a close prisoner; and not to introduce into this paper any particulars

which might be construed into a desire to lower the character of these proceedings below a fair standard, it may be sufficient to insert the following extracts from the commissioner's statement, in order that it may be contrasted with the evidence above adduced :—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your official letter, dated Fort Marlborough, the 24th of June last. If the information which has reached you with regard to the measures I was pursuing at Palembang, under the authority of the Commissioners-gen. has been able to raise your surprise and astonishment, it was on the other hand with no less degree of regret and consternation that I was affected on the perusal of your letter, and on being apprized of the further measures you had determined upon, if you allow me to say, on such a slight foundation.—The natives, on whose reports only every information depended that could have reached Fort Marlborough at the date of your dispatches, left Palembang at a period when I myself had not yet arrived at that place, when no overtures of any nature had as yet been made to the court of Palembang, when the military force stationed at Palembang was still far below the usual rate of that garrison, and when of consequence very intelligence sent off with regard to the demands I had to make, and to the military force I should station there, could only be conjectural and premature, and naturally would be exaggerated and erroneous.—So they have in fact proved to be. The military force even now collected at Palembang falls short of what a usual garrison ought to be, and does certainly not exceed the limits of a mere protection to a settlement, where not a single entrenchment nor place of safety is to be found.—If, therefore, the usual means of self-preservation have been able to raise the apprehensions and anxiety of a pusillanimous court, it is a mere accident, not to be imputed either to me or to the higher powers under whose authority I was acting.—Nor did my instructions say to use threats or military force against the usurp. of the Sultans.—It was not these warlike means that were depended upon for the success of my mission. A hope for this success was raised on a better foundation, on the natural force of truth in convincing the Sultan Naya Moedin of his wrongs, and of the acts of hostility which he had committed, or allowed to be committed, by his subjects, as well on our own territories as on those of our allies, and on the irresistible influence which the principles of a liberal and humane administration would have on the hearts of all the people of Palembang, as soon as they were tendered to them, in lieu of that state of bondage and oppression to which they had been degraded by the unwarrantable conduct of the late Sultan, Naya Moedin, and his adherents.—And, instead of threats and warlike acts, I have the greatest satisfaction to acquaint you, that it was by mere peaceful and persuasive means, not only without drawing a sword or firing a shot, but without a single affray, without any individual being hurt, or even restrained or curtailed in his personal rights or liberty, that I was fortunate enough to establish a new state of affairs in this country, and to obtain the free assent of both the reigning and the ex-Sultan to arrangements which, according to my own view of the object, and under the orders under which I acted, most certainly I had a right to expect, from the operations of which, it might be expected, that the whole population of Palembang from the very low state of ease and oppression to which they have been reduced, will make a rapid progress towards the enjoyment of ease and plenty, and of all those rights and comforts which are dependant on a state of personal security and civilization.—It was by the warlike rumours of your military armaments descending from the mountains that my messengers were stopped on their way, going up to the most interior of the country, to announce to them the abolition of their Tiban and Tookoh, every kind of forced labour and delivery of produce, and above all of the abominable custom of enslaving the individuals, but whole families for generations of them, for the trifling amount of a civil debt.—But now could it be the fate of these humane principles to be stopped in their course by a friend to humanity, par excellence? how could the patron of these principles rise up in opposition to the accomplishment of his own system, and the first gov. of Fort Marlborough oppose, what it was said ever will be, the glory of the late first gov. of Java to have first proclaimed? [illegible] sensible mod. Sir you would have here to put a stop to my argument, or would remind me that it is on a right by contract that you found your claims, and pointing to the 16th clause of the treaty for liberale to propose your system, that the Sultan of Palembang was an independent place, under the protection of the Dutch government, where former rights were to be left untouched, even should humanity suffer by it.—As it seems that on these points a difference of opinion has existed between the Commissioners-general and the late British authorities on the island of Java, it perhaps might be my duty to withhold from entering on the subject, and confining myself to the orders under which I am bound to act. I refer you for explanations to the higher authorities at Java; but considering the decisive mea-

ceedings already have entered upon, and the conclusions was by which any explanation could reach you from Java, I will take it upon myself to enter into some explanation, though always with due deference, and save the different view my superiors might take of the subject. * * * *."

From the tone in which the Netherlands government are determined to maintain their system, some idea may be formed by the following additional extract from the letter of the commissioner at Palembang:—

"Of the facts constituting such a breach of faith (on the part of the Sultan) they, the Netherlands government, are naturally, as an independent power, the sole judge in these quarters of the earth, and it would be highly improper to enter into any justification of them but before their superior authorities at home, who have a right to call for it, and to whom a reference lays open on the subject."

On the act of publicly arresting the person of the British representative, after that officer was publicly accredited and recognized in that capacity by the Dutch commissioner, and while he was sleeping under the protection of the British flag, hoisted by an independent prince in alliance with Great Britain, there can be but one opinion; but so little is an act of this nature thought of by the Dutch authorities, that the commissioner, though he expresses in his correspondence on other points, does not even condescend to offer any explanation, much less an apology, on this occasion. Whatever measures might have been deemed necessary for the support of the authority that thus had so unjustifiably been wrested from the hands of an unfortunate prince, under the immediate protection of the British government, it is to be regretted that nothing more than open insult and the degradation of the British character in the eyes of the natives, and this on a spot where British power had recently been so conspicuous, and where the Dutch gratitude was so vociferously called for, would have been effected.

Such language, as conduct so unjustifiable, on the part of the representative of a nation, as peace and friendship with the British nation, and destroy to check the progress of a system of which it is to be feared this will not be found a solitary instance, I do hereby most solemnly and publicly protest—First, Against the whole of the proceedings of the Netherlands government at Palembang, as unjustifiable, being in direct violation of the rights and privileges which it is incumbent on them to respect; by which proceedings, not only the character of the British government is seriously involved, but its proceedings in this respect to Banca rendered questionable.—Secondly, I protest against the general proceedings of the Netherlands government in disregarding the solemn protests made by the British authorities before they quitted Java, and do declare null and void all arrangements, not provisional in their nature, which may have been made in defiance of those protests.—Thirdly, I further protest against any military force being sent by the Netherlands government to any place within the Archipelago, with which the English are in alliance and carry on trade, in which the Dutch flag did not actually fly on the first of Jan. 1803, with the exception of such as may have been in the charge of the British government at that date, and which may be regularly transferred.—Lastly, and in the strongest manner, I protest and appeal against the insult offered to the representative of the British government, in the arrest of the person of Capt. Salmond, the British agent at Palembang, holding the representatives of the Netherlands government, in these seas responsible for all the acts of aggression and insult connected therewith, and which will hereafter be made known in another place, unless prompt and adequate satisfaction is given.

In conclusion, I deem it necessary to state, that the object of this protest is not directed against the minor measures of their Exc's. the Commissioners-gen. nor of the commissioner at Palembang, nor is it intended to affect the personal good understanding and harmony which happily prevails. I have reason to respect and esteem them. It is against the political system which, as representatives of the Netherlands government, they have felt it their duty to adopt, that I protest; a system by which the interests of the Netherlands government appear to be exclusively considered, without the least reference being had in how far the honour and interests of the British nation may be involved thereby. To such a system it is incumbent on me to oppose the rights and duties of the British government; and it is to be hoped that when the character and interest of both nations are duly considered and deliberated upon by higher authorities, such a liberal policy will be resolved upon as will at once put an end to the confusion and irregularities which must continue, and even increase to an alarming extent, while the present system is allowed to be persevered in.

Done by me, the Lieut.gov. of Fort Marlborough and its dependencies, at the Court-House at Marlborough, this 12th day of August, 1818.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

(Registered)

W. R. JENNINGS, Secretary to Government, and Registrar.

The following documents, received since the signature of the above protest, are an-

nexed, as connected with the very extraordinary proceeding at Palembang, and from which it would appear that the Sultan Achmed Nujemudin has been actually deposed, and his brother raised to the throne in his place, by the Dutch commissioners at Palembang.

Translation of a Letter from Sultan Achmed Nujemudin, of Palembang, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen.

Captain Salmond, on his arrival at Palembang, had immediately an interview with the Sultan, when he presented to him a letter, and a flag that accompanied it, from the honourable the lieut.-gov. of Fort Marlborough, which were received with the greatest joy and with every mark of respect. The flag was then ordered to be hoisted, and a letter sent by Capt. Salmond to Mr. Muntinghe. It is not known what may have been the nature of the communication thus made, but Mr. Muntinghe sent to call Capt. Salmond, and to order him to pull down the British flag, which had been hoisted by the Sultan. Capt. Salmond replied, that he dared not to pull it down, and after this, not to enter into details, there came a party of Dutch soldiers, together with a party of Palembang people, favourable to the interest of the Ex-Sultan, and also of Siaka, to the number of at least 100 in all, by the two latter of whom the residence of the young Sultan was surrounded by order of the Dutch, so as to prevent all communication with him. At sunset the flag, according to custom, was ordered by the Sultan to be lowered and taken in. He himself was then confined by the Dutch, and no egress or ingress on any account permitted, and early the following morning the flag-staff was cut down by the Dutch.—The Sultan's place of confinement was a small apartment on the eastern side of the new fort, which did not admit of more persons being accommodated there than ten petty officers, who were all that were with him, the rest of his people being obliged to remain outside. Capt. Salmond and those with him were taken by Mr. Muntinghe, at four o'clock in the morning, and have now been sent off direct to Batavia in a small vessel.—The persons who were deputed by the Sultan to meet and receive Capt. Salmond on his arrival at Palambang, *viz.* three Pangerangs, a Tumunggung, a Ranga, and a Demang, were all seized and placed under arrest within the Dutch entrenchment.—The Sultan still continues a close prisoner, and no communication is permitted between him and any one outside. The only persons allowed to pass in or out of the place where he is confined are some women, who are employed to fetch water and buy provisions for him, and it is only at stated times that this indulgence is granted, and for a very limited period that they are allowed to be absent.—Such is the inconceivable state of misery and distress to which the Sultan has been reduced.—Trusting, however, to the benevolence and compassion of the British authority at Bencoolen, and firmly relying on assistance from thence, he has patiently borne with and submitted to all that has befallen him.—Night and day he anxiously hopes that the honourable the lieut.-gov. will afford him speedy relief, for great is the misery and the trouble he feels that he cannot keep his eyes dry.

Deposition of Ki Baba Sangking and Pali Jangk taken at Fort Marlborough, the 1st Aug. 1818.

The deponents state as follows:—The letter this day brought by them to Fort Marlborough, from the Sultan at Palembang, and presented to the hon. the lieut.-gov. was smuggled out of the place where the Sultan is at present confined, within the pretacts of the New Fort, by one of his female attendants, who are employed to fetch water and provisions, and on that account alone are the only persons permitted to pass in and out, and that only at stated times, and for very limited periods. The strict manner in which these women are watched by the Dutch guard placed over the Sultan, every time they go in or come out of his place of confinement, and the circumstance of one of them, on whose person a letter from the Pangeran Depati to his wife, merely respecting some domestic affairs, might be found, being nearly dragged to death, rendered much precaution necessary, and the letter in question was accordingly bound on to her naked thigh, and thus escaped detection.—Similar precaution was necessary to enable the deponents and their followers to get safely out of Palembang, guards and spies being stationed above the town to stop and examine all persons passing up and down; and for this purpose they withdrew one by one to an appointed place of rendezvous in the woods, and thence departing together, travelled by stealth across the country, and by difficult and circuitous route reached Fort Marlborough in 21 days.—The letter which, from the hand-writing, appears to them to have been written either by the Sultan himself or his brother the Pangeran Depati, who was in confinement with him, was delivered to them by the female already mentioned, with injunctions from the Sultan to convey it without delay to the Lieut.-gov. of Fort Marlborough, and on no account to let it fall into the hands of the Dutch, or any of the Sultan's people.—It was well understood that Mr. Muntinghe first of all ordered

to obtain the consent of the Sultan to arrangements that were favourable to the interests of the Ex-Sultan, and prejudicial to his own, but of which they do not know more of the particulars than that the Sultan was to have a monthly allowance of one thousand dollars, five coyangs of rice, and 100 gantangs of salt, and be paid the gross sum of 25,000 dollars, to repair and improve the old palace for his accommodation.—That the Sultan positively refused to enter into any such agreement, on which Mr. Muntinghe acted as he has done, in opposition to the wishes, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Sultan; that they are perfectly sure the Sultan never put his hand or seal to any treaty or written document whatever connected with the measure lately adopted at Palembang; on the contrary, he invariably told Mr. Muntinghe that he could not, and would not accede to any arrangements proposed by him; that he had not the power to resist his will, and could not prevent him from doing whatever he pleased with himself and the country, but that he would not voluntarily resign any of his rights or authority.—He refused to move out of the palace, although pressed in the most urgent manner to do so, and he was not till after the Dutch frigate and other vessels were placed opposite to it and he was told that it would positively be battered down about his ears, and preparations were apparently making to carry the threat into effect, that he agreed to move into that part of it where he is now a prisoner, still refusing to quit it altogether.—The Regalia were not got from him till after the departure of Capt. Salmond for Batavia, and many threats had been used on the part of Mr Muntinghe, to take him by force and send him to Batavia.—The Ex-Sultan, in consideration of being again placed upon the throne by Muntinghe, agreed to make over to the Dutch the whole of the interior of the country, and to pay down the sum of five lacs of dollars in cash and valuables; the sum of four lacs was received by Mr. Muntinghe, and shipped by him; the payment of the remaining lac was to be made after Mr. Muntinghe's return from the interior, and his effecting the expulsion of all the British troops from the territory of Palembang.—The warlike equipment which Mr. Muntinghe fitted for this purpose, consisted of about 100 troops, Europeans and natives; 100 Sikhs, and 1000 Palembang people, armed in various ways, and who were conveyed in 1804 boats, in which were mounted eight large guns, and about 100 small ones.—When they left Palembang the Dutch had a ship of war of 20 guns, and a large military force there.

(Signed) T. STAMFORD RAFFLES.

Fort Marlborough, August 15, 1818.

Intelligence by the Flanders Mail.

Brussels, Jan. 17.—Accounts from Batavia of Sept. 26, 1818, say—"In the course of the year 1818, the troops of the Netherlands were going to resume possession of the settlement of the Netherlands at Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra; but difficulties were made by the British government at Bencoolen, which obliged the troops to return to Java.

The authority of the Netherlands has been recognised for these two years past on the east coast of the empire of Palembang, opposite Banca.

The Voltaire, from Batavia, has arrived in the Texel, after a passage of 100 days. It arrives very seasonably to contradict the news of an insurrection at Samarang, which had been circulated on the authority of the English papers.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Madras, July 11.—The treasury at Bencoolen has been shut, and the Company's sales in future would take place only twice a month.

London, Jan. 5.—By the arrival of the Kingston, from Java, intelligence of much importance, as affecting British interests in the Indian seas, has been received. The Governor of Fort Marlborough has displayed his characteristic energy and activity since his arrival in Sumatra, and has anxiously endeavoured to extend the British influence over the whole of that valuable and extensive island. Sumatra has hitherto been very little known. The European establishments are entirely on the coast; Europeans had never penetrated into the interior. All attempts to do so, indeed, were reckoned desperate; no European would embark in them. The population of the interior were considered as savages, and the mountains impassable, and yet the natives would still bring down their gold and cassia, and camphor, &c. for which Sumatra had from the earliest ages been famous. The Governor felt there was but one alternative, and that was to open the road by going himself. His enterprise was crowned with success. He penetrated into the interior in three different directions; to the southward inland of Manna, to the important provinces occupied by a people called the Passummahs; to the northward to Menangcabou, the far-famed capital of the Malay empire; and inland of Bencoolen, across the island to Palembang.

The result has been the discovery of a mine of wealth, a country highly cultivated, and abounding in precious metals. The Passummahs are an athletic fine race of men, as superior to the people on the coast as it is possible to conceive; they are agricultural and numerous. At Me-

nangcabon he was gratified with a population and country fully equal to any part of Java. Within the space of 20 miles the population does not fall short of a million. In short, it is the governor's opinion, that, with a little encouragement, far greater resources are to be found in Sumatra than the British could have derived from Java; but much remains to be done. A central government must be established, the whole island must be brought under control, and the avenue of commerce, now closed up, reopened. Our readers are aware, that Menangcabon was the place whence all the gold that gave Melano the name of the Golden Chersonesus was carried.

These discoveries have not, however, been made without great personal risk and fatigue. The country could only be explored on foot; mountains 6,000 feet high were to be crossed, and rocks, precipices, and forests, to be traversed. For many nights the party had no shelter but the leaves they could collect after their day's journey, and their journies were seldom less than from 20 to 30 miles a day, over the very worst roads that ever were passed. In this expedition the Governor was accompanied by Lady Raffles. She was occasionally carried on a man's back, but generally walked, as the roads were too bad to admit of her being carried in a chair. Doctor Arnold, physician and naturalist, fell a sacrifice to the fatigue, and died of a violent fever. Doctor Horsfield, who accompanied the Governor to Menangcabon, was, on the 12th of August, the date of our last intelligence from Fort Marlborough, dangerously ill with a dysentery, but we hope his life will be spared to carry home the important collections he has made, both in Java and Sumatra.

As this was the first appearance of the European authority in the interior, Lady Raffles was the most peaceable standard the party could hoist. It was impossible for the natives to consider their object warlike, when the Governor proceeded unarmed, and confided his wife to their hospitality.

They found the country beautiful and magnificent. Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles has thrown the trade open, and reformed all the establishments. Treaties have been entered into with the princes of Menangcabon.

PENANG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July 13.—Arrived H. C. ships Buckinghamshire and Earl of Balcarras, from Bombay, 21st June. They design to proceed on their voyage to China via Malacca, on the 16th July.

BIRTH.

May 25. The lady of Capt. Robert Hampton, of the 20th regt. Bengal N.I. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

May 20. John Anderson, Esq. Civil Service of this establishment, High Sheriff, Warehouse Keeper, and Assist. Treasurer, to Mary Alison, second daughter of James Carnegy, Esq. Merchant.

DEATH.

June 26. At the house of Col. Loveday, commanding the troops, of a deep consumption, Capt. George Holroyd Alley, 1st. batt. 20th Bengal N.I.

JAVA.

STATISTICAL.

From the Bombay Gazette, Aug. 26.

The number of European inhabitants on the islands of Java and Madura, at the end of 1807, are stated to be 1758; of whom 440 reside at Batavia; 12 at Bantam; 30 at Buitenzorg; 24 at Crawang; 45 at Cheribon; 46 at Tagal; 45 at Pakalongang; 4 at Kadoe; 180 at Samarang; 130 at Soorakarta; 70 at Djocjocarta; 35 at Japana; 20 at Joana; 70 at Rembang; 80 at Grissee; 260 at Sourabaya and Madura; 35 at Bancallang; 120 at Passourouang; 35 at Proboling, Besookie, and Panockus; 18 at Banjocwanjee; 59 at Sumanap.

MILITARY AND INTERNAL RELATIONS.

Oriental Star, July 25.

The late disturbances at Cheribon appear to have been of an alarming nature, several officers being killed and wounded, and about two hundred privates killed. It appears that a body of lancers had been raised, composed chiefly of Kitmutgars, Syces, &c. left behind when the British forces were withdrawn, and who had particularly distinguished themselves in the affair at Cheribon.

During the week accounts have been received from Batavia, by the American ship William, to the 7th June, from which we learn the arrival at that port of six Dutch seventy-fours, with 6,000 troops on board.

The alarm must have been great indeed which produced such an effort on the part of the Netherlands government.

London, Jan. 13.—Letters have been received from Java, dated 27th Sept. They mention that a serious insurrection had broken out at Samarang. About 160 Dutch troops had been killed, and between 300 and 400 inhabitants had been massacred by the soldiery.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 11.—By the arrival of the Edward Strettell, Balston, we learn that several free traders were at Batavia, and that a number of Dutch ships were laid

up there, wanting hands; it is said the Europeans there were extremely unhealthy.

London, Jan. 13.—We have received advices from Batavia, of the recent date of the 7th of Sept. The Dutch authorities there have imposed a new duty on the importation of goods in any vessels except those of the mother country, nearly double in amount to that previously levied, and intended to operate as a prohibition on all intercourse by foreign vessels with the port of Batavia. This new regulation was to be carried into effect on the 1st of November.

Amsterdam, Jan. 13.—The Courant of 11th and 12th curt. contains a very long ordinance of the Commissioners-general of the Netherlands in Batavia, dated the 29th of May. This ordinance imposes new duties on all goods imported in the islands of Java and Madura. The letters from Batavia are to the 7th of Sept. The inhabitants of Batavia have had an Exchange built, which has long been greatly wanted.

Brussels, Jan. 17.—By letters from Java, up to the 1st Oct. 1818, produce was at very high prices in the first market, and there were more than 70 vessels in the roads of Batavia, a number which proves the increasing activity of commerce.

MALAY PIRATES.

Batavia, Sept. 11.—Pirates swarm on our coast. The British ship Hunter, Capt. Hodges, has been attacked by a number of Malay prows, and a dreadful conflict ensued, in the course of which Capt. Hodges succeeded in capturing three of them, and beat off the rest. The Hunter is supposed to have several men wounded. Capt. Hodges states, that an American schooner called the Bulkley had been attacked by a fleet of piratical Malay boats off Japara, in July, and fired upon them; but not being able to defend herself, the officers and crew ran up the rigging for safety, leaving the vessel to the mercy of the pirates, who boarded her, and carried off every thing they could find worth taking away. The pirates took 20,000 dollars out of the Bulkley, and then left her, and it is supposed murdered all the Europeans. The pirates had in company a Bombay boat and a brig which it is supposed they had captured. Several of the Company's officers have been in search of them, and it is hoped will succeed in capturing some of the desperate band.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAVA.

From the Bombay Gazette, Aug. 12.

We understand that Governor Phynen, in the Ariadne 54, was expected to sail from Batavia to take possession of Malacca and its subordinate settlements early in July.

Brussels, Jan. 17.—The news arrived from the Moluccas was so favourable, and good order and tranquillity so well established in those islands, that the Commissary-general has resolved to recall Gen. De Knock, that he may resume his military functions, and to nominate for governor of the Moluccas, M. Telenius Kruithoff, now governor of Macassar, where he is succeeded by M. Serrarius, resident at Cheribon.

Calcutta, July 25.—We have advices from Java up to June 7. The markets at Java were overstocked with European produce of every description, while, with the exception of tin which is quoted at 15 dollars per pecul, every article of export was high; coffee at 16 dollars; cloves 400; nutmegs 200; and mace 40.

Batavia, Sept. 11.—There are several English and American ships lying in our roads, most of which have the crew sick, and some of them without captains and officers.

BORNEO.

Calcutta, July 30.—A part of the Dutch expedition had sailed from Batavia a few days previous to the departure of the Laurel, and the remainder was to follow on the morning after she sailed. Their destination was Borneo, where they were to renew their former establishments, and afterwards Malacca.

Brussels, Jan. 17.—A most friendly alliance has lately been concluded by Mr. Boukhuis, commissioner of the Netherlands, with the Sultan of Pontiana, on the east coast of Borneo, who has long desired it. This alliance seems to have been promoted by the assistance afforded by Maj. Munting against some powerful neighbours, his tributaries. After a short combat, in which only the suite of Mr. Verbruggen was wounded, he ended the affair in his favour. The Sultan expressed his entire satisfaction to the major, and desired to testify his sincere gratitude to the government of the Netherlands. This prince is a polished and well-informed man, who governs with mildness.

CHINA.

Calcutta, June 1.—The quantity of cotton shipped from this port for China, from the commencement of this year to the 15th of last month, is 18,500 bales, or 65,000 bazar maunds. The quantity of Bengal cotton remaining on hand in that market, in the beginning of April, is stated at 25,250 bales, and of Bombay cotton at 34,700 bales, which together with 10,000 bales expected by the Resource, the David Clark, and the Exmouth, amounts to 69,950 bales. The prices were 13 tales 3 mace for Jalone, 12 tales 2 mace for Cutcloura, and 11 tales 9 mace for Bombay.

When the Syren left Canton, about 60,000 bales of cotton remained on hand with different Chinese merchants. Patna

opium had sold for about 1,300 dollars per chest, and Malva opium at about 800 dollars per chest. All had been sold to the Chinese; and it is said that they had not in their possession more than sufficient for a fortnight's consumption. Saltpetre was selling for six dollars the pecul, and a great stock of this article remained unsold. Pepper had fallen in price to about 14 dollars per pecul. Tutenage was difficult to be procured, and Sycee silver was at a premium of between two and three per cent. Obstacles were still interposed against the shipment of the last-mentioned article.

EAST INDIAN SEAS.

Calcutta, Aug. 5.—The Laurel, lately arrived from N. S. Wales, Amboyna, and Batavia, has brought the following detail of an attack upon another ship by a nest of pirates.

The Supply, on a trading voyage from Batavia to the eastward, had put into Bima Bay in the early part of May. She was attacked by a number of piratical prows, which continued firing for a considerable time; a shot struck the Supply between the rudder and stern-post, and lodging there, rendered her unmanageable. From this accident she got on shore, and the pirates proceeded to board; when Capt. Baynes commenced a heavy fire from his stern-guns. During the firing, the ship got off, and the shot also worked out; by which circumstance they were enabled to make sail, and stand out of the bay. When the Supply arrived at Amboyna, there were 23 shot-holes in her sides; the largest shot weighed 24lb., and a number of double-headed shot were about her main-chains.

The pirates have become very daring, and cruise between the Carimon and Tuggal.

ST. HELENA.

Naval Court-Martial.—Capt. James Hanway Plumridge, of H.M.'s sloop Sappho, has been tried by a court-martial at St. Helena, on charges of tyranny and oppression, preferred against him by his purser, Mr. Æneas Mackintosh. He was honourably and fully acquitted of all and every part accordingly.

London, Jan. 12.—On the 9th inst. arrived at Portsmouth the free-trader Prince Regent, from the Mauritius (laden with sugar), the Cape, and St. Helena. Left the Mauritius 28th April, the Cape 6th Oct., and St. Helena 26th Nov. She was dismasted off the Cape, and lay there four months repairing. Detachments of invalid soldiers from the Mauritius, with the following officers, have arrived in her: Capt. Pritchard, 56th reg.; Lieut. Campbell, late of the Bourbon reg.; Capt. Read, Company's service; Dr. Rancland, royal artil.; Mr. Aid, commissary; also Mr. Broadley, late midshipman of the Magicienne, and eleven invalided seamen from that ship.

On the day the Prince Regent left St. Helena (30 days ago), it was ascertained that Buonaparte was in his usual health and safe in his residence. Nothing new whatever had transpired concerning him. The ships left there were the Conqueror, Eurydice, Tees, Redpole, and Dotterel. The Hyæna had sailed for the Cape, for live stock.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THE KING'S HEALTH.

It has ever appeared to us an unquestionable duty to abstain from the publication of any particulars regarding our afflicted and venerable sovereign, which it might be thought that local opportunities of information might enable us to furnish. We have thus acknowledged the propriety of that official reserve which interposes a veil between the afflictions of our revered monarch and the gaze of common observation. The loose conjectures, and strange assertions, to which unsatisfied curiosity sometimes gives birth, occasionally demand from us a slight deviation from our general rule of conduct. We have now to state, in answer to a paragraph which has found its way into most of the public journals, that his majesty has not received any accident which could impair his bodily health, but that it is still vigorous, although the infirmities of age are necessarily added to his affliction. We have further to affirm that no repairs are going on in his majesty's apartments, nor are any necessary, but that they are as substantial, as well as comfortable, as at the period when his majesty inhabited them before the commencement of his malady.—*Windsor Paper.*

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 23. A Court of Directors was held, when Lieut.gen. the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, G.C.B. was sworn in as commander-in-chief of the Company's forces and member of council at Bombay. The general afterwards dined with the directors at the London Tavern.

Jan. 6. A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when W. T. Money, Esq. took the usual oaths, and his seat, as a director, in the room of J. Lumsden, Esq. deceased.

7. A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when T. Greentree, Esq. was appointed a member of council at St. Helena, in the room of W. W. Dovetoh, Esq. resigned.

Dec. 23.—The undermentioned commanders took leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations; viz.—Capt. T. Larkins, Marquis Camden; Capt. H. Scott, Charles Grant; Capt. C. Mortlock, Lowther Castle; Capt. T. Borradaile, Inglis; Capt. R. Nisbett, Essex; and Capt. R. S. Dalrymple, Vansittart for Bombay and China.

On the same day, the dispatches were closed, and delivered to the pursers of the above ships.

Passengers per Lowther Castle.—Messrs. Hyde and Blair, writers; Maj. Parlby and Lady, Lieut. Terrell, Mrs. Mack, Miss Fordyce, Mr. Bone, Messrs. Reynolds, Wright, Lascelles, and Willoughby, cadets for Bombay.

Per Inglis.—Mr. H. Borradaile, writer; Lieut. Breton; Mr. Dixon, free mariner; Mr. Dowell, cadet, for Bombay.

Per Essex.—Messrs. T. and O. Oldley, cadets, for Bombay.

Per Charles Grant.—Mr. Assist. Surg. Smythan and Lady; Dr. Sproull and Lady; Mr. Gray and Lady; Capt. Salter; Lieut. Goodridge, Misses A. and J. C. Pottinger, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, cadet, for Bombay.

Per Marquis Camden.—Mr. Wills, free-mariner; Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, Miss Parkhurst, Messrs. Blackley and Hardy, cadets, for Bombay.

Per Vansittart.—Messrs. Boyd and Glass, writers; Lieut. Rybot; Mr. Corporphan, free mariner; Messrs. Peyton, Bartlett, Sanderson, Johnston, and Seton, cadets for Bombay.

Jan. 18.—A Court of Directors was held when Capt. R. Rawes was sworn into the command of the ship Warren Hastings, consigned to Prince of Wales Island and China.

25.—A Court of Directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—Capt. G. Welstead, General Harris, Prince of Wales's Island and China; Capt. T. M'Taggart, Rose, Madras and Bengal.

29.—A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. A. Hamilton, of the ship Bombay, took leave of the court previous to departing for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

23.—A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. J. Mills was sworn into the command of the ship Minerva, consigned to Madras and Bengal.

27.—The undermentioned commanders took leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz:—Capt. W. Hope, of the Herefordshire, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; Capt. J. R. Francklin, of the Windsor, and Capt. A. Nairne, of the General Kyd, for Madras and China; Capt. R. Alsager, of the Waterloo; Capt. C. O. Mayne, of the Atlas; and Capt. T. Haviside, of the Streatham, for Bengal and China.

The following extract of a letter we have received from the Dutch Settlements in the East-Indies:—

"*Batavia, Oct.* 1, 1818.—The Dutch Governor has at last thought proper to send to Bencoolen the British officers despatched to Palembang by Governor Raffles, but not until the latter threatened to fetch them, provided the Dutch Governor did not think proper to comply with his request.—I apprised you that the additional duty of 6 per cent. on all ships was to be imposed, excepting on those of Holland. This was to take place the 1st Nov. Ships before could sell all or part of their cargoes at Batavia, and proceed with the remainder to Samarang, and other ports of the coast. They are now deprived of this indulgence, and are compelled to sell all their cargoes at Batavia."

ADDRESS TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, BY THE INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA.

It will have been observed in our Indian intelligence that addresses from various classes have been presented to the Marquis of Hastings, all warmly applauding the wisdom, the energy, and the justice of his measures. That the British inhabitants of India should feel warmly and speak eloquently on such a subject is not surprising; but a still more valuable, because a less partial, testimonial is that afforded by the address of the native inhabitants of Calcutta. This inclination of their attachment tends strongly to confirm the remark, that the present greatness of our eastern empire may reasonably be ascribed to a moral ascendancy. The Hindoos rejoice at the triumph of civilisation over barbarism, science over ignorance, and justice over rapine, because they share in the benefits diffused by our successes, and they look up to the exalted personage who directs our government in that quarter of the globe with an admiration not unmixed with love.

VARIETIES.

Jan. 14.—The Persian Ambassador was present in the House of Lords, to witness the ceremonial of the opening of the sessions. His Exc. sat on the bishops' bench.

A letter from Ramsgate of the 8th Jan. says: "Arrived from Calais the Ant packet, having on board the Vakeel Goolam Minden Sahib and suite, on a mission from the Nabob of Bednore to the court of Great Britain. The Vakeel come by the way of Egypt, whither he had arrived by the Red Sea. His Exc., who is a fine portly man, of noble mien, apparently about 36 years of age, and dressed after the Persian fashion, is anxious to reach the English capital with the least possible delay. His Exc. is accompanied to England by Dr. Ramsay, in the character of interpreter. After taking breakfast (a roasted fowl, &c.), at the Royal Oak inn, his Exc. and suite set forward for London in a coach and four."

Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. will proceed to India in the Leander. He is not expected to leave England until September next.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Thursday Jan. 21.—The house met at two o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor took the oaths and his seat. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent did not come down to the house, but five commissioners were appointed to read the royal speech, *viz.* the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Marquis Camden, the Earls of Harrowby and Westmoreland. At a quarter before three o'clock Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the usher of the black rod, was sent to the House of Commons, in the usual form, to summon that House to the House of Peers. The following speech was then read by the Lord Chancellor from the woolsack:—

My Lords and Gentlemen:—We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you the deep regret which he feels in the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition. —In announcing to you the severe calamity with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the Prince Regent, the royal family, and the nation, by the death of Her Majesty the Queen of the united kingdom, his Royal Highness has commanded us to direct your attention to the consideration of such measures as this melancholy event has rendered necessary and expedient, with respect to the care of His Majesty's sacred person.—We are directed to inform you, that the negociations which have taken place at Aix-la-Chapelle have led to the evacuation of the French territory by the allied armies. —The Prince Regent has given orders, that the convention concluded for this purpose, as well as the other documents connected with this arrangement, shall be laid before you: and he is persuaded, that you will view with peculiar satisfaction the intimate union which so happily subsists amongst the powers who were parties to these transactions, and the unvaried disposition which has been manifested in all their proceedings for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of Europe.—The Prince Regent has commanded us further to acquaint you, that a treaty has been concluded between his Royal Highness and the government of the United States of America, for the renewal, for a further term of years, of the commercial convention now subsisting between the two nations, and for the amicable adjustment of several points of mutual importance to the interests of both countries: and, as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Royal Highness will give directions that a copy of this treaty shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, —the Prince Regent has directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you. His Royal Highness feels assured, that you will learn with satisfaction the extent of reduction which the present situation of Europe, and the circumstances of the British empire, have enabled his royal highness to effect in the naval and military establishments of the country. His Royal Highness has also the gratification of announcing to you a considerable and progressive improvement of the revenue, in its most important branches.

My Lords and Gentlemen:—The Prince Regent has directed to be laid before you, such papers as are necessary to show the origin and result of the war in the East-Indies. His Royal Highness commands us to inform you, that the operations undertaken by the Governor-gen. in council, against the Pindarries, were dictated by the strictest principles of self-defence; and that in the extended hostilities which followed upon those operations, the Mahratta princes were, in every instance, the aggressors. Under the provident and skilful superintendence of the Marquis of Hastings, the campaign was marked, in every point, by brilliant achievements and successes; and His Majesty's forces, and those of the East India Company (native as well as European), rivalled each other in sustaining the reputation of the British arms. The Prince Regent has the greatest pleasure in being able to inform you, that the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the country are in a most flourishing condition. The favourable change which has so rapidly taken place in the internal circumstances of the united kingdom, affords the strongest proof of the solidity

of its resources. To cultivate and improve the advantages of our present situation will be the object of your deliberations; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you of his disposition to concur and co-operate in whatever may be best calculated to secure to his Majesty's subjects the full benefits of that state of peace which, by the blessing of providence, has been so happily re-established throughout Europe.

After the commons had retired from the bar, the swearing in of members continued until four o'clock, after which the house adjourned during pleasure. At five o'clock the house again met. The Lord Chancellor having read the royal speech, the Earl of Warwick rose to move the address. His lordship hoped that it would not require a very able advocate to induce their lordships to concur in the address he was about to propose. After touching upon the melancholy indisposition of his majesty, the deplored death of our late queen, the treaty at Aix-la-chapelle, for evacuating France by the allied armies, he adverted to the brilliant achievements of the British arms in Asia. By the decisive conduct of the governor of the British possessions in India, nothing was now to be feared in that quarter. The British force had turned its arms against the aggressors, and the result was the overthrow of the daring enemy. His lordship then made a transition to the commercial treaty with America, and concluded with moving an address which reflected the communication from the throne.

Lord Saltoun seconded the address. In adverting to the loss which that class of human sufferers, whom bounty could relieve, had sustained in the death of her late majesty, he observed that her charity, though universal, was wholly free from ostentation.

Marq. Lansdown concurred in the address; but reserved the liberty of deciding in some points with the advantage of fuller information. With respect to the war in India, as far as he could at present form an opinion, it appeared not to have been undertaken from a spirit of conquest, but in resistance to aggression; and the manner in which it had been conducted and brought to a conclusion, he was happy to acknowledge, did honour to his majesty's arms.

The Earl of Liverpool was happy to observe the liberal view which the noble marquis had taken of the speech, and the proposed address. With respect to the probable duration of the peace, there never was a period in the history of the world when so general an anxiety prevailed to preserve amicable relations; when the causes of disturbance were so completely removed; when nations and sovereigns were more divested of ambition and the love of undue influence, nd when the necessity of repose and the spirit of conciliation were more thoroughly acknowledged or acted upon over the European community. The noble marquis had alluded to the execution of our countrymen, Arbuthnot and Ambrister; and the nation was aware, from the public prints, of the circumstances in which that execution toook place. When the proper period arrived for discussing this subject, he would enter into the fullest explanations. At present he felt the impropriety of producing details which could not be deliberately examined. To quiet the minds of their lordships, however, he did not hesitate to state that the execution took place without the authority of the American government, that the act was done without their consent, and even without their knowledge.

The Earl of Lauderdale lamented that it was not mentioned in the speech, that any commercial arrangement whatever had been made with our allies on the continent.

The address was then put and carried without a division.

Jan. 27.—The Marquis of Lansdown gave notice that he should on Monday next move for copies of the instuctions given by his Majesty's ministers relative to the surrender of the Dutch colonies after the peace of Paris, and in particular with respect to the island of Java.

House of Commons.

Jan. 14.—Mr. Peel proposed to elect to the office of Speaker, the rt.hon. Manners Sutton. The motion was seconded by Lord Clive, supported by Mr. Barnett, the member for Rochester, and unanimously adopted. The Speaker elect was then conducted to the chair, in the usual form, and returned thanks to the house for the high honour thus conferred upon him a second time. Mr. Canning congratulated the Speaker on his re-election, and moved an adjournment.

Jan. 22.—Mr. Canning gave notice that on an early day he should submit a motion of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings and the officers and men composing the army in India, for their great and persevering bravery in conducting the late war. He gave this early notice, that there might appear no delay on the part of the house in testifying their approbation of the conduct of the Noble Marquis, and the bravery of those who acted under him. He should not fix the day, till after the papers relative to the whole of the business were before the house. He did not wish, however, to give any occasion to a political debate; but he thought it would be more satisfactory that the house should be put in possession of all the necessary

documents connected with the war, before his motion came on.

Jan. 25.—Mr. Hume rose to give notice of a motion (on the 4th of March next) on the subject of the administration of justice in the East-Indies. He was desirous also of putting a question to the rt.hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) which appeared to him important, not only to the character of the individual concerned, but to the character of the country. He requested to know, whether it was intended, when the papers respecting the war in India should be laid on the table, to communicate any information with regard to the conduct of Sir Thos. Hislop in hanging the governor of a fort which had surrendered to the British arms. The hon. gentleman was proceeding to make some observations, when he was reminded by the Speaker that it was not consistent with the rules of the house to accompany a question by remarks. Mr. Hume apologized for inadvertently deviating from the ordinary course, and added, that unless some satisfactory explanation should be given of Sir T. Hislop's proceedings, he should oppose the vote of thanks which he understood was to be brought forward.

Jan. 27.—Mr Bennett gave notice, he should, on Tuesday the 9th of February, move for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the mode of conveyance of convicts to New South Wales.

COUNT STEINACH.

Extract from the Bombay Public Consultations, dated 16th July 1817, sent in a public Letter from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated Sept. 17, 1817 :—

"Recorded the following extract from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 4th of Feb. 1807, affording the information required by the hon. Court, regarding the death of Count Keytham, alias Steinach.

"Died lately at Goa, Cayetan Count Steinach, of Donnerpagh, in Styria, and a private in H. M.'s 84th reg.

"He was the eldest son of Chas. Count Steinach, a Hungarian nobleman, of considerable landed and funded property, who soon after the death of his first wife (the mother of the present subject), contracted a second marriage, which from the few details that have been collected, appears to have been the source of considerable trouble to the offspring of the first connection; but whatever might have been the original cause of disunion in this noble family, it were needless to investigate it here. Cayetan was unhappy, he abandoned his home and his country, and sought an asylum in England, where, a stranger, and distressed by poverty, he was reduced to the hard necessity of enlisting as a private soldier in the Queen's German regt. (now the 97th), at that time on the point of proceeding with the British expedition to Egypt. There he served during a glorious campaign, under the command of the celebrated Sir John Stewart, lately honoured with the title of Count Maida, for his services in Calabria. When the troops were ordered to Europe, upon the conclusion of that memorable service, he was desirous of seeking a more distant refuge from his family, and with this melancholy and forlorn view, was on his own application, transferred to H.M.'s 84th regt. Since the return of that regiment to India, the legitimate heir of the noble family of Steinach has discharged the duties of a private soldier; respected by his comrades, who were ignorant of his rank, and esteemed by his officers for his steady and unassuming deportment. Within these last few months, his birth and parentage were discovered. He received intelligence from the agent of his family, that his father was dead, and had left him universal heir to his property. Cayetan, having now succeeded to the lawful inheritance of the late Count Steinach, endeavoured, as became his elevated rank, to effect his discharge from a station in which his adverse fate had doomed him so long to linger. Some circumstances unfortunately intervened to delay the accomplishment of this desirable object, and alas! whilst cherishing the anxious hope of returning to his native land, with dignity and honour, after many years of servitude and toil, and of spending the remainder of his chequered life in the enjoyment of a noble independence, he fell ill under the debilitating effect of the climate, entered the regimental hospital, and died."

MISCELLANIES.

A memorial for permission to trade to India, was lately presented to government from the merchants of Belfast. The prayer has been refused, on the ground that the revenue is not sufficiently protected by docks and storage.

A morning paper of Jan. 11 says, "a considerable deficiency in the accounts of a person high in trust in the Isle of France has rendered his recall necessary; and he is on his passage home, to answer the heavy charges exhibited against him."

Sometime since a messenger to the India Board, a man advanced in years, with a large family, had the misfortune to break his thigh; Mr. Canning, on hearing of his calamity, generously sent him £50.

Jan. 27. Three men, who have been brought to England from the Isle of France, underwent an investigation at the Secretary of State's Office for the home department, charged with offences under the slave-trade act.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

Copy of a letter to the Commissioners of the Customs, (dated Treasury Chambers, Dec. 31, 1818).

"Gentlemen; The Lords Commissioners of his majesty's treasury desire you will admit Rice imported from the East Indies to entry duty free in all cases, when sufficient proof shall be produced that the shipments thereof were made in time to have afforded a fair and reasonable prospect of arrival in this kingdom before the expiration of the present year. (Signed) S. R. LUSHINGTON."

Copies of the above have been sent to the collectors and comptrollers at the ports of Bristol, Hull, and Liverpool.

We are happy in being able to direct our readers to the gratifying increase of the cotton trade of Glasgow:—In 1816, the total number of packages of cotton wool imported into that port was 41,916: In 1817 it was 50,170; and in 1818 it appears to have been no less than 62,145. There is, of course, a large stock of the article in hand, but the consumption has in the meanwhile increased. In 1817, by the great start which was given to manufacturing industry, the consumption amounted to the large quantity of 46,507lb packages. In 1818 it has even gone beyond that amount, and reaches to 47,232—a consumption, we apprehend, perfectly unparalleled! Among the imports, one class particularly deserves remark: we mean those from the East-Indies. In 1816 there were none; in 1817 there were 3,382 packages; and in 1818 there were 6,122: so rapidly has this new trade advanced. From a statement of the navigation of the port of Leith, it appears, that every branch of that navigation has been improved during the year 1818, as compared with 1817. The increase of the foreign trade is 157 vessels inwards, and 84 outwards; that of the coasting trade is 239 vessels inwards, and 276 outwards.

We are informed from good authority, that in Manchester and its vicinity there are at this time either building, or the ground laid out for building, 126 new cotton-spinning factories! The speculators in that place are apparently calculating upon a monopoly of the trade of the whole globe.—*Kendal Chronicle.*

The trade of Malta is beginning to improve. The third ship from India, to the house of Calvert, Bell, and Co. has arrived in safety, after a passage of 170 days from Calcutta, bringing an assorted cargo of the valuable productions of the East, which soon found a ready circulation in this country.

We are happy to learn that the foreign trade of Bristol has increased more than one-third in the past year, and that there has been an addition of one-fifth in the coasting trade during the same period; the tonnage of the latter being at least one-third greater in the aggregate than at any port in the kingdom, London and Liverpool not excepted.

MILITARY AND NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

Jan. 12. The following regiments are under orders to embark at Cork for foreign service:—82d, for the Mauritius; 20th, for St. Helena; 45th, for Ceylon. The 22d regt. is to return home from the Mauritius. The 20th regt. is an additional corps, to be stationed at St. Helena (the 66th being there); owing to the reduction recently made in the number of men in each regt.

The 13th light dragoons, which has been stationed in Manchester barracks for several months, marched from thence on Wednesday and Thursday. The ultimate destination of this fine regiment is the East-Indies.

The ship Albinia, with part of the 20th regt. on board, for St. Helena, sailed from the Cove of Cork, put back, and sailed for her destination, and since put back again on the 19th of January.

Detachments of the 47th and 67th regts. have marched from Chatham to Gravesend, to embark for India.

Jan. 25. The Lee, 24, Capt. Blacker, was, a few days since, suddenly victualled at Falmouth, from the Spartan, and immediately sailed with dispatches for a foreign station; it is supposed St. Helena.

The Abundance, 16, has been commissioned to lie as a depôt store at St. Helena, by Lieut. R. Weatherley (acting).

The Sophie, 18, Sir Wm. Wiseman, is expected to sail this day from Portsmouth, with dispatches for Sir H. Lowe and Adm. Plampin, at St. Helena.

The Dauntless, Capt. the Hon. V. Gardner, intended for the East-India station, is expected to be ready for sea about the end of Jan. Maj.-gen. Sir E. Barnes, (late adj.-gen. under the Duke of Wellington), who is appointed to the staff in the island of Ceylon, takes a passage in the Dauntless.

Transports are expected at Portsmouth in the last week of Jan., on board of which the 54th will embark for the Cape of Good Hope.

NAUTICIAL MISCELLANIES.

The Success, arrived in the Downs from Bengal, was boarded on the 30th Dec., off the Island of Pico, by the insurgent privateer called the Buenos Ayres, of 16 guns; they took her (the Success) for a Spaniard, boarded her, and broke open several letters. After a minute search they allowed her to proceed; they informed she had been nine months on a cruise in the West-Indies and off Cadiz, and had taken some very valuable prizes, amongst them a Spanish vessel from the East-Indies, of 22 guns.

Jan. 9.—The ship Kingston, Bowen, master, arrived at Portsmouth from Batavia and St. Helena; left the former port on the 14th Sept., and the latter island on the 22d Nov., bringing dispatches from Sir Hudson Lowe to Lord Bathurst. Buonaparte, at that time, was well and safe, but living in as secluded a manner, and being in as morose a temper as ever. The conqueror (Admiral Plampin), Eurydice, Capt. Wauchope, and Dotterell, Capt. Grove, were at St. Helena; the Favourite, Capt. H. Robinson, had been to Ascension with provisions; that island being in great want, owing to the non-arrival there of the Sappho, Capt. Plumridge, which had been sent thither some time before.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

*** *Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, post paid, to Messrs. Black and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.*

MARRIAGES.

June 10. At Gurruckpore, in the East-Indies, Montague Ainslie, eldest son of Dr. Ainslie, of Dover-street, Register and Joint Magistrate of Aseemghur, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Poyntz Ricketts, and niece to Milner Ricketts, Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, and first cousin to the Earl of Liverpool.

7. At Burhampore, Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Major Neate, of His Majesty's 57th regt. of foot, to Lieut. John Angelo, of the 3d Bengal Cavalry.

July 26. At Calcutta, W. T. Robertson, Esq. eldest son of C. Robertson, Esq. of Russell-square, to Anne Lydia, third daughter of Lieut. Colonel Fraser, late of the 7th regt. Bengal Nat. Cav.

Aug. 1. At Calcutta, Brook Kay, Esq. Commander of H. C's. ship Marchioness of Ely, to Miss Margaret Bruce Barclay.

Aug. 20. At Bombay, Lieut. Col. D. Leighton, Adj. Gen. on the Bombay Establishment, to Isabella Constantia Williams; and on the same day, Major W. P. Tucker, Deputy Quarter Master General, to her sister, Clarissa E. Williams, two daughters of Henry Thomas Williams, Esq. of Keppel-street, Russell-square.

In the East-Indies, Edward St. John Mildmay, Esq. of the 22d Light Dragoons, to Miss Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Sherson, Esq. of the Madras Civil Establishment.

Jan. 20. At St. Helena, James Hook, Esq. of London, to Eliza Frances, second daughter of Adam Clarke, LL.D., of Millbrook, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

Dec. 4. At his house in Bedford-square, John Lumsden, Esq, a Director of the Hon. East-India Company.—See the Memoir in the present number.

1818, Feb. 23. At Sindy, Lieut. Henry Owen Butts, Madras European regt. This excellent and superior young man had suffered for some months from fever and liver complaint, till, exhausted and debilitated by harassing marches, he fell a victim to fatigue. His amiable disposition and unexceptionable conduct secured him the regard of all his brother officers. He was son of the Rev. W. Butts, rector of Glemsford, Suffolk.

June 17. At the Fort of Darwan, East-Indies, in the 26th year of his age, Lieut. John Robert Macky, of His Majesty's 53d regt., doing duty with the flank companies in the field, second son of the late Robert Macky, Esq. formerly of Marden, Herts.

28. At Calcutta, in his 20th year, John Puget, Esq., second son of Commissioner Puget, Royal Navy; he met his early fate in the river Ganges, having missed his hold while going from the ship into a boat; he was a youth of much promise, is deeply regretted by his Captain and brother officers, and will long be sincerely lamented by his afflicted family and friends.

July 17. At Madras, Edward Coxe, Esq. aged 42, son of the late Edward Coxe, Esq. of Hampstead Heath.

At Cawnpore, in the East-Indies, in the 41st year of her age, Mary, the wife of Mr. Jas. Walters, formerly of Studham-grove, Herts.

July 26. At Padang, in the Island of Sumatra, of a violent fever, incurred by fatigue, Joseph Arnold, M.D. F.L.S. aged 37, a native of Beccles, in Suffolk, who, after having circumnavigated the globe, and visited its most remote regions in pursuit of natural history, fell at last a victim to his intense ardour for this science, the love of which led him to accompany the Hon. Sir Stamford Raffles to that pestiferous island.

Dec. 18. At his house in Cleveland-row, in the 65th year of his age, Major General John Wilson, Colonel of the late 4th Ceylon regt.; this officer succeeded Sir Thomas Maitland in the civil and military command at Ceylon in 1811, and at the latter end of 1815 he was selected by his Majesty's Ministers to dispense the civil and military government of Canada, in the absence of Sir George Prevost; from thence he returned about eighteen months ago, in a bad state of health, and has ever since laboured under severe indisposition, which he bore with manly fortitude and christian resignation.

Lately, Geo. Chatfield, Esq. of the India House, brother of Lieut. Chatfield, of the Madras Cavalry.

Jan. 25. At Nathaniel Snells, Esq. Gloucester-place, New Road, Lieut. Sam. John Richards, of the Hon. East-India Company's Engineers, Bombay.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1818.

Cotton.—There was a considerable demand last week for Cotton, for export chiefly; the purchases exceed 2,400 packages; for shipping, 300 Pernambuco, and 960 Bengals; 900 Surats for home use. The Bengal Cottons were sold lower than the average prices of the last East-India sale.

Coffee.—There were no public sales brought forward last week, the demand by private contract

was exceedingly limited, and the former currency could not be realized.

Sugar.—The accounts received last week of a destructive hurricane in Jamaica had little effect on the prices, although the details of the damage were given, and the deficiency of this year's crop represented in a very strong manner; the effect will not probably be apparent until the middle or close of the year, when the imports begin to be ascertained. The holders of Sugar, however, towards the close of the week, were not so anxious to effect sales. The reports from the Continent respecting Foreign Sugars have for some time past been very unfavorable, the markets are much below the London currency; there have in consequence been no purchases by private contract, and the offers made have been much below the late nominal quotations.

Rice.—The news from Jamaica respecting the hurricane and the opening of the ports of the island by the governor for free importation of every description of provisions, had a favourable effect upon Rice; it is calculated that above 5,000 bags East-India were in consequence purchased. This forenoon 2,400 bags East-India were brought forward by public sale, the whole of which was taken in; several offers were however made very nearly at the prices at which they were withdrawn; fine Rice, similar to Patna, was taken in at 9ls; ordinary white Bengal, dusty, 90s. 6d. and 1os.

Spices.—The prices have little varied, Pepper is improving in demand.

Saltpetre.—By public sale this forenoon, 692 bags Saltpetre, sold 36s. a 37s.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Dec. 25, Gravesend, Ann, Reynolds, from Bombay.
—, Liverpool, Nymph, Humble, from Bengal.
—, Liverpool, Bridget, May, from Bombay.
—, Off the Land's End, Delphina, ———, from Bengal.
26, Cowes, Charles, Dupré, from Bengal.
27, Deal. 29, Gravesend, Centurion, Mead, from Bengal.
29, Gravesend, Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, from Bombay.
—, Plymouth. Jan. 4. Off Portsmouth. Jan. 6, Gravesend, Ocean, Remmington, from Bengal.
—, Waterford, Jan. 9, Liverpool, John Palmer, Saunders, from Bengal.
29, Falmouth. Jan. 9, Deal. 12, Gravesend, Lord Wellington, Hill, from Madras.
—, Scilly. Jan. 6, Deal, Eliza, Hunt, from Batavia.
Jan. 3, Crookhaven, Bombay Castle, ———, from Bombay.
4, Clyde, Caledonia, Gillies, from Bengal.
5, Off Plymouth, Harmony, Speare, from Batavia.
6, Off Cape Clear, Durham, ———, from Batavia.
7, Gravesend, Canada, Grant, from Bengal.
—, Gravesend, Busiris, Baleton, from Bengal.
—, Portsmouth. 15, Gravesend, John Ingils, Bailey, from Bengal.
—, Off Portsmouth, Alexandria, Malten, from Batavia.
8, Cove of Cork. 17, Liverpool, Bombay Castle, Mann, from Bombay.
9, Portsmouth. 19, Gravesend, Kingston, Bowen, from Java.
—, Deal. 13, Gravesend, Lord Wellington, Williamson, from Bengal.
11, Gravesend, Standard, Standard, from Bengal.
—, Margate Roads, Lord Wellington of Whitby, from Bengal.
—, Margate Roads. 13, Gravesend, Lord Eldon, Lamb, from Bengal.
—, Cowes, Cornelie, Piguendaric, from Bengal.
13, Off Dover. 17, Gravesend, Swallow, Oliver, from Bombay.
—, Ilfracombe, Young Anthony, Jaconet, from Batavia.
—, Deal. 24, Gravesend, Success, Martin, from Bengal.
14, Liverpool, Waterloo, Herman, from Batavia.
15, Portsmouth. 19, Gravesend, Prince Regent, White, from Mauritius.
—, Cowes, Magnanime, Sutes, from Bengal.
—, Deal, Unity, Peacock, from Batavia.
17, Liverpool, Richard, M'Lane, from Bengal.
—, Deal. 24, Gravesend, Larkins, Wilkinson, from Bengal.
18, Cowes, Otho, Cook, from Batavia.
21, Deal. 24, Gravesend, Briton, Crighton, from Bengal.
—, Liverpool, Commerce, Coverdale, from Batavia.
24, Gravesend, Unity, Wrentmere, from Batavia.

Departures.

Dec. 27, Deal, Layton, Morgan, for Ceylon and Bengal.
29, Gravesend. Jan. 1, Deal, Prince Regent, Clifford, for Bombay.
—, Gravesend. Jan. 1, Deal, Katharine Stuart Forbes, Lamb, for Bombay.
30, Deal, Ellergill, Potter, for Bengal.
Jan. 3, Deal, William Pitt, Graham, for India.
—, Gravesend, Essex, Nesbitt, for Bombay.
—, Gravesend, Marquis Camden, Larkins, for Bombay.
4, Gravesend, Charles Grant, Scott, for Bombay.
—, Gravesend, Lowther Castle, Mortlock, for Bombay.
—, Gravesend, Vansittart, Dalrymple, for Bombay.
5, Deal, Maisters, Berryman, for Ceylon.
6, Deal, Dick, Harrison, for Ceylon.
8, Gravesend, Ingils, Borrodaile, for Bombay.
24, Gravesend, Thames, Liston, for Bombay.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Probable Time of Sailing.*
Cape of Good Hope.		
Brilliant	200	Feb. 1
Calcutta.		
Neptune	540	Feb. 1
Bombay.		
Bombay Merchant	432	Feb. 28
Ann	300	Feb. 28
Isle of France.		
Cadmus.....	380	Feb. 28
Lord Wellington.	400	Feb. 14
Isle of France and Bombay.		
Sarah	800	Feb. 28
Batavia.		
Pilot	—	Feb. 28
Asia	670	Feb. 10

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

By accounts received from Calcutta to the 20th August, it appears the 6 per Cent. Loan Paper was at a discount of from 6 Rup. 8 Ann. to 7 Rup. 4 Ann. per Cent.

The Exchange on London for Bills at Six Months' Sight, is stated at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per Sicca Rupee.

When sailed.	Voy.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs.
1818. 2 Aug.	2	*Regent*	916	James Haig	Philip Ripley	Jas. Hamilton	William Scott	H. Edmonds	John Simpson	R. Alexander	Alex. H. Sim	*China*	1818. 8 *July*	1818. 28 *July*
	3	*Moffatt*	717	Andrew Timbrell	Simon Lee	Thos. Addison	W. P. Bagwell	R Colquhoun	Robt. Groome	George Walton	Christ. Fearon			
	4	*Marquis Camden*	1200	H. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	James Sexton	Tim Curtis	John Penn	Gilson R. Fox	C. E. Newbury	E. Harrison			
	5	*Charles Grant*	1200	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	Wm. R. Best	Henry Lee	George Denny	Jos. Coates	Robt. Strange	Mich. Connal	*Bombay & China*	12 *Nov.*	1819. 3 *Jan.*
	6	*Lowther Castle*	1200	J. Wordsworth	Chas. Mortlock	J. A. Tween	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J. Wordsworth	S. T. Bridger	N. G. Glass			
	4	*Inglis*	1200	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	Jos Dudman	W. E. Farrer	Wm. Allen	C. Pennington	Rich. H. Cox	Chas. Pillans			
	7	*Essex*	1200	Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet	Edward Moul	G. Aug Bond	Wm. P. Jones	R. Treherne	Thomas Hog	Joseph Cragg			
	5	*Vansittart*	1200	John Carstairs	R. S. Dalrymple	J. Foulerton	W Cruikshank	Henry Cowan	John More	J. W. Wilson	Pat. Stewart			
	7	*William Pitt*	820	David Hunter	Charles Graham	Fitzw. Young	Jas. R. Palmer	R. Lindsay	A. C. Watling	T. Davidson	George Adam	*St. Hel. Benc. & Chi.*	*Do.*	*Do.*
	5	*Bombay*	1200	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton	Wm. Pascoe	Sam. Holbrow	W. Whitehead	Wm. Robson	Jas. Simpson	Fred. Palmer	*St. Hel. Bombay, & China*	12 *Dec.*	2 *Feb.*
	5	*Herefordshire*	1200	John Card.	William Hope	R. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker			
	1	*Windsor*	1352	F. and G. Clay	J. R. Francklin	A. F. Proctor	John Levy	Mark Clayson	Felix Boultbee	Edw. Edwards	M. Francklin	*Madras & China*	*Do.*	*Do.*
	3	*General Kyd*	1200	James Walker	Alex. Nairne	E. Maxwell	Jer. Watson	A de Cardonnel	John Pearson	F. P. Allevn	James Cannan			
	2	*Waterloo*	1325	*Company's Ship*	Richard Alsager	Charles Shea	J. B. Burnett	J. Cuthbertson	Peter Filcher	Hezek. Clark	George Homer	*Bengal & China*	*Do.*	*Do.*
	4	*Atlas*	1200	John Staniforth	C. Otway Mayne	R. B. Everest	John Alder	Jos. Stanton	G. Braithwaite	John Dill	Robert Mayne			
	7	*Streatham*	819	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Haviside	John Lowther	Fred. Orlebar	Edw. Hanson	Nich B. Bull	R. Gilpin	E. H. Coffin			
	4	*General Harris*	1200	James Sims	George Welstead	John Morse	Henry Kemp	E. Bond, jun.	Wm. B. Coles	James Paton	Henry Barry	*Penang & China*	1819. 25 *Jan.*	17 *Mar.*
	3	*Warren Hastings*	1200	William Sims	Richard Rawes	Thos. Young	James Eyles	—	—	—	Richard Rawes			
	5	*Rose*	955	Stu. Donaldson	Thos. M'Taggart	Thos. Sandys	J. M'Taggart	R. Palmer	John Hay	Wm. M'Adam	John Milroy	*Mad. & Beng.*	*Do.*	*Do.*
	3	*Minerva*	976	Kennard Smith	Geo. Richardson	Richard Aplin	W. Meriton	Wyn. Luyken	— Johns	F. Parsons	Thos. Vokes			
	6	*Carnatic*	820	William Agnew	John Blanshard	J. D. Collis	Chris. M'Koy	F. Phipps	Geo. Deudney	John Eccles	James Smith			
	6	*Thomas Grenville*	886	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Manning	Geo. Williams	John Brown	G. T. Calvely	John Pratt	Richard Shaw	John Benifold		23 *Feb.*	16 *Apr.*
	1	*Kellie Castle*	1200	Stewart Erskine	Alex. Lindsay	Chris. Biden	Chas. Cowles	Edw. Adams	F. Barton	Robert Elliot	William Cragg	*China*	*Do.*	*Do.*
	4	*Bridgewater*	1200	James Sims	Chas. S. Timins	R. Davidson	V. J. Munden	—	H. Columbine	—	John Ward			
	7	*Lord Castlereagh*	812	Henry Bonham	W. Younghusband	R. Manderson	James Jilbert	Pat. Lindesay	—	W. Lorimer	Ellis Bostock			
	4	*Princess Charlotte of Wales*	978	Milliken Craig	C. B. Gribble	F Cunynghame	Edward Foord	Benj. Bond	—	—	S. Drysdale	*Bengal*	25 *Mar.*	16 *May*
	4	*Marquis of Wellington*	961	Henry Bonham	John Wood	—	—	—	—	—	W. Maltman			

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	6	to	0	6	0
Coffee, Java .....cwt.	7	10	0	—	7	14	0
—— Cheribon.....	7	1	0	—	7	6	0
—— Bourbon	7	3	0	—	7	12	0
—— Mocha	7	18	0	—	8	6	0
Cotton, Surat..... . ...lb.	0	0	8	—	0	1	1
—— Extra fine.....	0	1	2	—	0	1	3
—— Bengal	0	0	7	—	0	0	9
—— Bourbon	0	1	11	—	0	2	2
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0
Anniseeds, Star..... .	4	15	0	—	5	0	0
Borax, Refined...	5	10	0				
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	8	10	0				
Camphire unrefined.....	10	10	0	—	13	0	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	4	6	—	0	6	0
—— Ceylon.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	6
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17	0	0	—	18	10	0
—— Lignea.....	10	0	0	—	13	0	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11	—	0	3	10
China Root.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
Coculus Indicus.....	2	10	0	—	3	0	0
Columbo Root.....							
Dragon's Blood.....	30	0	0	—	35	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	10	0	0				
—— Arabic.....	4	5	0	—	6	5	0
—— Assafœtida.....							
—— Benjamin	8	0	0	—	65	0	0
—— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Galbanum...	34	0	0	—	36	0	0
—— Gambogium	15	0	0	—	19	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	5	10	0	—	7	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	7	0	0	—	8	0	0
Lac Lake.....	0	1	6	—	0	3	0
—— Dye..... ...	0	5	9	—	0	7	0
—— Shell, Block..... .	3	0	0	—	7	0	0
—— Shivered	4	10	0	—	9	0	0
—— Stick.....	2	0	0	—	5	0	0
Musk, China.....oz.	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	2	0	—	0	2	2
—— Cinnamon	0	15	0				
—— Cloves...	0	3	6				
—— Mace.....							
—— Nutmegs	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb	0	4	0	—	0	11	0
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt.	6	0	0	—	7	0	0
Senna.....	0	1	3	—	0	2	6
Turmerick, Java ....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	6	0

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.	0	18	0	to	1	3	0
—— China	1	18	0	—	2	0	0
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts.....							
—— Blue....	10	10	0	—	11	5	0
Indigo, Blue .....lb.							
—— Blue and Violet..... .	0	9	0	—	0	9	3
—— Purple and Violet ...	0	8	6	—	0	8	10
—— Good Ditto.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
—— Fine Violet.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	3
—— Good Ditto.....	0	7	8	—	0	7	11
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	7	3	—	0	7	7
—— Fine & Good Copper	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
—— Middling Ditto	0	6	6	—	0	6	9
—— Ordinary	0	5	9	—	0	6	0
—— Fine Madras							
—— Manilla							
Rice ....cwt.	0	16	6	—	1	16	0
Safflower..... .....cwt.	10	5	0	—	12	0	0
Sago ....cwt.	1	12	0	—	2	1	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2	2	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein .....lb.	1	5	0	—	1	8	0
—— Novi	1	8	4	—	2	0	3
—— Ditto White	1	8	4	—	2	0	3
—— China	1	6	2	—	1	12	11
—— Organzine..... ...	2	0	0	—	2	10	0
Spices, Cinnamon	0	11	2	—	0	12	3
—— Cloves	0	3	7	—	0	3	9
—— — Bourbon..							
—— Mace.....	0	7	2	—	0	8	2
—— Nutmegs.	0	6	1				
—— Ginger.....cwt.	1	16	0				
—— Pepper, Company's lb	0	0	8				
—— — Privilege	0	0	8				
—— — White.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	1
Sugar, Yellow ..... cwt.	1	15	0	—	1	18	0
—— White	2	8	0	—	2	14	0
—— Brown	1	12	0	—	1	14	0
Tea, Bohea..... lb.	0	2	3	—	0	2	6
—— Congou	0	2	10	—	0	3	6
—— Souchong	0	3	10	—	0	5	6
—— Campoi	0	3	6	—	0	3	8
—— Twankay	0	2	11	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe	0	5	2	—	0	5	5
—— Hyson Skin	0	3	1	—	0	3	11
—— Hyson	0	4	7	—	0	6	0
—— Gunpowder	0	7	6	—	0	8	0
Tortoiseshell.....	1	18	0	—	2	5	0
Woods, Saunders Red..ton	8	8	0	—	9	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 *February—Prompt* 30 *April.*

Company's (uncleared).—Longcloths—Nankeens—Sallampores—Neganepants.

Private-Trade. — Wrought Silks — Silk Piece Goods — Madras Handkerchiefs — Blue Baftaes—Bandannoes — Shawls — Blue Piece Goods—Blue Sallampores—Velvets—Blue Nankeens—Silk Cord—Baggage.

For Sale 9 *February—Prompt* 7 *May.*

Company's. — Saltpetre—Black Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Cloves.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Ginger — Sago—Cassia Lignea—Saltpetre—Pepper—Oil of Cloves—Oil of Cassia.

For Sale 11 *February—Prompt* 7 *May.*

Company's.—Hemp—Sunn—Talc.

Licensed.—Munjeet — Turmeric — Galangals — Annieerd—Lac Dye—Stick Lac—Shellac—Seedlac—Gall Nuts — Tamarinds — Camphire — Manilla Hemp — Tin — Rhubarb — Gum Arabic — Gum Myrrh—Gum Animi — Assafœtida — Olibanum — Benjamin—Nux Vomica — Wax — Cardemoms—Cowries—Catechu—Soda—Borax—Tincal—Orrice Root—Castor Oil.

For Sale 16 *February—Prompt* 7 *May.*

Licensed. — Horn Tips—Sheep Skins—Leopard Skins—Lion's Skin — Hides—Cornelian Stones—Hippopotamus Teeth—Red Wood—Red Saunder's Wood—Beef Wood—Sapan Wood—Ebony—Black Wood—Rattans — Malacca Canes — Ground Rattans.

For Sale 22 *February—Prompt* 16 *July.*

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw-silk.

Private-Trade. — Bengal, Chassum, and China Raw-silk.

For Sale 2 *March—Prompt* 28 *May.*

Company's.—Tea, Bohea, 370,000 lbs. — Congou, 4,350,000 lbs. — Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 400,000 lbs.—Twankay, 1,200,000 lbs. — Hyson Skin, 40,000 lbs.—Hyson, 240,000 lbs.—Total, including Private-Trade, 6,800,000 lbs.

The *East-India Company* have given notice, that at their sale of *Tea*, which will be held in the month of March 1819, the several species of Tea will be put up to sale at the following prices respectively, *viz.* Bohea at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.; Congou at 1*s.* 10*d.* and 2*s.* 3*d.*; Campoi at 2*s.* 6*d.*; Souchong at 2*s.* 11*d.*; Pekoe at 2*s.* 10*d.*; Twankay at 2*s.* 9*d.*; Hyson Skin at 2*s.* 3*d.*; and Hyson at 3*s.* and 4*s.*

For Sale 16 *March—Prompt* 11 *June.*

Company's. — Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, and Nankeen Cloth.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of December, 1818, to the 25th of January, 1819.

1818.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3½ p. Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£.	Lottery Tickets. s.	d.	1818.
Dec. 29	268 267¼	77¼77¼	—	94¾94⅞	—	19 15/16 20	—	—	86¾	—	—	—	—	—	76.78p	11.16p	78⅛78⅜	27	18	0	Dec. 29
30	—	77¼77⅜	—	94¾94	—	19 15/16 20	—	—	86¼	⅜p	—	—	—	—	78p	12.17p	78⅛78⅜		—		30
31	267 268	78 77¾	—	95 95⅛	—	20 1/16	—	—	87¼	—	—	—	—	—	79.80	17.15	79¼79		—		31
1819.																					1819.
Jan. 2	—	78 78⅜	—	95⅛95¼	—	20 1/16 20⅛	—	—	87⅜	—	—	—	—	—	80p	16.18	79⅝79½	27	18	0	Jan. 2
4	268	77⅞78⅛	—	95⅛95¼	—	20 1/16	108¼	—	87⅛	—	—	—	—	—	82.85	17.19	79¼79½		—		4
5	267½	78⅛78¼	—	95⅛95⅜	—	—	—	—	87⅜	—	—	—	—	—	95 93	18.20	79⅛794		—		5
7	268¼	78 78¼	77⅛77⅜	95⅛95⅜	105¾105⅞	20 1/16 20⅛	—	—	87⅜	⅞d	—	85¼	—	—	95.93	18.20	79⅛79¼	27	18	0	7
8	268	77⅞78⅛	77¼77½	95⅜95½	105⅝105¼	20⅛	—	—	—	½ ⅝p	—	—	—	—	92.93	19.20	78¼79⅛		—		8
9	—	78 78¼	77¼77⅜	95⅝	105½106	20 1/16 20⅛	106¾	—	87⅛	¾p	—	—	—	—	90.92	19.20	78⅛79		—		9
11	—	78¼78⅜	77⅛77⅛	95⅛95⅝	105¾106	20⅛ 20⅛	—	—	87⅜	—	—	—	—	—	90 86	19.20	79⅛	27	18	0	11
12	267½268	78⅛78¼	77½77¾	95⅞96	106⅛	20⅛ 20¼	—	—	87⅓	—	—	—	—	—	84.85	19.20	79⅛79¼		—		12
13	—	78⅜78⅝	77¼77⅜	96¼96⅜	106¼106⅜	20 1/16 20⅛	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 21	79¼79½		—		13
14	—	78⅛78½	78 77⅞	96⅛96¾	106⅜106⅝	20¼ 20⅛	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	86.87	19 21	79⅜79⅝	19	18	0	14
15	268½269	78⅛78¼	77¼77⅜	96⅛96⅝	106⅜106¾	20¼ 20⅛	—	—	87¾	—	—	86⅛	78⅛	—	86.87	19.21	79¼79½		—		15
16	—	78¼78⅜	78 78⅛	96⅛97	106⅜106½	20¼ 20⅛	—	—	88	1⅝p	231¼	—	—	—	86.87	19.20	79⅜79½		—		16
18	—	78⅝78¾	78⅛	96⅜96⅞	106⅜106½	20¼ 20⅛	—	—	87½	1⅛p	—	—	—	—	87.88	20.18	79¼79⅝		—		18
19	269	78¼79	78¼78½	96⅞97	106½106⅝	20⅛ 20⅜	—	—	88⅛	2p	232¼	—	—	—	87.88	18.20	79 78¾	19	18	0	19
20	—	78⅞78⅝	78 78½	97 96⅞	106⅜106⅝	20⅛ 20⅜	—	77⅛	88¼	1⅞ 1⅛p	232½	—	—	—	87.88	18.20	78¼78½		—		20
21	—	78¼79	78½78⅜	97¼	106½106⅝	20⅛ 20⅜	—	—	88¼	1⅞p	—	—	79	—	87.89	18.20	78¼78½		—		21
22	—	79 78¾	78 78⅛	97⅛97½	106⅞107	20⅜ 20 1/16	—	—	88⅜	2p	—	—	—	—	87.88	18.20	78½78⅝		—		22
23	—	79⅛79¼	79 78¾	97⅛98⅛	107¼107½	20½ 20⅛	—	—	88½	2¼ 2⅜p	—	—	—	78¾	87.89	18.20	79¼79	19	18	0	23

E. Eyton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MARCH 1819.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR

OF

COLONEL PATRICK WALKER.

(*Concluded from page* 10.)

In the first general action on the 15th of May 1791, which Tippoo risked with the British army, the cavalry were actively and gallantly employed. For some time the cavalry of the enemy did not appear in any great numbers; but at last they were seen coming over the heights in considerable bodies and threatened the left flank of our infantry, having even made a charge upon a regiment of Europeans. The cavalry under Col. Floyd immediately galloped through the intervals of the infantry, and drove the enemy back so effectually, that they attempted nothing considerable afterwards. Again, after the enemy's line was broken and they were drawing off their guns (a constant practice of Tippoo, whenever the issue of a battle appeared dubious) our cavalry charged and rendered the victory complete. The ground was broken and full of defiles; but every obstacle was surmounted in the charge, which was made with spirit and execution.

The subsequent retreat of our army, and the circumstances attending it, belong to the general history of the war, and would be foreign to the purpose of this relation. The cavalry were greatly reduced, and as they required rest, they were ordered into the Carnatic to recruit their horses, and to repair their deficiencies. Lord Cornwallis in the interval employed himself in preparing for another campaign, and in reducing the hill-forts contiguous to Bangalore and the Carnatic. The horses of the cavalry being abundantly supplied with green forage and grain, soon recovered their condition; but there were no means of supplying their number, which was reduced to one half. It was therefore found impossible to mount more than two regiments, and part of a third, for the next campaign. The 19th light dragoons and the

3d light cavalry were accordingly ordered to be completed with horses, and the 5th light cavalry to receive all that remained. Cornet Walker was appointed to do duty with the third regiment, and joined that corps at Arcot, whence it marched to join the army in the field. In January 1792, the army under Lord Cornwallis once more resumed its march towards Seringapatam. There was no general action in which the cavalry had an opportunity of displaying their gallantry; but they were actively employed during the rest of the campaign, in keeping the enemy's horse in check, and never failed to chastise, whenever they could encounter them.

The third campaign of 1792 ended, it is well known, in the submission of Tippoo, the division of his treasure, and of a third part of his dominions, among the confederates. In the course of this brief but harassing war, which was a rapid series of privation and danger, victory and relief, Cornet Walker distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly in the severe cavalry rencounter near Bangalore, which has been already related; and in all those active and useful duties which the cavalry are peculiarly called upon to perform in the camp, as well as on the march. This conduct did not fail to increase the regard of his superior officers. On the 7th of January 1792, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and removed to the 2d regiment of native cavalry. On the 24th of February Tippoo delivered his sons as hostages, into the hands of Lord Cornwallis; Col. Stevenson * was appointed to command the escort, consisting of his own regiment of cavalry and several corps of infantry, which accompanied the princes to Fort St. George. On the arrival of the hostages at Madras the command of this guard was conferred on Lieut. Walker. This was a delicate and important charge, which required the exercise of no small share of judgment, temper, and discretion. On the 24th of October, Lieut. Walker was appointed adjutant to the 4th regiment of cavalry which was stationed at Arcot. The duties of this arduous appointment he was admirably qualified to perform. Many are still alive who can bear testimony to the unremitting assiduity with which he cultivated the discipline of this excellent regiment, the temper in which he proceeded, and the success which he obtained. He was some time afterwards appointed grain agent to the same regiment.

The next staff appointment which Lieutenant Walker held was that of brigade major to the cavalry employed at the siege of Pondichery. He was appointed to this temporary service on the 6th of August 1793; when it was ended he resumed his adjutancy to the 4th regiment.

On the 9th of November the deputy judge advocate of the centre division of the army being indisposed, Lieut. Walker was appointed to act as judge advocate, on the trial of Major-gen. Gelen. The commander-in-chief expressed his approbation of the readiness with which he undertook at so short a notice this difficult duty, and of the attention which he had shown in the execution of it. Lieutenant and Adjutant Walker was stationary at Arcot, with the 4th regiment of cavalry, during 1794, 1795, and 1796. On the 8th of January 1796, after a service of sixteen years, he obtained the rank of captain in the army by brevet.

On the 29d of August 1797, Brevet Capt. Patrick Walker was appointed adjutant and quarter master to the details of cavalry

* Colonel Stevenson was an officer of great honour and gallantry, activity, and enterprise; his disposition was generous, his mind intelligent. He served afterwards at the rank of general, distinguished himself in that extended field for military talents, and acquired the friendship of the Duke of Wellington.

ordered on foreign service. This expedition was destined against Manilla, but was abandoned after some part of the force had embarked from the apprehension of an attack by the French in India, and when the service was countermanded Capt. Walker resumed the duties of adjutant to his old regiment. In the beginning of 1798, the regiment changed quarters to the cavalry cantonment near Cuddalore.

The decisive war which terminated the life and the government of Tippoo broke out in 1799. The corps to which Capt. Walker had been for many years attached, took the field with the army under the command of General, now, Lord Harris. All our preparations on this occasion were equal to the magnitude of the stake at hazard. It was necessary to give more efficiency to the forces of our allies, and at the same time to conciliate their regard; two objects difficult to reconcile. It was requisite, that they should be in some state of discipline, to afford some ground for relying that they would obey the orders to be received; but as this could only be effected by the instruction and agency of European officers, it became a matter of great moment to select for this trust, men of approved judgment, temper, and experience.

Col. Wellesley, now his Grace the Duke of Wellington, was placed in the command of the Nizam's army, and at his desire Capt. Walker was appointed to serve with his Highness's troops. This order was issued by the government of Madras on the 26th of June. Soon afterwards Col. Wellesley appointed Capt. Walker to command a select body of cavalry of the Nizam's army. This important trust, of which the execution required the most delicate consideration and address, was conducted in such a manner as to secure the approbation of the most eminent and distinguished person which this country has for many ages produced. The Nizam's cavalry were made efficient; and during the march to Seringapatam, they displayed the utmost activity, in keeping Tippoo's horse, but especially the Looties in check. Capt. Walker was always at their head, encouraging them by his example, and by his attention to their habits and prejudices, attached them to his person.

It may not be superfluous, and it will preserve uniformity with the plan on which we set out, to subjoin a few dates and details of this campaign, so far as they are connected with the services of Capt. Walker. The 4th regiment of cavalry marched from Cuddalore and arrived at Arcot in the beginning of 1799. Here they found most of the cavalry and a considerable body of infantry assembled under the command of Col. Wellesley. The cavalry were completely mounted and in a high state of discipline. On this occasion Capt. Walker resigned the adjutancy of the 4th regiment, as he deemed it more honourable to act as a brevet captain in the line when in the field and opposed to the enemy. He had held this appointment for nine years. Col. Wellesley was ordered to move his corps near to Vellore, where the army for the campaign was collected, under the commander-in-chief, General, now Lord Harris. Soon afterwards, his Majesty's 33d regiment was ordered to join the Nizam's subsidiary force, and Col. Wellesley was appointed to the command of those troops. The Nizam's army under Meer Allum consisted of five thousand horse, a large body of disciplined infantry, and a body of regular cavalry, which had been instructed in the European exercise by the French partizan Peron. A train of field-pieces were attached to this force, and to make the battalions more respectable, some British officers were appointed to them. The

general charge, however, was invested in Capt. Sir John Malcolm, the assistant to the president at the court of Hyderabad. The British subsidiary force was at the same time attached to the Nizam's army.

Soon after the British army had entered the enemy's country, Gen. Floyd, at the desire of Col. Wellesley, informed Capt. Walker, that the commander-in-chief intended to appoint him to the command of the regular cavalry with the Nizam's contingent; that he should be allowed a European and a native adjutant and a detail of men from our own cavalry, and that at least a thousand of Meer Allum's best horse would also be placed under his orders. It was besides intended, the general observed, after the war to raise a regiment of native cavalry, which was to be paid by the Nizam, and that Capt. Walker would undoubtedly retain the command of it. Capt. Walker was accordingly appointed to the command of the division of the allied cavalry, and received a handsome allowance from the Nizam besides his captain's pay. In this conspicuous situation opportunities continually offered, which served to distinguish an active and intelligent officer. The very day after Capt. Walker joined Col. Wellesley's army, he fell in with a large body of the enemy's horse; but they refused to wait a charge and drew off after a few guns were fired at them. Capt. Walker's immediate duty with Col. Wellesley's line was to watch his front and flank, to protect the baggage, and to keep the cavalry of the enemy at a distance. Their practice was a harassing and a daily annoyance. He had often a long and fatiguing pursuit after their partizan parties, whose object is more generally to plunder than to fight. He frequently brought in horses, and drove five times the number of the enemy before him. At the battle of Mallavelly, on the 27th of March, the cavalry, regular and irregular, made some fine and gallant charges, in which they cut in pieces and dispersed several corps of the enemy's infantry.

On the 6th of April Capt. Walker's corps was ordered to march with Gen. Floyd, who was detached with a large body of forces to meet the Bombay army, which was assembled on the Mysore frontiers. Sadullah Khan, one of the Nizam's best officers, and one thousand good horse, were placed under Capt. Walker's command on this occasion. The protection of the rear and flank were entrusted to his care, and a troop of Madras cavalry were put under his orders, to enable him to perform more effectually this duty. Tippoo detached Kummer-u-deen with a large force of infantry and cavalry to prevent the junction of the Bombay and coast armies. On the return of these forces towards Seringapatam, Capt. Walker's post was the flank on a line with the rear guard. It has been observed by an able writer, that the Sultaun's cavalry had on no occasion been so well commanded, or held themselves so effectually prepared at a moment's warning, to profit by the slightest irregularity or error, and strike a decisive blow, as throughout the whole of this march to and from Peiapatam; but the only result was to compel their opponents to corresponding vigilance and care, and of course to retard their movements. On the return of the united forces, the enemy's cavalry repeatedly appeared in front of the line of march, and threatened to charge; but excepting on one occasion, when they came down on a gallop upon the rear guard, which formed and repulsed them, they continually drew off before they reached the line. They continued, until the troops reached Seringapatam on the 14th, this shew of charging, without the resolution of execu-

ting it; which harassed and retarded the progress of the troops. On the 15th of April Gen. Floyd again marched beyond the old fort of Mysore with the cavalry and Capt. Walker's party. The object was to cover the foragers of the army, and all the followers and cattle were ordered to accompany the detachment. Some supply of provisions was by this means obtained, which was of the utmost importance at the moment, and the party returned to camp in the evening, without having seen any large body of the enemy.

On the 19th of April Gen. Floyd marched with the whole of the cavalry of the army and a brigade of infantry, to meet the large convoys of provisions which were advancing by the Cavasiporam pass, under the charge of Lieut. Colonels Brown and Read. On this occasion Meer Allum detached all the Nizam's horse, supposed to be five thousand men, under Captain Walker's command. Captain Walker's duty was to cover the flank and rear. On the 20th these points were attacked by the enemy's horse; but the galloppers were sufficient to oblige them to draw off. The detachment were in the same manner attached or threatened daily, without any thing serious following. During this service the Nizam's cavalry behaved well. Captain Walker found that temper and patience were essentially necessary in directing their operations. They might be prevailed on to do any thing; but they did not understand force or positive orders; the only infallible test which we allow of military obedience and discipline. At assembly-beating in the morning, those troops turned out with alacrity, and each division ranged round their respective chiefs, who were usually mounted on elephants. They either waited there for Captain Walker's orders, or moved to the stations which had been previously appointed for them. Many of their chiefs were men of rank and respectability. Sadullah Khan was the superior. Some of this cavalry were remarkably well mounted; the men were good horsemen and possessed of great personal courage, but quite unacquainted with the restraints of discipline. By treating them with mildness and attention, Captain Walker gave them confidence, and they did their duty cheerfully. They always paid due attention to his orders, and behaved to him personally with the greatest respect. In posting them to cover the flank and rear, he judiciously followed an arrangement which they observe among themselves; he very seldom separated or mixed their divisions, because, in the imperfect state of their military regulations, they conceive themselves only bound to obey their respective leaders.

The Nizam's camp was however, at this time, in the greatest distress for grain and provisions. When the detachment came up with the supplies, to meet which it had marched, an impolitic and unjust refusal to issue rations to the Nizam's troops excited clamours among the men and a general disaffection. They proceeded, according to their custom when they have any grievance to redress, to place one of their chiefs, Hassain Ali Bey Khan, in dhurna; and when they found this expedient not likely to produce the result they expected, about one thousand of the men went off to their own country. The quantity of rice they required was at length supplied, and the remainder joined their standards and returned to camp.

When the property and dominions of Tippoo fell into our possession, after our own cavalry had supplied themselves with horses, Captain Walker was directed to take charge of the remainder for

his highness the Nizam. Upwards of five hundred horses and three hundred mares were delivered over, from which it was intended to mount two regiments of cavalry for the Nizam's service, but to be raised and disciplined on the same principles as our regiments. Captain Walker was at the same time desired to recruit for this establishment; and in a very short time collected about three hundred fine young soldiers.

Captain Walker was ordered with this corps to Arcot, and accompanied Meer Allum, who was going that way to Madras. He had also charge of all the horses received from Tippoo's cavalry, and a brigade of galloppers. Captain Walker left his corps at Arcot, and proceeded with Meer Allum to the presidency. The intention, however, of raising regiments for the service of the Nizam was abandoned; and instead of this arrangement, it was resolved, that one of our own regiments of cavalry should be added to the subsidiary force at Hyderabad. Captain Walker was soon afterwards, therefore, directed to discharge the men he had enlisted, or to enter them for the service of the Company, and to deliver over the horses and mares to one of the Nizam's officers.

After the conquest of Mysore, Capt. Walker rejoined his regiment; and on the 4th September 1799 was promoted to be captain of cavalry.

About the same period he was appointed by the governor general in council to command the escort, which was to accompany his friend Capt., now Sir John, Malcolm, envoy to the court of Persia; but this appointment was vacated, in consequence of an order of the government of Madras of the 18th September, appointing Capt. P. Walker to be major of brigade, to complete the establishment of the second brigade of cavalry.

Soon after his appointment, Capt. Walker proceeded to Hoolioonoor to join his brigadier-colonel, Stevenson, and marched with him to Seerah with two regiments of cavalry.

Towards the end of 1799, Col. Stevenson was appointed to the command of Chittledroog; and Capt. Walker, as major of brigade, accompanied him. In the beginning of 1800, a severe intermitting fever prevailed in the garrison and country of Chittledroog. Capt. Walker was seized with this fever; and being unable to shake off the disease, he came to the resolution of resigning his staff appointment. He accordingly joined the 4th regiment, of which he was senior officer, and commanded it on the ensuing service. About the middle of 1800, an army was assembled at Hurryheer, under the command of the hon. Col. Wellesley. This was to act against Doondeah Wang, an enterprizing adventurer, who had collected a large army in the Dooab, between the Kistna and Toombudra, where he had established himself, and placed garrisons in many of the forts. He was a bold but an unprincipled freebooter, and disguised his schemes of plunder under the specious design of driving the English out of the country, and of replacing the family of Tippoo on the throne of Mysore. By this declaration he expected to attract the officers and adherents of that family to his standard.

The campaign against Doondeah was of the most active kind; the conduct of it displayed as much of perseverance and skill as had ever been exhibited in India.

The mind and genius of the great man who has since astonished Europe, and filled the world with his fame, was here perhaps for the first time developed to the public. It was on this comparatively insignificant scene of warfare that the Duke of Wellington exhibited a specimen of those great and magnificent talents, those fertile resources, and those perfect

combinations which have established an imperishable reputation.

In this trying campaign, which terminated in the death of Doondeah and the destruction of his followers, Capt. P. Walker had his full share of fatigue and danger. This service was remarkable for an uninterrupted succession of long and rapid marches, for the laborious duties which devolved upon the officers, and for the excessive fatigue which the troops endured.

On the 1st of July 1800, Capt. P. Walker was appointed subordinate agent for cavalry supplies to the 4th regiment of native cavalry; but he still continued in the command of the regiment. In consequence of the clashing interests and wavering politics at this time of the Mahratta governments, it was found necessary to direct a large force to their frontier: Gen. Wellesley accordingly marched towards Danwar, and the 4th regiment of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Walker, composed part of his army. This force remained only a few weeks encamped at Hubley; and the Mahrattas testifying a friendly disposition, Gen. Wellesley ordered the troops into quarters.

Almost immediately after this service, Capt. Walker was employed with his regiment in the ceded districts, under Major-gen. Dugald Campbell. The object of this expedition was to take possession of the districts which the Nizam had ceded to us, and in which it was necessary to establish the Company's authority by an armed force. The inhabitants of these countries are mostly of the Polygar race; they lived under their respective chiefs or leaders, and paid often but a nominal submission to the Nizam. Their revenue was consequently much in arrear; and as they possess many strong forts, they were continually able to set a weak government at defiance. The reduction of this people could only be accomplished by a series of long marches and fatiguing operations. Most of the refractory chiefs, after an ineffectual shew in some cases of resistance, submitted, and in a few instances they were punished for their temerity. Capt. Walker was detached against the chiefs of Chitsill, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Annagoondy, and Nursum Reddy, both of whom yielded at discretion.

We find, by the government orders of Fort St. George of the 27th September 1801, Capt. P. Walker is directed to proceed to Mangalore for the purpose of receiving remount horses for the service of the cavalry; and he was to perform this duty without detriment to his regimental staff appointment.

On the 27th March 1802, the governor in council at Madras appointed Capt. P. Walker, of the 4th regt. of native cavalry, to be general agent for cavalry supplies, and to procure at the same time horses for the cavalry.

On the army taking the field in the general war against the Mahrattas, under the commander-in-chief, Lieut.-gen. James Stuart, Capt. Walker was appointed commissary of grain and bullocks. On the 1st of May 1804, he was promoted to a majority in the 8th regiment of cavalry, which he was appointed to raise. In the same year he was confirmed by government as sole agent for the purchase of horses for the cavalry, having in fact supplied the cavalry with horses since 1802, and which appointment he continued to hold until he found it necessary, for the sake of his health, to return to England towards the end of 1807. A short time before this event, and in the same year, Major Walker was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

In mentioning the laborious and honourable offices which were successively held by Lieut.-col. P.

Walker, the record of the Court of Directors, which bestows a high and justly merited encomium on his integrity and talents, ought not to be omitted. In a dispatch to Fort St. George they take notice of the able and satisfactory manner in which he had conducted the purchase of horses; and they remark with pleasure, as a circumstance highly creditable to Col. Walker, that his agency had been conducted on principles of economy and public advantage, superior to what they had before observed in that department.

During the whole period that Lieut.col. P. Walker held this important appointment, the cavalry were supplied with fine horses in any number that was required, and at such reduced prices that the government made him a present on one occasion of 3000 pagodas. While engaged in this important duty, Col. Walker raised and formed the 8th regiment of cavalry. So effectually and speedily was this regiment mounted and disciplined, that in less than a year after it had been formed it was ordered to proceed to Bellary, and to join a force assembled there for field service. Col. Walker marched with the regiment, and put himself under the orders of Gen. Campbell; but the war at that time having blown over, the troops were sent into quarters. He from thence went to Mangalore on the duty of the agency, and returned with upwards of a thousand horses for the service. It may be mentioned, that while at Mangalore, which was the place where the agents he employed usually brought their supplies of horses, by the carelessness of a servant his house was burnt, and many valuable effects were consumed in the flames.

In April 1806, while Lieut.col. Walker was on his route to rejoin his regiment at Bellary, the commander in chief thought his presence necessary at Grammum, which was the depôt fixed for the rendezvous of the horses previous to their distribution to corps. A malignant fever raged amongst the inhabitants of this place, and committed great destruction; it seized the cavalry followers, and an alarming mortality ensued. Col. Walker and his family were attacked by the contagion; and although General MacDowall had considerately sent a surgeon to their assistance from Seringapatam, there appeared no other way of escaping from this distructive fever than by removing to another situation. There was no time to apply to head-quarters, and Col. Walker took the responsibility upon himself, by removing the depôt to Coondgull, about forty miles distant on the road to Bangalore. The people soon recovered, and the commander in chief fully approved of the measure. Col. Walker's own illness however continued, and rendered it impossible for him to join the regiment. His constitution had been much impaired by the fever contracted at Chittledroog, from which he had never entirely recovered, and this new attack, which was still more severe than the former, induced his medical attendant to recommend that he should first go to sea, and eventually to Europe. While he was proceeding to Arcot he passed Vellore a few days before the mutiny and massacre of that garrison; and Col. Walker narrowly escaped the same fate by refusing to accept the invitation of his friends to remain with them a short time. At Arcot, however, Lieut.col. Walker's health, in the course of a few months, had assumed a considerable degree of amendment, and he was prevailed on to give up his intention of immediately returning to Europe. His presence was thought necessary to reconcile the horse-dealers to some regulations which government was at this time desirous of introducing; difficulties were apprehended, should those men prove

refractory, which might afterwards produce much inconvenience and distress to the service. Col. Walker accordingly once more proceeded to Mangalore; settled all the existing differences, and returned with one thousand two hundred remount horses. He prepared, by commission, a thousand horses for the ensuing season, which were to be from three to eight years old, and settled their price with the dealers at the average rate of a hundred and six star pagodas a head. It is to be observed that all these horses were to be transported by sea from the gulf of Kutch, or the ports of Guzerat and Scind; that many of them were drawn from Scind, Kattywar, Lahore, Cabool, and the Persian provinces adjoining. This horse-market was far beyond the political influence and controul of the British government; it depended upon a multitude of ferocious and barbarous tribes, who were led by caprice and avarice. It may readily be imagined that it required no small share of address, intelligence and management, to direct the co-operation of a rude and suspicious people; and to prevent them disappointing the public service. In March 1807, Lieut.col. Walker having finished his business at Mangalore, and dispatched the remount horses to Coondgull, he proceeded to that depôt, but found himself under the necessity of signifying to the commander-in-chief that he had received medical advice to go on furlough to Europe, which had now become absolutely necessary for the restoration of his health, and at the same time requested leave to visit the presidency for the settlement of his affairs. This request was complied with, and in July, Lieut.col. Walker arrived at Madras. In the following month, after a period of twenty-five years actual service in India, he obtained a furlough for three years; and on the 24th October, embarked on board the Dover Castle. On the passage home, the fleet touched at the Cape and at St. Helena; and on the 3d of April 1809, anchored off Deal. After an absence of twenty-seven years, Lieut.col. Walker landed in his native country.

The loss of a moderate fortune, which he had saved in the course of a long service, by the failure of a house at Madras, obliged Lieut.col. Walker, on the expiration of his furlough, to return to India. This he did with the utmost reluctance. He had purchased a small property in Fife, his native county, and its cultivation and improvement had become his occupation and delight. The separation from his children, who were necessarily left at home for their education, was a source of great pain to his gentle and feeling mind; but the well-grounded expectation of obtaining a regiment in a few years, and of returning to his family in circumstances of comfort, if not of affluence, made him look forward to a time not remote in prospect, when he might enjoy domestic repose.

This hope, alas! was never to be realized. In the month of May 1811, Patrick Walker embarked with his wife, now a disconsolate widow, for India, destined by the inscrutable will of Providence never to revisit his native land, nor to see again his infant children, whom he so tenderly loved.

After rather a quick passage, Lieut.col. Walker landed at Madras on the 10th of September 1811, and found himself in the 1st regiment of cavalry. It was his wish to have joined his regiment immediately; but it was judged expedient by the government of the period to remove him to the 3d regiment at Bangalore, and very soon afterwards he was appointed to the 5th regiment of cavalry, which was stationed at Seroor. It was alleged that this corps required the presence of a com-

manding officer of judgment and experience; but the arrangement exposed Lieut.col. Walker to a heavy expense. As some parts of the road were infested by banditti, it obliged him to proceed with his family to Bombay by sea, before he could arrive at his station.

It may not be superfluous to observe, that as Lieut.col. Walker had been in Europe on furlough during the whole of the disturbance in the Madras army, he had no participation, directly or indirectly, with those events. On his return to India he was extremely cautious and reserved on this still delicate subject: his good sense and the natural ingenuousness of his mind made him avoid equally the commendation or the censure of transactions, which the public welfare, no less than the happiness of many individuals, required should be buried in oblivion.

During the short stay that Lieut. col. Walker made at Madras, he was appointed a member of a committee; but an opportunity offering of a passage to Bombay, he got relieved from this sedentary office, and embarked on the Lady Castlereagh country ship, on the 30th January 1812.

On the 23d of February he arrived with his family at Bombay, and left it about the middle of March. From thence Lieut.col. Walker proceeded to Poona, and joined the 5th regiment of cavalry at Seroor, before the end of the month. At this station, Lieut.col. Walker was the second in command, but derived no emolument on this account.

Every thing at that period was quiet in India. The materials of discontent, however, were abundantly diffused, and they were ready in every direction to burst into a flame. In the beginning of the following year general symptoms of commotion began to manifest themselves, and some circumstances about this period gave the Resident at Poona reason to suspect the Peishwa of hostile intentions. His highness had left that capital to visit a place in the neighbourhood on pretence of performing some religious ceremonies; and although accompanied by one of our battalions as an honorary escort, as he had still more considerable forces of his own collected about his person, it was judged expedient to watch his motions by the subsidiary troops stationed at Seroor. They continued marching for some time in the vicinity of that station, and at length took up a position on the banks of the Punderpore river.

This happened in the month of February 1813. The troops remained in this encampment for several months; but on the approach of the monsoon they were ordered to return to their cantonments. In the month of June, Lieut.col. Walker arrived with his regiment at Seroor. For a short time he commanded the cantonment during the absence of Col. Montresor. In the month of August, the 5th regiment of cavalry was ordered to Jaulnah, and Lieut.col. Walker consequently became attached to the Hyderabad subsidiary force. On the 13th of September, the detachment arrived at Jaulnah. Some time in November following, the whole force at this station took the field, in consequence of the general disturbed state of the country, which was infested by robbers and banditti.

Travelling was rendered unsafe, and it was difficult to preserve the usual military communications. It was not before a strong remonstrance was made to the Nizam's government, and the determined appearance of using force, that these disorders were suppressed. On this arrangement, Lieut.col. Walker and the rest of the troops returned to their cantonments. On the 4th of June, a general promotion in his majesty's army conferred on Lieut.col. Walker the rank of colonel. For a short time, not

a full month, the command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force devolved on Col. Walker. Soon after this, as a respite from camp and regimental duties, and for the benefit of his health, which stood in need of some relaxation and change of air, he obtained leave of absence for a few weeks. These he employed in visiting Aurungabad, Dowletabad, Ahmidnugger, Assye, the caves of Ellora and Carlie.

In the course of this year the Pindarries had become very troublesome, and had committed depredations to a great extent in various directions. Some duplicity also was apprehended on the part of several of the chiefs who were in alliance with the British government, and who owed to it fidelity in return for protection. The war with Nepaul had been protracted to an unusual length, and had given rise to feelings among the native states, particularly the Mahratta governments, which it was necessary not only to watch with attention, but be prepared to check on the first decided appearance of a hostile disposition. Under these circumstances it was expedient to have our armies in the field. Towards the end of October 1814, the different subsidiary forces were put in motion, and Col. Walker accompanied that of Hyderabad. They remained in this state of preparation until September 1815, when the cavalry, under the command of Col. Walker, received a route for Ellichpore; but on the march he was met by a fresh and pressing order to proceed with the utmost expedition to Poona. This sudden and unexpected destination was occasioned by the murder of Gungathur Shastree, who had been dispatched by the Guicawar government, as its agent, to settle some pecuniary differences with the Poona state, under the guarantee of the Company. This assassination was contrived, and the instruments of it directed by Trimbuckjee Danglia, the minister and favorite of the Peishwa, with the sanction and authority of the latter: it was perpetrated on the night of the 19th of September at Punderpore, under circumstances of the deepest perfidy and guilt. This base and atrocious deed is briefly but forcibly referred to in the late proclamation of the governor general in India deposing the Peishwa; and Bajee Row is expressly charged with the crime. It excited every where in India indignation and horror. It is impossible in this narrative to enter into the details of this wicked transaction; but as the prelude to it has never been fully explained to the British public, I may concisely mention, that the Peishwa being unable to corrupt the fidelity and integrity of the Shastee, resolved to effect his destruction by the hands of assassins. To succeed the better in his purpose, Bajee Row proposed an alliance between their families, by affiancing one of his relations, the sister of his own wife, to the eldest son of the Shastree. The Shastree was distinguished by an ingenuous detestation of falsehood. The insidious caresses of the Peishwa did not for a moment deceive his acute and perspicacious understanding; from the beginning he suspected his highness of some nefarious design, and with reluctance accepted an invitation to accompany the Peishwa to Punderpore, a place of worship in the vicinity of Poona, celebrated for its sanctity, and the whole territory of which is considered holy.

On the evening of the 19th of July, Trimbuckjee sent for the Shastree to meet him in the temple to perform his devotions. The Shastree twice declined the invitation, under the pretext of indisposition; but on receiving a third message, he thought it necessary to go, and proceeded with a few unarmed Bramins, leaving by the Peishwa's desire his escort of English sepoys behind him. On his

return from the pagoda on foot, and having hold of one of the Bramins by the hand, he was beset by the assassins, cut down, and his body was divided in pieces by sabre wounds. This breach of faith, and violation of hospitality, called forth the indignation of every generous mind. Mr. Elphinstone, the able and distinguished resident at Poona, prepared with suitable dignity and spirit to resent it as an affront to his country, and as an atrocious offence committed against society. He instantly imparted to the Peishwa that the same enquiry and investigation must take place respecting the murder of the Shastree, as if he had been a minister deriving his appointment directly from the British government. The Peishwa denied that he was accessory to the crime, and we were led by motives of forbearance to an allied sovereign to accept of a weak and mean apology. Our demands for satisfaction were limited to the apprehension of the persons of Trimbuckjee Danglia, the minister, and a few others who were publicly known to have been immediately accessory to the assassination.

It was to enforce this claim, and to defeat the ultimate machinations of the miscreants at Poona, that large bodies of forces were marched on that capital; but the Peishwa's duplicity and cowardice induced him to commit an additional act of baseness, by surrendering into the hands of the British government his servile and guilty minions. This prevented hostilities at that time, and when Colonel Walker had nearly reached Poona with his detachment, he was recalled. The same order directed him to make forced marches on Hyderabad, where symptoms of disaffection appeared, and where many of the Nizam's court and family were adverse to connection with the British. Some blood was shed on this occasion; but the troops on the spot were found sufficient to allay the dissensions, of which the causes, as is often the case in India, were a compound of public and private feelings. Order being restored, the forces which this service had called out returned to the cantonments at Jaulnah. They arrived at this station late in October; but the Pindarries had now become so daring and formidable, that they had set the native governments at defiance, who were unable, or unwilling, to check their depredations. It became necessary that the British government should interfere with all its power and resources, to prevent the ruin and desolation of the country. The troops had been scarcely twenty days in their contonments at Jaulnah, when they were again obliged to take the field. An important part in these operations, most fatiguing to execute, fell to the lot of Colonel Walker. He was repeatedly detached with the cavalry in pursuit of the marauders; to Basseen, to Amorawitty, to Ellichpore, and to scour the banks of the Nerbuddah. In these rapid excursions which were frequently made in the night, and were peculiarly harassing, Colonel Walker was always at the head of his troops. Although he was not successful in falling in with any of the parties of these freebooters, he kept them on the alert, and disconcerted their schemes of plunder. The superior authorities in India appreciated his energy, zeal, and intelligent activity. A partisan officer has always a bold and decisive part to perform; but this duty in India, besides eminent talents in the leader, requires an intimate acquaintance with the language and manners of the people: the strongest constitutions are gradually wasted by excessive fatigue in that country; by an alternate exposure to the violent heat of the day and the cold vapours of the night.

From this period, for two years, Colonel Walker may be fairly said to have been on the move and in the field. Every flying detachment that was formed, before the Nagpore force was established, and after it had rejoined Colonel Doveton, was sent under Colonel Walker's command. While in command of the Nagpore force, he fell in with several bodies of Pindarries, cut them up, and dispersed them After his return to the station at Jaulnah, Colonel Walker was detached with a light detachment in pursuit of Trimbuckjee Danglia, who had escaped from his confinement in the fort of Tannah, whom the Peishwa at first affected to consider as a rebel, and offered, at the requisition of the British government, two lacs of rupees for his apprehension.

This life of vigilance and constant movement continued until about the 10th of June 1816, when in consequence of a treaty of alliance with the Rajah of Berar, who accepted a subsidiary force, Colonel Walker was appointed to the command of it, and directed to march a large body of troops and artillery, to Nagpore, the capital of that Rajah's dominions. We are now arrived at an important and interesting stage of Colonel Walker's life. The command that he had attained was, at once, one of the most honorable and advantageous in India. He was to act in a country which had scarcely yet been visited by our arms or taught to confide in us by intercourse, and where the government had for the first time adopted the federative system of the Company. The situation was new and difficult; it required political as well as military talents; energy and vigilance, conciliation and address.

While the peaceful and well disposed were to be gained by mildness and friendship, it was necessary, by firmness and vigour, to restrain and keep in order the turbulent and disaffected. One important duty was to check the incursions of the Pindarries, and to protect the inhabitants from the effects of their depredations. This duty was effectually performed by Colonel Walker, who compelled these marauders to flee to their retreats, and by a series of judicious movements, secured the Nagpore territories from their depredations. He was received with flattering attention at the Rajah's court, and enjoyed the confidence of the resident. The governor general however came to the determination of furnishing the Berar subsidiary force from the Bengal army, either because Nagpore was more contiguous to the territories of that presidency, or because, to appoint the military force as well as to direct the political influence sustained by it, belonged to the supreme government. Whatever were the views of expediency for this measure, the Bengal troops relieved those of Madras at Nagpore, early in the month of March 1817. It was near the end of April before Col. Walker himself was able to quit Nagpore, but he sent on the forces in advance, and joined them with the general staff at Amorawitty. The whole reached Ellichpore about the middle of May, and from thence joined the Hyderabad contingent. Col. Walker, after he was relieved from the command in Berar, received the most flattering testimonies of approbation of his conduct from the governor-general the Marquis of Hastings, the commander-in-chief, the governor at Madras, and the resident at Nagpore. The following copies of letters and orders were communicated to Col. Walker, or published to the army on this occasion.

No. I.

Sir:—On the occasion of your quitting the Rajah's territories with the principal body of the Madras troops lately serving his Highness as a subsidiary force, I perform a very pleasing duty in communi-

cating to you the high sense which I entertain of the services and good conduct of the whole of the force under your command. Entering a foreign country in the beginning of an alliance, which rendered it of peculiar importance that the first impression on the minds of the Rajah and his subjects should be favourable; it has uniformly shewn a degree of regularity and discipline, highly creditable to the British character.

The zeal and activity displayed by you in the operations on the Nerbudda, and the meritorious exertions of the troops in that quarter, have been fully made known to the supreme government, in the reports I have from time to time forwarded of those operations. From that quarter must proceed the ultimate tribute of approbation; but as connected with the execution of measures specially entrusted to my superintendence, I beg to offer you my personal thanks, and to request you will be pleased to convey them also to the officers and men of the force.

I further beg to express my full concurrence in the approbation which you have expressed in your orders of this date (of which you have favoured me with a copy) of the zeal and ability of Lieut.col. Scott, and the good conduct of the troops at Nagpore, and I have no doubt that they will continue to maintain the credit of the establishment to which they belong, whilst they remain in these territories.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing my obligations to you for the zealous and friendly co-operation which I have uniformly experienced from you in your late command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. JENKINS, Resi.

Nagpore, 2d April 1817.

No. II.

Sir:—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you the enclosed copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Adam, under date the 26th ult.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. JENKINS.

Nagpore, 24th May 1817.

To Richard Jenkins, Esq., resident at Nagpore.

Sir:—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 2d inst. transmitting a copy of your letter to Col. Walker of the same date.

The sentiments expressed in that letter are fully participated by the Governor-general in council. The judgment and activity uniformly displayed in Col. Walker's arrangements and operations in the important command which he lately held, had not failed to attract the notice of his Lordship in council, and his Lordship has derived great additional satisfaction from observing the high testimony borne by you to the discipline and good conduct of the troops composing the force under Col. Walker's command during the time they were stationed in the Nagpore territories. The conciliatory demeanour of Colonel Walker towards the officers of the Nagpore government and the natives in general, is also a point in that officer's conduct which his lordship is desirous to mark with particular approbation. You are requested to make known to Colonel Walker the very favourable sense which the Governor-general in council entertains of his merits and services.

A copy of this letter will be transmitted to the government of Fort St. George, and to the resident at Hyderabad.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Act. Chief Sec. to the Government.

Fort William, 26th April, 1817.

No. III.

Transmitted by the Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir:—In submitting the accompanying copy of a letter from Col. Walker, late commanding the Nagpore subsidiary force, for the consideration of government, I am directed by the Commander-in-chief to state, that his Excellency cannot refuse himself the gratification of embracing this opportunity to express his full approbation of the conduct of that part of the Madras army under Colonel Walker's command recently employed in the Berar country.

The conduct and exertions of Colonel Walker during his command of the Nagpore force, have been such as to merit every praise, and the Commander-in-chief cannot in sufficiently adequate terms express his commendation of them. His Excellency considers it a duty incumbent

upon him to recommend Colonel Walker to the favourable notice of the right hon. the Governor in council.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. S. CONWAY, Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office,
Choultry Plain, 13th May, 1817.

The detachment lately under the command of Colonel Walker had arrived only a few days at Ellichpore, when they were again ordered to take the field, in consequence of the defection of the Peishwa and an open declaration of war. This event was hastened by the escape of Trimbuckjee Danglia from his confinement at Tannah; which was followed by an attack on our troops at Poona, and a general insurrection, wherever the Peishwa's influence extended. The first direction of the Hyderabad force was a rapid movement upon Jaulnah; but when they reached the bottom of the Lucknawanay Ghaut, they received orders to proceed into Candeish, where it was supposed a large body of the insurgents were assembled. This information, however, either proved incorrect or the enemy dispersed, and found means to conceal themselves in the fastnesses of that country. After this disappointment, Colonel Walker was detached in command of two regiments of cavalry, a corps of flank companies of infantry, and a proportion of light artillery, to explore the vallies among the hill forts of Chandore, and the whole tract of country to the westward. Notwithstanding the most diligent and persevering search, he was not able to obtain the least trace or intelligence of an enemy. The detachment halted at Wonny, or Wunn, not far from Nassuch, and about sixty miles from Surat; from hence, after remaining for some time in this position, Colonel Walker marched to Jaulnah. On the 18th of Aug., 1817, the 5th regiment of cavalry, to which he was attached, and which had served upwards of eight years in the Deckan, was ordered to return to the Carnatic; but an order from the government directed Colonel Walker to remain, and appointed him to the command of all the cavalry with the Hyderabad force. The most formidable armies perhaps that had ever been seen in India, under an European standard, were now assembling from the three Presidencies, and were gradually approaching the points from which they might most effectually co-operate, or unite, against whatever enemy might oppose the views of the British government. The Napaulese had submitted to the terms which we thought necessary to prescribe; and we had full leisure to collect all the resources of the empire, to maintain the peace and the security of our dominions in India. The most able and experienced officers were employed. Colonel Walker was placed on the staff, and attached to the third division of the army of the Deckan, which he was appointed to command during the absence of Sir John Malcolm on political affairs. The Colonel left Jaulnah about the middle of September, with his staff and a regiment of cavalry. The division was appointed to assemble at Amoravritty, and it was expected that he should be at its head on the banks of the Nerbuddah by the month of October. But this narrative is now drawing to that termination which awaits equally human enjoyments and sufferings.

After Col. Walker had received his instructions, he made every exertion to arrive at the place appointed for the rendezvous of the division. The haste with which he set out corresponded with the importance of the service, and his anxiety to answer the expectations of the Commander-in-chief, who had confided largely in his activity and judgment.

Colonel Walker left Jaulnah on

the 14th Sept., to take the command of the third division of the army of the Deckan; but was detained on the road eight or ten days by the flooding and swelling of the rivers which lay in his route. This circumstance agitated and annoyed him exceedingly, and brought on a slight fever, which however had left him previous to the sudden and fatal stroke which deprived his family, his friends, and society, of a good man, and the Company's army of a most valuable officer. This afflicting event took place on the 12th of October, at a village called Sirpoor, about twelve miles from Bassein. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and did not speak afterwards. He died at sunset and his remains were interred at Bassein on the 13th.

It is impossible for the person who has the melancholy lot of writing this narrative, to give expression to the feelings which this misfortune has produced on his mind, and which he can never cease to lament. It recalls to his memory all the scenes of his life, from infancy to manhood, and to the present period when it is tending towards its decline. It revives the recollection of a tender and constant friendship, which united domestic ties with personal affection. It is equally impossible to describe the dreadful shock which this unlooked for event gave to the feelings of his affectionate family, and the cruel disappointment of the hopes which they had formed of honour and promotion for one so near and dear to them.

The fate of the lamented object of these unavailing and painful regrets was truly severe. He was deprived of the fairest prospect of distinction and of fortune, at the moment they came within his reach. The path of honourable ambition was just opened to him, to be closed for ever. The hope which he tenderly and fondly cherished, with the best grounded expectations, of returning to his native land, and of meeting his family and friends, was never to be realized. Every blessing in this world was snatched from him, when he appeared to enjoy good health, and at a period of life, when men are most capable of estimating and partaking of its pleasures. The cup was almost filled to the brim, when it was dashed from his hands; but the various contingencies of human life far exceed our penetration, and we can only consider the calamities that befall us, as a part of that great system, which the Almighty Maker and Sustainer of universal nature has wisely ordained, but which our limited foresight cannot comprehend. According to the expression of a friend writing of the event from India, there never was a soldier of that army more, or more justly regretted than Col. Walker. Another friend, distinguished by the elevation and benevolence of his mind, who had the earliest opportunity of observing the progress of Colonel Walker's character, and judging of his disposition, writes, "he was a man of the most amiable and gentle manners, of great professional ardour and talents."

These expressions of grief and regard for this lamented officer were not confined to the private circle of his acquaintances. The event was felt with the deepest regret by the public authorities in India. It will afford his friends a melancholy consolation to know that his loss was deplored by the Commander-in-chief, whose expressions on the occasion mark the highest admiration of Colonel Walker's character and talents; and even betray a feeling of despondency, from the difficulty of making another selection so well adapted to the peculiar duties which had been assigned to him. These feelings were displayed in a letter from Sir Thomas Hislop to the Marquis of Hastings, dated, Camp at Nandore, 17th Oct. 1817,

four days after the unfortunate event, of which the following is an extract.

"Your Lordship will participate with me in the feelings of deep regret, as well as a public as a private nature, which the melancholy and altogether unexpected death of Colonel Walker has occasioned in my mind. By this mournful event, the public service, particularly at this moment, has sustained a loss which I acknowledge myself unequal to repair; for I know not at present of any officer, in whom an equal combination of rank, talent, experience, and local knowledge can be found, to warrant a recommendation to be the Colonel's successor, in the important duty confided to him."

There are other records, equally high and respectable, of the public esteem and regret for the loss of this excellent officer; but they have not been received by the writer of this memoir. The most decisive proof of the regard and affection in which Colonel Walker was held, is afforded, by the determination of his brother officers of erecting a monument to his memory. The following paper was circulated through the army on this occasion.

"The officers of the Madras cavalry, and the particular friends of the late Col. Walker, propose to erect a monument to his memory, in one of the churches at Madras, as a mark of their sincere respect and esteem for his character, both as an officer and a man. Lieut.-Colonel Conway has kindly undertaken to get the work executed, to whom subscriptions are to be sent."

A more brave, enterprising, and zealous officer, his honourable employers never possessed; nor has the Coast army ever been deprived of one, whom they more sincerely and deservedly respected and esteemed.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I beg to offer a few remarks in exculpation of myself from the attack of Philo-Hindu. Your correspondent is pleased to charge me with *perfect bigotry—narrowness of mind—violence of language—littleness, &c.* As P. H. is rather particular about propriety of language, I shall be as moderate as possible, and will try to abstain from calling names when I cannot answer arguments. The charges against me are proved by my incapacity of embracing the great *whole* of Mr. Mill's book, and weakness in drawing conclusions to that whole from any thing so little decisive as the dispute between him and Mr. Colebrooke. The character of the bigot is further displayed, it seems, by my language. In answer to this I have to observe, that though I entirely agree with P. H. in opinion, that the particular point in dispute is, when taken by itself, a very minute and comparatively unimportant matter of detail, I think the value of Mr. M.'s history will be affected by it in an assignable degree, if it shall appear to be not an insulated speck, but one of many similar and connected points in which Mr. M. has erred. I beg to assure P. H. that algebra is not the only game on which my "angry tooth" has fastened. There are other points, not relating to the Hindoos only, but also to particular departments of the internal government of British India, on which P. H. may perhaps have to chew the cud of my bigotry, especially as he has much to say about "rational legislation on the subject of India." But I am not the only bigot. It seems East-India gentlemen with whom P. H. associates complain that Mr. M. "is *prejudiced*, as they call it, against the Hindus." These bigots, however, not having in any one case

gone into the evidence, P. H. says he has always been able to tell them "that there was not one of "their grounds which had not "been in reality *examined* by Mr. "M. and shewn to be inade-"quate and untenable." So P. H. thinks men bigots who treat positions as prejudices without examining the evidence on which they are founded. Of course he means to include me in this description, and I must therefore beg leave to ask, whether I have not gone fully into the evidence of the question before me? I would further ask, whether P. H. himself has done so? Now although I have really no anger, that I am aware of, against P. H., I am certainly somewhat amused at his mode of answering me. "I have read, "(says he) these reasons of Mr. "M. again, after having read "the remarks and wondered at "the anger of Yavat-Tavat; and "I here profess that they do "still appear to me to be con-"clusive." Thus this wise man of the east, after letting us know what he has always been able to tell Indian gentlemen, informs us that having read Mr. M. again, *he does here profess that they do still appear to him*, &c. not to mention his prophecy that in *ten years* and *less*, all the world will be of his opinion. Now truly, Sir, to my bigotted mind, this does seem to be the very perfection of bigotry. The vehement expression of his own bold opinion, and hard words applied to his adversary, supply the place of logic! That East-Indian gentlemen are bigotted, and I among them, it is not for me to deny; but what has this to do with the question about the Hindoos? Mr. M. has formed an unfavourable opinion of them, and has supported his opinion by arguments. If those arguments can be subverted by fair reasoning, Mr. M.'s opinion must fall (unless indeed P. H. is not no-conjurer) and not otherwise. Why is a hue and cry to be raised on either side? I cannot but suspect that P. H. has mistaken the *sharpness* of my tooth for venom, else why did not he answer my arguments? As for my narrowness of mind and littleness, really on such matters the opinion of Philo-Hindu about Yavat-Tavat is not of much consequence; they would of themselves have fallen into their proper place, and it would have been better if P. H. had said, like Fluellen, "If the "enemy is a fool, and an ass, and a "prating coxcomb, that is no rea-"son, look you, that we too should "be a fool, and an ass, and a prat-"ing coxcomb." I am fully sensible that violence of language only takes off from the strength of argument; always reprehensible, it would be for many reasons particularly so in the present instance. I shall indeed regret if Mr. M. himself considers my language to be offensive If it is so, I trust he will ascribe it to bad manner and bad taste, and not to any wrong feeling towards him or his opinions. It would ill become me to speak of Mr. M. (to whom, by the bye, I am an utter stranger; I know him but from his work) in any terms but those of respect. I am a professed admirer of his book, but I think it has many capital defects; I think the good parts of it are calculated to do a great deal of good, and the bad parts a great deal of harm. In presuming to contend with such an adversary as Mr. M., I am not unconscious of my own inferiority, and (being an oracle like P. H.) I prophecy that I must fall; but thinking, as I do, that Mr. M.'s book is most falsely appreciated, I am anxious to point out such of his errors as I deem myself competent to expose. Some of these I have ventured to discuss; my only object being to see Mr. M.'s book fairly reviewed, neither by vain abuse nor by fulsome panegyric, but by a full exposure of evidence. In this object, I will

boldly say, I have Mr. M. on my side; for though grossly prejudiced, as in my quality of *Indian* I must call him, he knows his reputation will benefit and not suffer by fair discussion; and however tender he may be of literary fame, he is one who, if his book does not belie him, will say, "*magis amica veritas.*"

YAVAT-TAVAT.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

3*d Feb* 1819.

SIR:—That one systematic plan of expressing Asiatic words in European characters, whether on the English or Italian scheme of orthoepigraphy in the use of Roman letters, has long been a desideratum, which very few men indeed will be found to controvert; it may therefore be time enough for me to defend the proposition, when assailed by any of your able correspondents, who shall feel inclined to support an opposite opinion, on rational principles, in your useful journal. My last communication closed with the words *Hindoo* and *Waterloo* in the English, contrasted with *Hindu* and *Waterlu* in the Italian style; giving the preference of course to the former, as the most obvious to ourselves, whatever it may prove on the continent; and I might assert, with little risk of refutation, that every Briton who shall see *Hindus* in the plural, will immediately pronounce it like the river *Indus*, merely with the initial aspiration, which never can become *Hindoos*, or according to our own vicious orthography of *s* for *z*, *Hindooz!* Cuckoo, Kangaroo, Bamboo, Coo, Halloo, Tattoo, Too, Woo, Mushroom, with many more, which could be adduced in our language, on the powers of *u* and *oo* opposed to each other, throw light enough on the subject at once, without having recourse to the *sun* by day, or the *moon* by night, to shine through the familiar names of Sooltan, Toork, Moosulman, Moonshee, Mooftee, Goolistan, Hindoostan, Baboo, Teepoo, &c. With these written as above, no Englishman can go wrong. But by substituting *u* for *oo* in the whole of such examples, we all know, that Sultan, Mussulman, Munshee, Hindustan, Babu, Tippu can hardly be pronounced right; babu perhaps excepted, but this even might be sounded babeu, babyoo, which the plainer *baboo* never can.

I shall embrace a future opportunity to prove, that the idea of the famous Italian *u* having the sound of *oo* generally in Europe, is a fallacy, which should operate more against its adoption, for any occidental scheme to express oriental languages, than for its supersession of the *oo* in question; on which, and *u* in *bull, full*, as pronounced in Ireland and Scotland, the great orthoepist Walker remarks, "that such expressions are frequently the jest of fools," who forget that our ancestors probably had a consistent orthoepigraphy, though disregarded by their fastidious sons, now fonder of Italian and French notes than the sterling sounds of old England.

Having been arrested in my progress with this portion of our philological lucubrations, by a recent theoretical innovation on Hindoostanee rules of grammar, of some importance to the students of so useful a tongue, I am under the necessity of postponing the first object, till, with your permission, I have fully discussed here the following theme.

Many years ago, I published all the canons then procurable from

the natives of Hindoostan, respecting a very singular particle *ne*, and the curious regimen connected with its use, peculiar perhaps to the language of that country, as I never have heard of a parallel instance in any other ancient or modern tongue. Nobody having assigned even a tolerable reason for the constant introduction of this seeming expletive *ne*, when I was in India, and surrounded with the best *native* orientalists, it occurred to myself, that in a flexible syntax like Hindoostanee, this particle *ne* might be usefully employed to discriminate the subject and object of a sentence, otherwise equivocal, while under the influence of that extraordinary construction, which exhibits the preterite tense of an active verb in concord with the object instead of the subject, or thrown into a species of neuter state, discordant with both. "Murd ne sipahee mara," "sipahee mara murd ne," "mara murd ne sipahee," "mara sipahee murd ne;" all indicate that "a man beat a soldier," but, "sipahee ne murd mara," "murd mara sipahee ne," "mara sipahee ne murd" "and mara murd sipahee ne," on the contrary signify "a soldier beat a man." In the whole of these instances of flexibility in position the subjective sign *ne* denotes the nominative at once and the object or accusative by induction, much better than we can always do in English, when forced to say, for the sake of verse, "a man a soldier beat," an ambiguity so far provided against by the Hindoostanee *ne*, now under discussion. The evident great use of *ne*, on particular occasions, has, I presume, induced the habit or custom, (the grand cause of abuses in most languages) of preserving it, even where the objective postposition *ko* renders *ne* superfluous, as in "murd ne *sipahee ko* mara, a man beat *a soldier*," which, with or without the *ne*, by the situation of *ko* alone, is perfectly apparent. If we are to follow the new theory lately proposed for the solution of those difficulties encountered by me, as the first Hindoostanee philologer, *ne* is to be deemed an ablative or instrumental postposition, because one of the many provincial dialects in India has, it seems, *ne* for the sign of that very case!!

According to this luminous hypothesis "lurke ne lurkee *maree*" must be rendered "by a boy a girl is beaten," never as the Hindoostanees, or I would translate it, "a boy beat a girl," agreeably to the direct position and import of the sentence, without offering any violence either to the nouns or verb, as the ingenuity of the projected innovation necessarily does, by converting the subject to the object, and the active to the passive voice, in rather an elliptical form!

That the pride of invention, aided with pertinacious sophistry, may make a tolerable handle of the above and similar examples, is readily conceded, on the assumption, that *guee hue* may be understood to make *maree* a passive form of the active verb marna to beat, agreeing with the feminine lurkee; and if a Hindoostanee, conversant with Persian, shall really turn the sentence thus "bu pisr kuneezuk zudu shood," in preference to "pisr kuneezuk ra zud," I shall candidly declare, that so far the doctrine of instrumentality and inversion has some plausibility at least on its side, though the whole native literati of the college at Fort William authorised me to define *ne*, "mazee mootuuddee ke fail ka hurfi lazimee," meaning "the subjective sign of an active preterite." See the Stranger's East Indian Guide, page 119, second edition.

Lurkon ne lurkee ko mara, "boys beat a girl," and thousands of similar instances, do not leave the inverted theory a single foot to stand on, either in concord or government; lurkon, boys, being

plural, while mara, beat (or beaten) remains both singular and masculine, though *lurkee ko*, in the objective, be clearly *a girl* and feminine of course. A Hindoostanee, Persian scholar would almost instinctively translate the foregoing "pisran kuneezuk, ra zudund," though it is possible enough, that a Murhuta linguist, in the true spirit of perversion, may invert this also "bu pisran kuneezuk zudu shood," as both modes are admissible enough in the oriental tongues, on the very principle by which we even can say "boys beat a girl" or "a girl is beaten by boys," to signify the self-same thing. In the Hindoostanee, likewise, "lurkee maree guee hue lurkon ke hath" is an expression consistent with grammar, and equivalent to "lurkon ne lurkee ko mara," but by no means so idiomatical. When we attempt to turn such expressions topsy turvy, to bend them under some fanciful rule of an obscure tongue, compared with the Hindoostanee, by what hocus pocus can *ko*, the objective postposition, be put to flight? Grant, that some philological conjurors really could perform this wonderful exploit, how is *lurkee* to become the subject of *mara*, and by what authority shall *active* verbs represent ad libitum either passives or impersonals? When these queries are satisfactorily answered by the abettors of inverted, in preference to direct construction, I may yet be a convert to what now appears a strange hypothesis, which transforms *lurkee*, a girl, at once to a virago, who will be content with nothing less manly than a masculine verb. "Lurkee mara" (*sub auditur* guya hue) "a girl is beaten" will never do; nay should we deprive this poor object of personal privilege and say, "was beaten," "it was beaten," the little interrogative *what* gives the *coup de grace* to "the baseless fabric of a vision" and leaves not one trace of consistency behind.

As the Hindoostanee is not less pliable than other languages, in the substitution of neuter verbs with dative or ablative cases, for actives and their regular subjects and objects, we accordingly hear, "moojh se chook hooee," "by me a mistake happened," importing "muen ne chook kee" "I made a mistake," or simply "muen chooka," "I mistook." Whence it is clear as noon day, that this comprehensive popular tongue never was forced to borrow any instrumental sign to express superfluous inversion; and "muen ne" at best would prove rather an odd representative of "*moojh se*" by me, to me, me, "moojh se kuha" he said to me, he told me. "Lurkon ne lurkee ko hathon se mara," if subjected to the new process of parsing and its theoretical style of version, here would be no less than three objectives with not one palpable subjective among them, besides the more glaring absurdity still of *puella agens puerum* already exposed, as a premature virago or monster, at variance with the only word that could possibly agree with her! Hic labor, hoc opus! which would have been honourably performed, had my philological competitors endeavoured to elucidate the true cause, why the mere omission of *ko* reconciles the preterite tenses of active verbs with objects in gender and number, or on what rational grounds the insertion of *ko* paralyses the energy of these transitives so much, that they fall into a state of neutrality, and disclaim the very semblance of concord with "both their subjects and objects." Again, what is the more occult reason for those past tenses of actives, having a present participle in their composition, never assuming the subjective prefix *ne*, "wooh *kuhta* tha" he was saying, did say, "oosne *kuha* tha" he had said;" while a future auxiliary has no such effect. Moreover how does it happen, that *ne* does not inflect the first and second personal pronouns in general, though all powerful among the rest? I

shall certainly persevere to a solution of the above and other intricacies in the Hindoostanee, to the utmost of my power, and the moment my opponents shall convince me in fair argument, of faults by omission or commission, in my progress, my recantation will be signed in the face of day.—In the interim

I remain, Sir, &c.

J. B. GILCHRIST.

*** The want of proper types on the present occasion has prevented the nasal n, harsh t, and some others from being discriminated as they ought in Dr. Gilchrist's plan, but this will, in future communications be rectified.—Ed.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

(*Concluded from Page* 139.)

SIR:—Of all writers on British India, Mr. Mill may be truly said to be the best. The subject is treated much more comprehensively and ably by him than by any other author. Thinking deeply, and saying what he thinks without fear or favour, his honest independent spirit cannot be sufficiently admired. A true disciple of Jeremy Bentham, and a severe censor of political conduct, Mr. Mill may bring down upon himself a swarm of English lawyers, and of Anglo-Indian politicians, for he spares neither them nor their heroes. For the English law let the great professor at Hertford settle his account, including a little affair of metaphysics with which Mr. M. has involved himself in the same quarter. In the field of politics he may have opponents enough; but who on this side of the world will become an advocate for the poor miserable Hindoo against him, supported as he is by Messrs. Tenant and Tytler, Buchanan, and a host of missionaries and others? Now though I cannot pretend to enter the lists with Mr. M. to vindicate the Hindus against all his attacks, I will endeavour to shew that he has not done them justice. It seems to me that he has withheld testimonies which are favourable to them, and that he has drawn conclusions against them from matter which does not warrant his inferences.

Mr. Mill says (vol. i. p. 361) *Sir William Jones adopted it as a business to eulogise the Hindoos.* It may be as truly said of Mr. M. that he has adopted it as a business to abuse them. To follow Mr. M. in all the details of this business of his, to see how he treats every thing that can be found concerning the Hindus, would be too great a work. It will be enough to examine a few points, and from his mode of treating these we may judge of the rest. Having a set of preconceived opinions adverse to the Hindus, this gentleman, from all his reading, seems to have selected only such matters as accord with those opinions. Whoever looks at the Hindus with different eyes from his, he stamps as prejudiced. One does not wonder at this; but considering the perfect honesty and sincerity which is seen throughout his work, it is not so easy to account for his not telling us, that on many points where he has given authorities against the Hindus, there are other authorities as good in their favour. It can only be ascribed to the inveteracy of his prejudice, which has made him undervalue every thing adverse to his own theory. I have taken the trouble to follow Mr. M. in some of his investigations, and I have found that, instead of being the historian of the Hindus, he has acted as an advocate against them. I shall for the present select as one out of many such topics the *agriculture* of the Hindus, giving the statement of Mr. M. on the subject, and opening up the sources from which he did derive or might have derived his information.

"Every thing of ingenuity (says Mr. M., vol. i, p. 347) even the most natural results of common observation and good sense, are foreign to the agriculture of the Hindus."

Again, p. 349.

"The only circumstance to captivate the fancy of those Europeans who were on the look out for subjects of praise was the contrivance for irrigation. The ingenuity of sinking a hole in the ground to reserve a supply of water cannot be considered as great."

See the whole of the passages, where it will appear that Mr. M. places the Hindoos in agriculture, as in every thing else, at the very lowest point. That this account is unfounded, I shall endeavour to shew from sources which Mr. M. would not object to, as he has repeatedly quoted from them, and I think with the highest praise. I shall first refer to Buchanan (Journey through Mysore, &c) who, as he is Mr. M.'s chief authority on the agriculture of the Hindus, and is remarkable for his prejudice against them, will of course be admitted here as a very unexceptionable witness. It must however be premised that Dr. Buchanan's *facts* are to be carefully separated from his *opinions*. He says (vol. i., p. 93.)

"So far as I have observed in Mysore, ground once brought into cultivation for rice is universally considered as arrived at the highest possible degree of improvement; and all attempts to render it more productive by a succession of crops, or by fallow, would be looked upon as proofs of insanity. Where there is a supply of water, the farmers in general think that the best plan of cultivation is to sow one crop of rice immediately after another has been reaped; and in many parts favoured with a supply of water, three crops of rice are every year regularly produced."

Again, (pages 125 and 126) complaining of the defects of agriculture about Seringapatam,

"A meliorating succession of crops is utterly unknown. Scarcely any attention is paid to the improvement of the breed of the labouring cattle, and still less to providing them with sufficient nourishment. The religion of the natives, indeed, is a powerful obstacle in the way of agriculture. The highest ranks of society being excluded from animal food, no attention will of course be paid to fattening cattle, and without that what would our agriculture in England be worth? We could have no green crops to restore our land to fertility, and but a scanty manure to invigorate our crops of grain."

On this it is to be observed, that by irrigation the land may be kept in the highest state of fertility, and made capable of producing an uninterrupted succession of rice crops, and in this case why should fallows or crops of inferior value be introduced? Many of the objections urged here and elsewhere by Dr. Buchanan may be true in principle with respect to different parts of England, but they may be not applicable to India, where the circumstances of the farmer are very different. As to the succession of crops, Dr. Buchanan has not given information enough to enable us to judge. It appears from various parts of his book that some crops answer better than others in a certain succession; but no connected account is given of the actual rotation of crops observed, nor is there any statement of the good or bad effects of various modes of rotation. Dr. Buchanan frequently attacks the Hindoo farmers for their shallow ploughing; but it is by no means certain that deep ploughing would not be prejudicial in India. Dr. B. has at once condemned the Indian practice, taking for granted that the English way must be good for India, without entering into any consideration of the differences of light, temperature, atmosphere, seasons, &c. which may modify the vegetation we know not how: and possibly from these and other causes many of our farming practices would be very improper for India. The use of animal food is no doubt of importance to husbandry; but there may be good farming without it, as is the case in many parts of England where there are no grazing farms. A farmer in India employing more cattle on his farm for purposes of cultivation than one in England,

has the means of raising more manure, and he does not require so much, because of the advantages of his climate, and in many places his facility of getting fresh ground. Let us hear what Dr. B. says of the Indian system on a few of the principal points in husbandry. First of manuring:

"A good deal of attention (p. 122) is here paid to manuring the soil. Every farmer has a dunghill, which is prepared by digging a pit of sufficient extent; in this is collected the whole of the dung and litter of the cattle from the houses where they are kept, together with all the ashes and soil of the family. The straw and various leaves intended to be used as manure, are never mixed with the dung. The farmers who are within two miles of the city send bullocks with sacks, and procure from the halal or sweepers, the ashes, ordure, and other soil of the town. This also is kept separate from the dunghill. The straws of various crops, as before mentioned, are reserved for manure; and to these are added various leaves of wild plants (seven sorts are enumerated). These leaves and the straw are the manure given to rice ground in the *sprouted seed* and *transplanted* cultivations. When the field has been reduced to mud, a sufficient quantity of the manure is trampled into the puddle, and with the moisture and heat of this climate soon rots. The dung in every part of Mysore is most commonly carried out in carts which are applied to scarcely any other purpose."

Speaking of the country about Mangalore, (vol. 3, p. 45,) Dr. B. says:

"The leaves of every kind of tree and bush, except such as are prickly, are used for manure. The cattle are kept in the house all night, and their dung is collected for the same use. It is kept in pits, and every day's collection is covered with leaves; the whole dunghill thus forming alternate strata of dung and leaves, which soon rot. The ashes and sweepings of the family are kept in a separate pit."

In p. 145, he speaks of a method of manuring a field by covering it with various dried substances, and then burning the whole to ashes; and in p. 146, of manuring a field

"With ashes, and with mud taken out of places where water lies deep."

Again, p. 148:

"At night the cattle in every part of Malga are kept in the house, where they are daily well littered with fresh materials. The litter and dung are carefully reserved as a manure for rice land; and the manure that is made from each kind of litter is kept in a separate dunghill. In the two months preceding, and in that following the winter solstice, the litter is dry grass, and the manure formed with it is called caradada gobra. Dry leaves of every kind of tree, except those that are prickly and those of the Govay, are used as litter in the three following months, and form a manure which is called daryghena gobra. During the six remaining months, mostly of wet weather, the fresh leaves of trees are used for litter, and make a dung called hudi gobra, which is esteemed the best. The ashes of the family are kept in a separate pit, and are applied to different purposes. The cakes made of cow-dung are little used as fuel in this part of the country; but to increase the quantity of manure, the women and boys follow the cattle while at pasture and pick up the dung."

Again, p. 183:

"In the rainy season the cattle are kept in the house, and, to increase the quantity of manure, are littered with fresh leaves. In the dry season they are shut up at night in pens, which are placed on the surd lands and are shifted once in four days. Every morning some dry soil is mixed with the foregoing night's dung."

In p. 353, he speaks of manuring land by folding with sheep.

"Five hundred sheep in two nights are supposed to manure fully a plough of land."

Of the Soonda country, he says, p. 241:

"In the dry weather the cattle are folded on the fields; in the rainy season they are taken within doors, and as a manure for the fields, their dung is collected and mixed with ashes and the soil of the farmer's house. Those who have no gardens allow no litter; but the Haiga Brahmans, for the use of their gardens, litter their cattle at one season with fresh leaves, and at another with dry grass. The two manures thus formed are kept separate, and applied to different purposes. A want of attention to manure is a striking feature in the grain farmers of Soonda."

More extracts might be made on the same subject, but these are enough. Dr. B. thus speaks of their attention to the working cattle (p. 166.)

"The working oxen begin to plough at sunrise and continue until sunset, with an intermission of three hours at noon, at which time they have a feed of straw, as they have also at night. They have

water at noon, at three o'clock, and at sunset. The cattle bred here are not fit for the road. The richest man of the village keeps a bull or two, as there may be occasion, and these serve all the cows without hire. The best calves are kept for this purpose; and occasionally a good bull is purchased from some distance, to improve the breed." Vol. 3, p. 241, he says "For the milch cattle the hay is boiled and mixed with the bran of rice."

And, vol. i, p. 105, he speaks of the cultivation of Jola for fodder. I shall proceed to make some extracts about the cultivation of grain crops. Dr. B. says of the cultivation of Ragy near Seringapatam, vol. i. p. 100,

"The ploughing commences whenever the first occasional showers in spring have softened the soil sufficiently to receive the plough. From that period till the 13th of Jyaishtha or 5th of June the field is ploughed from four to six times, according as it may be found clean or foul. The dung is then given, and ploughed into the soil. When the rains begin to be heavy the seed is sown broadcast, and covered by the plough. The field is then smoothed with the Halivay, which is a harrow or rather a large rake drawn by two bullocks. (See plate in Dr. B's. book.) Then if sheep are to be had a flock of them is repeatedly driven over the field, which is supposed to enable it to retain the moisture: and for this purpose bullocks are used when sheep cannot be procured. Next day single furrows are drawn throughout the field, at the relative distance of six feet. In these is dropt the seed of either Avary or Tovary which are never cultivated by themselves; nor is Ragy ever cultivated without being mixed with drills of these leguminous plants. The seed of the Avary or Tavary is covered by the foot of the person who drops it into the furrow. Fifteen days after the Cuntayor bullock hoe (see the plate) is drawn all over the field, which destroys every young plant it touches, and brings the remainder into regular rows. On the 35th day the Cuntay is drawn again at right angles to its former direction. On the 45th day it is sometimes drawn again, but when the two former ones have sufficiently thinned the young corn this third hoeing is not necessary. At the end of the second month the weeds should be removed by a small iron instrument called Ujary (see the plate). According to the quantity of rain the Ragy ripens in from three to four months. The Avary and Tovary do not ripen till the seventh month. The reason of sowing these plants along with the Ragy seems to be that the rains frequently fail, and then the Ragy dies altogether, or at least the crop is very scanty; but in that case the leguminous plants resist the drought and are ripened by the dews which are strong in autumn. When the Ragy succeeds the leguminous plants are oppressed by it and produce only the small return which is mentioned in the above list, but when the Ragy fails, they spread wonderfully and give a very considerable return."

In vol. iii. p. the cultivation of rice in Soonda is described.

"Immediately after harvest the field is ploughed lengthwise and across. The clods are then broken by drawing over the field an instrument named Corada which is yoked to a pair of oxen (see the plate). The field is then allowed to rest exposed to the air until the month preceding the summer solstice or until the rains commence, when its soil is loosened by the hoe drawn by oxen and called Heg Cuntay."

(See the plate, it is like a Dutch hoe only it is drawn by oxen. The iron is thirty-one inches long and three and half deep. It is a sort of scuffler.)

"And the seed is sown without any preparation by means of Curigy or drill. (See the plate.)

And again,

"After being sown the field is manured with cowdung and smoothed with the Coradu. The water is allowed to run off as it falls. Eight days after having been sown the field is hoed with the Cuntay, which kills the weeds without injuring the seed that is then just beginning to sprout. Eight days afterwards the young rice is four inches high, and the field is hoed between the drills with a hoe drawn by oxen and called Harty or Nir Cuntay (see the plate). This hoe works four rows at once). This kills the grass and throws the earth towards the drils. After this a bunch of prickly bamboos is yoked to a pair of oxen, and the driver stands on a plank above the thorns, to give them weight. This is drawn over the field and removes the grass without injuring the corn. When this is six inches high, if there be rain, the water is confined and the field kept inundated; but if the weather should be dry the field must again be hoed with the Harty Cuntay and harrowed with the bunch of bamboos. Whenever the field begins to be inundated, it must be again hoed with the same implement, and smoothed with the Coradu which acts in some measure like a rolling stone; at the end of the third month the field is drained and the weeds are removed. The water is again confined, but in fifteen days if more weeds spring up the field

must be again drained and cleaned; this, however, is not always necessary. In the 5th month a grass much resembling rice comes up and must be carefully removed with a knife."

It is quite unnecessary to give more extracts from Dr. Buchanan, in his book may be found the fullest account of the husbandry on the peninsula of India. Of the cultivation of many different sorts of grain and pulse; some broadcast, others in drills, horse hoed (I say *horse* hoed, but the hoes are drawn by bullocks) and weeded and manured, of different succession of crops, some of which are thought good, some bad; of gardens which are cultivated by farmers, and by distinct classes of people; all these are regularly watered, drained, weeded, dug, manured, and carefully managed in all respects. The cultivation of the sugar-cane is described; of tobacco, and many other things; of sowing seed in its ordinary state; of preparing the seed by steeps, and of sowing after it has sprouted; of irrigation, and of the various modes of raising water for the purpose. One man by a lever and bucket raises 671 ale gallons of water in an hour (vol. i, p. 263); one man with two oxen and a bucket and rope working eight hours, raises daily 26,280 gallons of water from the depth of nineteen feet eight inches (p. 387). The implements of drilling, hoeing, &c. are described by Dr. Buchanan. An account of them will be found also in the first volume of the Reports of the Board of Agriculture.

The reader may now judge whether Mr Mill has done the Hindoos justice from the *facts* stated by Dr. Buchanan.

Another principal authority of Mr. Mill, in his strictures on the Hindu agriculture, is that of Dr. Tenant (Indian Recreations). To appreciate this we must consider the means of information possessed by Dr. Tenant; the facts which he has reported, and the opinions which he has given. In the first place, it is plain from various indications in his book, that the Doctor has no knowledge of the Indian languages either spoken or written. His communication with the natives then must have been through interpreters. However competent the interpreter may be, the information had by this medium must be scanty and unsatisfactory, when the inquirer does not know that his question is correctly put or the answer correctly given. But Dr. T. has been five years with one of his Majesty's regiments serving under the Bengal government, and he has at all events had the use of his eyes. The Doctor is an honest reporter of what he saw or what he thought he saw; but when he infers, from what appears to him in a few fields on the Ganges, that the same is to be seen all over the country, one cannot help observing that what may be true of half a dozen acres may not be true of all India. There is no part of the world where individual instances of bad farming may not be found; but to conclude from such instances that no better modes were known in the country, it would be necessary first to have an acquaintance with the practices in every district, and to be assured that the particular instances of bad management proceeded from a defective system and not from the mere slovenliness of an individual. From Dr. T. it appears that Mr. M. has learnt

"The most irrational practice that ever found existence in the agriculture of any nation is general in India, that of sowing various species of seeds, mustard, flax, barley, wheat, millet, maize, and many others, which ripen at different intervals, all indiscriminately on the spot. As soon as the earliest of the crops is mature, the reapers are sent into the field, who pick out the stalks of the plant which is ripe, and tread down the rest with their feet. This operation is repeated as each part of the produce arrives at maturity till the whole is separated from the ground." (Vol. i, p. 348.)

"If this practice were so gene-

ral as is described, it is strange that Dr. T. should have travelled six or seven hundred miles up the Ganges before he observed any thing of the sort; we find no mention made of it till he reaches Benares. At Rajemahl he notices the crops being "finely diversified with castor-oil plant," and he says, "in variety of produce, the Hindoo probably equals, if he does not surpass the English farmer; and this is, perhaps, the only point on which you can justly give him a preference," (vol. ii, p. 125). It cannot be supposed that Dr. Tenant, who always looks with the eye of a farmer, would have left unnoticed so remarkable an appearance in the husbandry of the country, if it had existed there. He speaks (p. 15) of the various combinations of different articles grown together upon the same field, but there is no reason to believe that he alludes to any thing like the practice above mentioned. At Benares, he speaks (p. 176) of

"Small quantity of flax raised on the skirts of almost every field for the sake of oil. The most luxuriant and rich crop exhibited here at this season is a mixture of the dohl plant with that of the castor-oil and cotton plants. The two former rise from six to eight feet high, and are nevertheless outstripped by the badgerrow, another meagre kind of grain which makes part of this mixed produce. The barley is just coming into the ear, and is at present remarkably beautiful. Every field contains a mixture of grain or pease; and at the distance of six or ten feet there is planted a beautiful yellow flowering shrub used in dying. The operation of reaping, at which the separation of these different articles is made, must prove both tedious and complicated."

But even here the articles are not said to be sown *indiscriminately;* and it is evident that, if this were the case, such as were first ripe could not be reaped without destroying the rest of the crop. One can scarcely conceive that there ever existed a people whose *general practice* it was to sow what they knew could not be reaped. Dr. T., describing the fields at Mongheer divided into squares, and indeed in a very high state of cultivation, says, p. 167,

"The fields in this neighbourhood are at present under this operation; and they resemble a flower-garden in neatness and beauty, rather than the coarse operations of husbandry. A great variety of leguminous plants, mustard, castor-oil, as well as opium, barley, and other grain, are seen springing up in these little squares in the greatest regularity, and without a weed."

And he says, p. 169:

"For several miles around the adjoining villages of Bankipore and Dinapore, the fields assume the appearance of a rich and well dressed garden."

All this does not look much like bad husbandry. He says, however, (p. 170) of the mixed crops:

"The most common crops are cotton, dohl, and castor-oil plant: the latter rises to the height of a large shrub, and shelters below its broad leaves the dohl and cotton shrub. These three articles are frequently blended together, and their joint produce must prove very considerable, as they seem each an abundant crop."

And, p. 278, he says:

"Though wheat be the prevailing crop on the Jumna, towards Agra and Dehli, it is by no means the only produce; on the contrary, the same practice obtains here which I have elsewhere noticed, of sowing different crops on the same ground, particularly such as come to maturity nearly at the same time. Jeaw (barley), muttar (peas), some of the oil crops, and the yellow dye called khoosoom (a marigold," (Dr. T. means koosoom, the carthamus) "are often mixed with wheat, a mode of husbandry followed in some parts of Britain, but always injudicious. Other miscellaneous crops are also sown, but not promiscuously with wheat, which come to maturity at different times; and this appears better husbandry, though still incorrect."

These passages, perhaps, may have been the foundation of Mr. Mill's account of the mixed crops. That there may be some sort of mixed crops in India is very possible, and many varieties may be sown in some kind of order in the same field, but that they any where come up to the description given by Mr. Mill is most improbable. It is much more likely that Dr. T. should have mistaken one

or more cases of slovenly management for a bad system. But if Dr. T.'s evidence were to be fully relied upon, how could it be proved that such a practice was general in India? The doctor had no information beyond what he himself saw, and the practice in question was, according to his own account, certainly not general, even within his own sphere of observation. This gentleman has sometimes given a testimony to the good husbandry of the Hindoos, though seemingly an unwilling one, as when he speaks in various places of their irrigation, their weeding, transplanting, &c. Of their drill husbandry he never seems to have heard He has a long quotation from Dr. Roxburgh, the highest possible authority, about the cultivation of the sugar-cane in Rajahmundry (vol. ii, p 31) There is a singular contrast between the agriculture as described by Dr. Roxburgh and by Dr. Tenant.

"The succession of crops (says Dr. T. p. 15) which engages so much of the attention of enlightened cultivators in Europe, and on which principally rests the success of a well conducted husbandry, is not understood in India. A course extending beyond the year has never been dreamt of by a Bengal farmer; in the succession of crops within the year he is guided by no choice of an article adapted to restore the land impoverished by a former crop."

On the other hand, Dr. Roxburgh, p. 34:

"From the same spot they do not attempt to raise a second crop oftener than every third or fourth year; the cane impoverishes it so much that it must rest, or be employed during the two or three intermediate years, for the growth of such plants as are found to improve the soil, *of which the Indian farmer is a perfect judge*. They find the leguminous tribe the best for that purpose."

Again, after describing the soil and situation best suited to the crop, Dr. R. says;

"Such a soil, and in such a situation, having been well meliorated by various crops of leguminous plants, or fallowing for two or three years, is slightly manured, or has cattle pent upon it. A favorite manure with the Hindoo farmer is the rotten straw of the green and black pessaloo. During the months of April and May it is repeatedly stirred with the common Hindoo plough, which soon brings this rich loose soil into very excellent order."

Dr. R. describes the preparation by watering; the transplanting in rows; the weeding, hoeing and loosening the earth about the roots; the drawing; the propping of the canes, &c. The produce of the canes here (per acre) is said to be more than double that of Jamaica.

The cultivation of tobacco, as spoken of by Dr. Tenant (p. 301 and elsewhere), appears to be exceedingly careful and judicious.

"In every district where tobacco is raised, it requires a laborious cultivation, but more particularly in the southern districts where the ground is *made* for it. Transplanting is necessary, one or two weedings and one hoeing with the hand; during the growth of the plant it is frequently visited by the labourer to break off the heads of the stalk and to pick the decayed leaves."

It is curious to observe how Dr. Tenant has one sort of reasoning for the Hindoos and another for the Chinese: he finds fault with the Indian plough as a most wretched insufficient implement; but when he speaks of the Chinese plough, of three or four pounds weight, drawn by the farmer's wife, he uses different reasoning:

"All our rules (vol. iii, p. 358) for the construction of the implements of husbandry are thus done away, since the more slender they may in such circumstances prove the more useful; nor will the Chinese plough, contemptible as it appears, be deemed an improper instrument, when the nature of the work to be executed is kept in view."

Dr. T. (vol. i, p. 304), speaking of raising water for irrigation, says:

"A common basket made water-tight by a sort of pitch, is attached to a rope, and swung by two men, one on each side holding the rope; in one part of the circumference it describes, it is filled with water which is emptied as it ascends to a higher elevation. This is far more laborious and less effectual than the water wheels of the Chinese, which awkwardly as they are constructed, raise many tuns of water in the space of a few hours."

If an allowance were made for

the construction and wear and tear of machinery, and for the price of labour, it would be difficult to shew that there is any method by which two men can raise the same quantity of water as they can by this method, in the same time, at as cheap a rate.

The hackeries of India are treated with all contempt by Dr. Tenant, and of course by Mr. Mill after him. These gentlemen do not understand the principle of the hackery: they would wonder, perhaps, to hear it asserted that no wheel carriage used in England (except a wheelbarrow) has so little friction, indeed its wheels are constructed on the same principle as that of the common wheelbarrow. But enough of Dr. Tenant.

From what has been said above, it is plain that opinions have had more weight with Mr. Mill than facts. Yet opinions adverse to his theory are of little value; and if any such are well supported by facts they are good for nothing in Mr. Mill's estimation; for if not, why has he withheld the testimony of Colonel Wilks, *that enlightened soldier*, as he has somewhere called him. He knew there was no better authority than Colonel Wilks, and his book he has repeatedly referred to.

"I dissent (says Col. W., Sketches, &c. vol. , p. 209, note) absolutely from the opinion of those who describe the Indian husbandmen as destitute of knowledge, observation, and understanding. I have uniformly found them the most observant and intelligent of all the classes with whom I have conversed, and fond of discussing the rationale of all the operations of their husbandry. To the question, whether the broadcast or drill husbandry required the greatest proportion of seed, a farmer of Mysoor answered me that he could not state from actual experiment, for that he had never been so slovenly a farmer as to try the broadcast, as some of his more indolent and poorer neighbours had done, but concluded that a large saving must be made by the drill." (Vol. i, p. 127, note.)

And again,

"The whole world does not perhaps exhibit a cleaner system of husbandry than that of the cultivation of Ragee (*Cynosurus corocanus* of Linnæus) in the home fields of Mysoor. On the first shower of rain after harvest the home fields are again turned up with the plough, and this operation as showers occur is repeated six successive times during the dry season, at once destroying the weeds and opening the ground to the influence of the sun, the decomposition of water and air, and the formation of new compounds. The manure of the village, which is carefully and skilfully prepared, is then spread out on the land and incorporated with it by a seventh ploughing and a harrowing with an instrument nearly resembling a large rake drawn by oxen, and guided by a boy: when the field is completely pulverized, a drill plough of admirable construction performs the operation of sowing twelve rows at once, by means of hollow bamboos (reeds) at the lower end, piercing a transverse beam at equal intervals and united at the top in a wooden bowl, which receives the seeds and feeds the twelve drills; a pole at right angles with this beam (introduced between two oxen) is connected with the yoke; the bamboos project below about three inches beyond the transverse beam, being jointed at their insertion, for the purpose of giving a true direction to the projecting parts, which being cut diagonally at the end, serve when the machine is put in motion at once to make the little furrow and introduce the seed; a flat board, placed edgewise and annexed to the machine, closes the process, levelling the furrows and covering the seed. If the crop threatens to be too early or too luxuriant, it is fed down with sheep. Two operations of a weeding plough of very simple construction, at proper intervals of time, loosen the earth about the roots and destroy the weeds; and afterwards, during the growth of the crop, at least three hand weedings are applied. This laborious process rewards the husbandman in good seasons with a crop of eight-fold from the best land." (P. 209, note.)

If in all this there are no indications of good husbandry I know not where they are to be found; yet with all this before his eyes, Mr. Mill has ventured to say, *every thing of ingenuity, even the most natural results of common observation and good sense, are foreign to the agriculture of the Hindus.*

There are other topics in Mr. Mill, relating to the Hindus and to the civil government of British India, which in my opinion require an answer. To this task I feel myself scarcely competent, and I hope it will be effected by some abler hand than mine.

SADIK.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—It will be in your recollection, that when you caused to be sent to me for revisal a proof sheet of the Memoir of the late Mr. Lumsden inserted in the last or 38th number of the Asiatic Journal, I expunged a passage which you had judged it proper to introduce with a corresponding alteration into the last paragraph but one of the original. The omission of that passage did not indeed restore the original text (which I had not at hand to refer to), but so amended, the paragraph was consistent with what I wished to represent on the subject of the late Mr. Lumsden's intellectual qualities. I now find (and I am sure you will excuse my adding) with considerable surprise, that my amendment has been set aside, and another passage has been substituted for that which I had expunged But as this new matter represents circumstances which do not accord with the incidents and habits of the late Mr. Lumsden's life, I cannot tacitly allow the paragraph in its present state to remain unnoticed and uncorrected; I have therefore to request that the annexed transcript of the paragraph, as originally written, may be inserted together with this letter, in the next number of the Asiatic Journal.—I remain, &c.

A PROPRIETOR OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

"To great natural abilities, and "to acquirements of no ordinary "kind, were added the guiding and "restraining powers of a memory "uncommonly retentive, and of a "judgment matured by knowledge "and experience, and deriving ad-"ditional solidity and value from "the rectitude and purity of his "principles and views."

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

See No. 38, *p.* 124.—We have explained to our Correspondent on what grounds we ascribed to the distinguished subject of the Memoir, those habitudes of thought and action which do not coincide with the paragraph above; but having failed to gain his sanction to what was on our part but an inference from the narrative, we refrain from making a particular apology to the reader, lest we should seem tenacious of the passage disavowed.

THE ROMANCE OF CAI CAUS.

(Continued from Vol. VI. p. 273.)

WE now proceed to relate the adventures of the *Heft Khan* or Seven Stages.

FIRST STAGE.—It is thus said, that when Rustam set out for Mazenderaun by the road of the seven stages, or Heft Khan, on coming to the first, he was affected with extreme hunger, and perceiving that the forests were full of wild asses, he spurred on his horse Rakesh, and hunting them, killed many with his mace and arrows; and having collected some chips and dry wood, with the steel heads of his arrows he struck fire; and having skinned the beasts, he made a spit of a small tree, and roasted them; then eat of them, and flung away the bones. Going to the brink of a stream, he drank of the water until he had satisfied his thirst; and then feeling disposed to sleep, he loosed the bridle of his horse, and turned him to graze in the field. It happened that near the spot where Rustam laid himself down to sleep, was a place full of reeds, in which an immense lion concealed himself, who, perceiving the hero to be asleep, and Rakesh feeding beside him, resolved first to attack the horse, and then at his ease devour the man. Accordingly he sprang on Rakesh, who, snorting and erecting his ears like the points of two spears, placed his fore feet on the lion's head, and seizing him in his teeth, tore him in pieces, and then continued to graze. When Rustam awoke,

and found the lion in this state beside him, he knew that his horse Rakesh had destroyed the beast; and rebuking him for his folly and rashness in contending with such a creature, he said, "If you had "been killed in the combat with this lion, "how could I, on foot, proceed to Ma-"zenderaun with this load of armour, "my club, bow, quiver, spear, and all "the other apparatus of war? Why did "you not come and awaken me by your "neighing, for I know your voice? "In future act not so rashly; but on "similar occasions, when an enemy ap-"pears, come and awaken me, and leave "me to fight him." Having said this, he saddled and bridled his horse, and setting forth, proceeded without intermission, night or day, until he came to the second stage.

Second Stage.—Rustam, on arriving at the second stage, being extremely hungry and thirsty, satisfied his appetite as he had done at the former stage; and having drank of a clear stream, prepared himself for repose. Taking off the reins of Rakesh, he turned him to feed in the plain, and repeated his injunctions that, in case any foe should appear, he might not presume to fight with him, but should come and awaken his master. Having given his horse this charge, he laid himself down and slept. When it was midnight, a certain dragon, of immense size and strength, approached. Rakesh, immediately running to his master, began to neigh, and beating the ground with his feet, awakened him. In the mean time the dragon concealed himself; and Rustam starting up, looked about, on right and left, and not finding any enemy at hand, laid himself down again to sleep. A second time the dragon came forth, and Rakesh, as before, awakened his master, who casting his eyes all around as far as the darkness of the night would allow, could not discover any appearance of an enemy, for the dragon had again disappeared. Whereupon he became extremely angry with his horse, and accusing him of vain fears and dread of the darkness; he threatened that, if he again disturbed him without sufficient cause, he would cut off his head, and proceed on foot to Mazenderaun. Having said this, he fell asleep; and a third time the dragon appeared, while Rakesh, fearing his master's anger, dared not venture to go near him. But seeing the dragon prepare to attack Rustam, the love of his master overcame his fears, and neighing with all his might, he again roused him from sleep. It was so ordained, however, that this third time the dragon had not the power of concealing himself: and when Rustam saw him, he exclaimed, biting his lips with the teeth of regret, "How "was I, without just cause, to destroy "my faithful Rakesh."—Then mounting, he attacked, and, to relate the catastrophe in a few words, slew the monster, and leaving that place, proceeded to the third stage.

Third Stage.—On arriving at this stage, Rustam found it a most delicious place blooming like the garden of Paradise, with groves of trees and streams of clear water; and there he perceived a goblet of wine, and a dish with roasted fowl, fresh bread, with salt and various preserved fruits and pickles: and near these was placed a guitar, which when Rustam beheld, he was extremely rejoiced, congratulating himself on finding such an unexpected feast in the dreary journey to Mazenderaun. He then took up the instrument, and touching the strings, exclaimed, "Musick and festivi-"ty ill become Rustam, who has such "difficulties to encounter in the road of "the seven stages." A certain sorceress (who dwelt in this place) hearing what Rustam said, assumed the form of a beautiful woman, and decorating herself with various ornaments, her hair flowing in graceful ringlets and her cheeks painted, she presented herself like a Houri of Paradise before the hero; who, on beholding her, bit his lips with surprise, and thanked heaven for sending him so lovely a companion and so delicate a repast in the barren deserts of Mazenderaun. Placing herself by his side, the sorceress filled a cup with wine, and presenting it to Rustam, invited him to drink; who, taking it in his hand, pronounced a benediction in the name of God. As soon as the enchantress heard the sacred name, her beauty vanished, her colour became blackish, her locks matted with filth, and she appeared as a deformed and miserable hag of an hundred years. When Rustam beheld this sudden metamorphose, he knew that this

wretched old woman was a vile magician; and immediately casting his noose, he caught her by the neck: then desiring her, if she could, to resume the beautiful form in which she had before appeared to him, and finding that her magick power had ceased on his uttering the name of God, he cut her in two with his scymetar, and proceeded on his journey.

Fourth Stage.—When Rustam proceeded to the fourth stage, he found the road so difficult and wearisome, and the heat so dreadfully intense, that, as no water could be procured, his tongue was parched up, and his life hung upon his lips. Alighting from his horse Rakesh, with his javelin in his hand, he walked on, and in a piteous tone, resigning himself to the just and merciful creator, said, that if his time was come, and that it was the will of the Lord that he should thus perish, he was satisfied with his fate: but he expressed the utmost anxiety for the safety of his king, Cai Caus, and lamented that he should not have the glory of releasing him from the hands of the White Giant. Then falling on the ground through excessive faintness, from thirst and heat, he cried, "Alas! my time, I feel, is now come; but woe is me! my sovereign still languishes in confinement, and must miserably perish." Whilst Rustam was uttering these doleful lamentations, suddenly he perceived a sheep in the desert, and concluding that water could not be very far off, with renewed vigour and fresh hopes starting up, he followed the creature a little way, and at length arrived at a fountain of clear water, when the sheep vanished from his sight. Having satisfied his thirst, Rustam returned thanks to heaven for his deliverance, and proceeded onwards.

Fifth Stage.—When Rustam arrived at the fifth stage, being affected with extreme hunger, he hunted down and killed a wild ass, and having as before kindled a fire and roasted the flesh, he made a hearty meal, and laid himself down to sleep, having turned Rakesh to graze. Now it is said, that a certain Deeve, named Ovlaud (or Avlaud) dwelt in that place, of which he was ruler, and that near it was a corn field, in which Rakesh went to feed. The keeper of this field seeing the horse, took a stick in his hand, and drove him forth, and pursued him till he came to where Rustam lay asleep, and struck the hero with his stick on the knees so violently that he awoke. The keeper of the corn field exclaimed, "Who are you that have thus presumed "to turn your horse into the king's field? "Now I shall bring you before the king, "and you shall answer for all that your "horse has eaten and destroyed." Rustam, without any reply, jumping on his feet, seized the keeper of the field, and cutting off both his ears, gave them, all bloody as they were, into his hand, and desired him to take and shew them to his master. Having said this, he laid himself down and slept again. When the keeper of the field went to the king, and shewed him his ears still bleeding, and told him that a man of huge stature and immense strength had come and fallen asleep near the field, and that his horse began to devour the young corn, and that he had driven him away, and attempted to bring the man before the king, but that he started up, and without saying a word had cut off both his ears, and then desired him to take them to his master;—the king was astonished, and having assembled the Deeves, prepared to attack Rustam. When this hero awoke, he mounted his charger, and received the attack of Ovlaud and the other Deeves, whom with his sword and his mace he killed, reserving only Ovlaud, whom he had caught in his noose. To him he gave quarter; and asking him various questions, told the Deeve that he had it in his power to serve him, and that if he spoke truth, and used no treachery or fraud, he should reward him with the kingdom of Mazenderaun. The Deeve promised to obey the commands of the hero; and he then informed him that his object was to release Cai Caus from the power of the White Giant, and to slay the king of Mazenderaun; and he ordered Ovlaud to guide him to the place where the Persian monarch was confined, and to the habitation of the Deeve Sefeed. This service Ovlaud undertook to perform; and Rustam having tied his hands, made him walk before him, and they proceeded to the sixth stage.

Sixth Stage.—Here Rustam fought with the Deeve Arzhenk, and slew him; but as the story is very long, we shall hasten to the

Servant Stage.—On arriving at the place where Cai Caus was confined, the neighing of Rustam's horse reached that monarch's ears, and all the Persians exclaimed, "Our sufferings are now almost at an end." After having seen the king, and slain the Beeves who were left as centinels over him, Rustam discovered the blindness of his fellow countrymen. Caus told him that he had been informed, that in order to restore his sight three drops of blood from the heart of the White Giant must be applied to his eyes. Then Orland pointed out the dwelling of the White Giant to Rustam, who immediately attacking him, after a severe combat, slew him, and having torne out his heart, gave it to Ovland, who letting fall three drops of blood from it on the eyes of Caus, he and all the Persian warriors recovered their sight. Here the historians relate various strange adventures; but we shall proceed in a brief manner with the story of Cai Caus, who with Rustam departing from Mount Asproor, wrote a letter to the king of Mazenderaun, soliciting from him a safe guard or free passage on their way back; which he refused to grant, and attacked them with his forces. In the combat Rustam succeeded in pulling him from his horse; but he fell in the form of a huge fragment of stone. When Rustam found that the king of Mazenderaun thought to elude his vengeance in this shape, he caused the stone to be brought to his own camp, and said, "It will be better "for you to come forth from this stone; "for if you delay, it shall be cut into "atoms with swords and pick-axes." When the king of Mazenderaun heard this, he was afraid, and immediately came forth from the stone. Rustam led him by the hand to king Caus, who, without a moment's hesitation, called for the executioners, and caused him to be cut to pieces. After this, it is related, that king Cai Caus ravaged and conquered the whole country of Mazenderaun: and Rustam representing to him that he had promised to Ovland the government of that place, in consequence of the true information he had given, and of the services he had performed, Cai Caus bestowed on him that kingdom, and then returned to Persia, and sat on the royal throne, and governed with justice and liberality. And in all the provinces and remote parts, the rumour of Caus's victory over the king of Mazenderaun became general; and it was known that he had conquered that country, and the nobles came from all quarters and congratulated the king. Then Rustam, the dispenser of kingdoms, the hero of the world, having received from Caus a splendid Khelaat, or dress, and other magnificent presents, returned to Zablestan.

SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

MEDICINAL PLANTS OF JAVA.

(*Continued from page* 150.)

Stimulant inciting Medicines.

Vitex trifolia (ragundi of the Javanese). This is a stimulating aromatic shrub, which possesses considerable activity. It is mentioned by Rumphius and Van Rheede. The former recommends it externally in swellings and diseases of the skin; the latter asserts that the leaves, powdered and taken with water, cure the intermittent fever. "The root, and a bath or cataplasm of the leaves, is applied externally in rheumatism and local pains in various parts. Bontius speaks highly of its virtues: he calls it Indian privet, and asserts that it certainly will supply the want of lilellot and chamomile in this country. "I am confident," he goes on, "that a better discutient than the leaves of this shrub is not to be found, and in all pains, even those which are inveterate, they are highly anodyne. A fomentation of them promotes the menstrual discharges, facilitates the birth, and cures all disorders of the uterus." Inwardly taken this medicine promotes urine, affords relief in complaints of the kidneys and bladder, and assuages the pains of the cholic.

Canisa balsamifera—(bomboong of the Javanese), a plant of an agreeable balsamic flavour: the taste is considerably pungent; its inciting qualities are combined with a considerable proportion of mucilage. A warm infusion acts powerfully as a sudorific, and it is very generally employed as a pectoral, as well by the Javanese as Chinese. Several physicians at Samarang have assured me, that they constantly employ it in complaints of the breast, colds, &c.

Baccharis Indica (bolontas or *lontas* of the Javanese), a plant more simply aromatic and stimulating than the preceding. It is very generally employed externally in bath and fomentations with good effect. It forms an ingredient in the mixtures which are employed by the natives in various diseases. The three plants just mentioned deserve attention and further experimental investigation. They may be abundantly obtained in every part of the island, and as soon as the virtues and doses are more accurately determined, may be recommended to and employed by the poorer class of the inhabitants, who frequently are not able to procure the more expensive remedies.

Solanum Indicum—(trong-ngor of the Javanese). The root taken internally possesses strong inciting qualities. According to Rumphius it is employed in difficult cases of parturition: it is also used as a topical incitant or sialogogue in tooth-ache. The Javanese employ a fumigation of the seeds in the same disease.

Laurus Malabratum (sintok of the natives). Perhaps I may be mistaken as to the specific name. The *sintok* resembles somewhat in flavour the *kuli-lawan*, from which it is, however, essentially different: its taste is an agreeable aromatic mixture of the clove and cinnamon. That produced on Java is inferior to that which is imported from the Moluccas.

Piper medium. Of various species of pepper, mentioned by Rumphius, considerable virtues are ascribed to what is called *pharmacum magnum* or *siri payt.* According to this writer it is useful, mixt with the bark of the *tabernamantana pule*, to be mentioned hereafter, in the cures of intermittent fevers, pains in the abdomen, &c.

The *piper pellatum—(lomba* of the Malays and *gebumbo* of the Javanese), is applied externally in swellings, dropsy, &c. in the Eastern Islands; it is also a very common remedy among the Javanese.

Cerbera mangas—(bintaro of the Javanese). The fruit of this tree possesses a narcotic quality very similar to that of the *datura.* I once was witness to the effects of a small dose upon a Javanese woman. During the absence of the *dukung* (or physician), who was preparing a cataplasm to be applied to an herpertic eruption, she swallowed, out of curiosity, about one scruple of the external part of the fruit. It produced partial delirium; she could no longer distinguish the persons and objects that surrounded her, but retained the faculty of speech; the operation went off in a few hours. The purgative effects of the leaves and bark will be mentioned below. The fruit, externally applied as a cataplasm, is used in diseases of the skin, eruptions, &c. by the Javanese.

Guilandina moringa—(kellor of the Javanese). I have called this and the following plants topical incitants, because they produce, when applied to any part, an irritation and increased action of the vessels of that part, in different degrees, from a mere redness to a blister or eschar. The root of the *guilandina (kellor)* bears the greatest resemblance to that of the *cochleuria* or horseradish. In its internal and external effects it is possessed of the same taste and pungency: applied to the skin, it produces a redness, and if it be permitted to remain, a blistering. Internally used it serves the same purpose as the horseradish. In large doses it is even said by Rumphius to produce strangury and abortion. The leaves possess these properties in a very inferior degree, and are recommended in gonorrhœa as a mild diuretic. The Thesaurus Leytanius contains the following information:—"De Morunga, Grimm. in libr. ligt. pag. 111, in genere dicit: Radix ipsius excellentissimam nobis exhibit medicinam, quæ convenit cum nostra piperis radice, quoad odorem et saporem, quamobrem pro cibis etiam usui adhibetur. Sal ejus est exquitissimum in hydrope, morboregio, lachexia, obstructione hepatis, lienis, et in calculo. Frutus optimum ibi locum habent. Flores in jusculis pro morbis calidis conveniunt."—I cannot but recommend the further investigation of this plant; it promises considerable utility

applied externally as a local stimulant, and its operation internally may deserve some attention. It is mentioned in books of Materia Medica chiefly on account of the oil which in some countries is prepared from its seeds, the *nux ben*. By some it is supposed that the *lignum nephriticum*, formerly used, is produced from this tree; this I believe is erroneous.

The white milky juice of the *euphorbia tirucalli* is very acrid and caustic, perhaps it exceeds in violence the other species of this genus. The Javanese apply it in the cure of herpes and similar diseases as a caustic. Its evacuating effects will be mentioned below.

The *plumbago rosea* (*Ijintakka* or *kembang geunce* of the Javanese) is, next to the root of the *guilandina*, the principal of this class; applied to the skin it produces an effect somewhat analogous to cantharides. It appears to excite more inflammation and pain, but less effusion of lymph: I have universally observed a great redness and even effusion of blood, upon the application of the fresh root. The *plumbago Europea* is mentioned in systems of Materia Medica: it possesses similar inciting properties; it has chiefly been applied topically in tooth-ache. The root of the *ixora coccinea* possesses this effect in a very inferior degree; it is also employed in tooth-ache, where it acts as a mild sialagogue. The roots of the *arum* (called *sente* by the Javanese) act also as a rube facient; the leaves possess this quality in a less degree. I add to these the *cassia glota* of Linnæus, which is generally applied in herpes and similar cutaneous diseases by the natives, and which probably acts by a topical inciting effect: Rumphius calls it *herpetica*.

I proceed to mention the chief of the Tonic Medicines described by the writers on Indian plants.

Tabernæ montana (*citrifolia pule* of the Malays and Javanese). The favorable testimonies which are given of the bark of this tree by various writers, are confirmed by its general use on this island. At Batavia it is employed by many of the natives as an antifebrile remedy, in the Eastern parts as an anthelmintic. It possesses a pure bitter taste. According to Rumphius it is used in various parts of India in fevers and in physconia or ague-ache, it is also recommended as a stomachic and as a general tonic. It belongs to the order of *contortæ*, which contains several active remedies, and its sensible qualities indicate it a subject worthy of more accurate investigation.

Rhamnus jujuba—(*widoro* of the Javanese). The bark is possessed of mild tonic virtues; it is recommended in weakness of the stomach and in diseases of the intestines. It is of a very inferior degree of activity.

The *gmelina Asiatica* is mentioned among the medical plants of India, and was formerly in high esteem by the Portuguese, who called it *rais madre de deos*; the accounts of it are very indefinite and superstitious. It is mentioned by Rumphius on the authority of a communication he received from Malacca. The Javanese call it *waren*, and consider it as a deleterious plant.

The *aristolochea Indica* (called *radix puloronica* by Rumphius, and *wallas* by the Javanese) deserves more attention. Rumphius asserts, that in Banda this root is much employed as a medicine in diseases of the intestines; it is used as a decoction: in the same manner it also cures intermittent fevers. The roots preserve their bitter taste for many years. The same root is employed in Ceylon and on the coast of Malabar as a remedy against the bite of the cobra cabela.

The *serratula amara*, which is a species of *mimulus*, and called *girmot* by the Javanese, is also mentioned as a plant possessing similar virtues: it is strongly bitter, and cures the intermittent fever.

To this class belongs the *putrowali* or *ande waale*, which is cultivated at Batavia and other parts of Java. It is probably a species of *menispermum*. Rumphius calls it *tunis felleus*. It has a shrubby winding stem, all the parts of which are impregnated with a most intense bitter. In some of the Eastern Islands it is used in fevers and jaundice.

Under the class of mild tonics I shall mention the following plants by name, on the authority of Rumphius: they may become subjects of occasional observations, and from his account deserve some credit, viz. *Loberia plumeria* (*porang*); *volcameria inermis* (*gambir laut*); *oxalis sensitiva* (*hating-ang*); *ocymum*, a new species called *tuberosum*, (*kentang Jawa*).

Astringent Remedies. The bark of *pteroçarpus draco (kayu sonno* or *ansan* of the Javanese); of the *spondias (kadondong)*; of the *sundoricum (suttool)*; of the shell of the fruit of the *garcinia* or or *mangostan*, and that of the *steerialia fœtida* or *jangkang*; are astringent, and have all been employed in diseases of the intestines.

In speaking of the *tectona grandis*, or teak tree, Rumphius says of the leaves, the infusion drank as tea is a good remedy in cholera; the wood imparts to water a bitter taste which renders it useful in the same disorder. The leaves of the *morinda citrifolia*, applied externally, are also recommended by this author: they are called *pachi* by the Javanese, and applied in various diseases. Bontius mentions their use in diarrhœa and cholera: internally they act as a mild emollient diuretic. Both these trees possess some astringency, and both are used in dying. The fruits of the *crataeva marmelos (modjo)*, and of the *phyllanthus emblica (bowa malakka* of the Javanese), also belong to this class. To the *melastoma malabathrica* and the *casuarina equisetifolia* mild astringent effects are also ascribed.

Diuretics. The *sentellaria tartea* of Rumphius is a species of the genus *polygalia* lately described: it is cultivated in our gardens, and in taste and sensible qualities agrees with the description in the following quotation. "Hæc planta non tantum hortorum ornamento inservit, sed præcipue in re medica adhibetur, atque ab incolis tamquam petroselinum seu apium in usum vocatur, ejusque folia ac radix virtutem habent diureticam, multo efficatiorem, binis præcedentibus speciebus; simulque vel hæc sola aquæ incoquitur et propinatur in nephritide, contra mictus dolorificos, uti contra dysuriam, mictus cruentos et gonorrhœam, seu malumig, ternatensibus *Ualamu* dictam: hujus recipe radicem eamque coque in jusiore nuce calappa, cum capitulis quibusdam florum tsjam paccæ, ac superioribus radicibus caricis *Lalan* dictæ, per noctem rore hanc expone atque expota. hocce decoctum omnem malignam et purulentam expellet materiam, sique gonorrhœa sit inveterata, hisce adde radices lisperi rotundi, item commode apices siru boppax atque supremum radicis lalan cum pinanga, ac mingo in candescens bia codoek, quæ species est concharum crassarum et rotundarum. Alii coquunt hanc radicem cum pinanga, eodemque propinant modo. Simplex foliorum decoctum sæpius propinatum fuit in nosocomia hominibus nephritide laborantibus, quibus urinam vehementer expellebat," &c. Rumph. vol. vi, cap. 30, edit. 1790.

The unripe fruits of the *bromelia ananas*, or pine-apple, are diuretic, and employed as a remedy in gonorrhœa: Rumphius mentions the same effect, and ascribes strong emenagogue qualities to them. The *seruneum aquatile* of Rumphius (called *serunen* by the Javanese), is a species of verbesina, and resembles the *sconsella* in qualities: it is particularly recommended in gonorrhœa.

Hydrocatil Asiatica (rabasia and *panggaga* of the natives). The diuretic effects of this plant are mentioned by all writers on Indian plants; it has been found useful in gravel, and is generally employed in gonorrhœa. The *ruellia antipoda (kroknangsi)*; *cyperus rotundus (tekkee)*; a species of *smilax*, which is a bastard kind of the *schina*; and the *halicus terrestris*, a species of *croton*; possess similar virtues. The gum obtained from the *canarium commune* is said to resemble in its effects the *balsamum copaiva*.

To the *momordica charantia* — (the *pare* of the Javanese), and to the *phyllanthus orinaria (manirang china)*, considerable virtues are ascribed in the gonorrhœa and in obstructions, gravel, &c. From the universal testimony of the natives they appear to possess some activity. The leaves of the *momordica charantia* are employed by the inhabitants of the Moluccas as a substitute for hops in the preparation of small beer.

The island of Java produces a number of plants which possess Anthelmintic qualities. Those used by the natives will be mentioned hereafter: most of the tonics and bitters of this catalogue are occasionally used as remedies of this class. Among those enumerated by Rumphius the following deserve most attention. *Guilandina bonduc (klichi)*. The seeds of these are pounded and given to children: the root possesses tonic qualities and is useful in diseases of the stomach. *Quisqualis Indica*. The plant is called *udani*, the seeds *chigau*. These are an efficacious an-

thelmintic, and have been employed when other remedies have failed.

Anthelmintics of less note are the seeds of the *carica papaya*, and of the fruit called *lanca* or *langsah*. All the parts of the tree named *pangium* by Rumphius, particularly the bark, the leaves, and the shells of the fruit, are said to possess a powerful anthelmintic effect. The seeds of fruit which are called *kluwak* are used by the Javanese as an article of diet.

CATHARTICS. The *cerbera mangas* and *excecaria agallocha* are of a very violent nature, and must be employed with caution: the purgative qualities of their bark ought, however, to be noticed; of the latter Rumphius says: "Apud harum insularum incolis majori in usu medico est quam populis occidentalibus, qui corticem ejusque lac ad forte adhibent purgans, sed talibus in hominibus qui robusto constant corpore ac valent viribus, et malignis repleti sunt humoribus." The mode of exhibition is the following, which is described in treating of the *cerbera mangas*. "Frusta corticis trunci adhibentur illarum arborum, quæ a mari distant, ad palmæ longitudinem, vel frustum radicis spithamæa longum, abradatur ejus pars exterior rugosa, quæ abjicienda est, cætera pars in tenuissimam radatur scobem, quam tranacole per linteum ejusque lymphæ poculum ingere; post binas horas sine molestia alvum commovebit et subducet, ita tamen ut quis incedere viamque prosequi possit."

The two following species of *euphorbia* promise more utility: they are also very active and must be used with caution. But in violent diseases remedies of this kind are necessary, and are to be employed when the more safe and mild remedies are inefficient.

Euphorbia neriifolia—(*tu-suru* of the Javanese.) The Hortus Malabaricus says of this, "the bark of the root boiled in rice-water and arrack, is useful in the dropsy, and is an extremely convenient remedy: the milky juice boiled with butter and exhibited, loosens the bowels. The leaves warmed, and applied to the abdomen, create a discharge of urine; boiled and applied as a fomentation, they ease the pains of the body." Edition of van Rheede in Dutch.—The milky juice of this plant, dried in form of a gum, can more conveniently be exhibited: it acts as a diuretic. I once applied it in a case of dropsy, in the dose of a few grains twice a day, and it evidently relieved the patient. It may be given with perfect safety.

The *euphorbia ſirucalli* (*kayu urib* or *patta tulang*) is perhaps more violent in its operation. The Hortus Malabaricus recommends the root to be used in decoction, in pain of the intestines; it acts as a cathartic: similar virtues are ascribed to it as to the *shaddida-calli* or *euphorbia antiquorum*.

The *hernandia sonora* (*bangka* of the Javanese) is mentioned as a mild cathartic by Rumphius. Both the bark and leaves triturated with water, or used as a decoction, gently loosen the bowels, and are recommended in physconia. The same effect is ascribed to the leaves of the *basella rubra*, the expressed juice of which is recommended to persons who cannot bear strong purgatives.

EMETICS.—The only Javanese emetic of which we have a somewhat satisfactory account is the *Crinum Asiaticum*: I suppose that the two other species which are found on the island, the *latifolium* and *zeylanicum*, nearly agree with it. Rumphius enlarges on the efficacy of the first-mentioned species, in curing the disease produced by the poisoned arrows of the Maccasars in the former wars in the Eastern Islands. He calls it *radix toxicaria*: it acted as a violent emetic. Upon becoming acquainted with the virtues of this root, it was constantly kept at hand by those soldiers that were exposed to the wounds of the poisoned arrows, which were more dreaded than those occasioned by fire arms. Perceiving themselves wounded, they were ordered to take as much of the root as could be taken into the mouth, to chew it, and to swallow the juice: this soon produced a violent vomiting and sweating, and the effects of the poison were almost certainly counteracted. This remedy has also been found useful in other diseases. I refer to the above-mentioned author for further information. I have subjected the *crinum asiaticum* to some experiments, an account of which has been given to the Batavian Society. (Transactions, vol. vii).

Under this head I mention the *asclepias gigantea*—(*tanduri* of the Javanese), which doubtless possesses active proper-

ties. It remains to be determined whether it acts as a cathartic or as an emetic: I would recommend its root to occasional trials. Both the work of Rumphius and the Hortus Malabaricus ascribe considerable virtues to it, chiefly as a remedy against the bite of serpents: in this it probably agrees with the more active remedies of this class.

The root of the *cicca disticha (chermdi* of the Javanese) is said to be an emetic, and great activity is ascribed to it; it is mentioned by Cr. A. Costa. Perhaps it acts too violently to be used as a medicine: this remains to be determined. This root is mentioned among the dangerous plants of the island. Emetic qualities are also ascribed to the *justicia gandarossa* (the *ganrusa* of the Javanese) and to the pulp of the seeds of the *mimosa scandens*: the determination of their efficacy depends on future observations.

Emollients.—The flowers of the *hibiscus filaceus, populneus*, and *mutabilis*, belong to the simple emollients. The *sida abutilon* and *retusa*, two species of *urena*, and several other plants of the class of *monadelphia*; the bulbous root of the *musa paradisiaca* (called *bongol gedang*) and of the *corypha gmbraculifera* (called *bongol bas*), appear to be simply lenient and emollient.

I shall conclude the enumeration of the articles of the second column by the following medicinal plants, which, to a cooling, mucilaginous, or emollient quality, unite in a small degree some other effect.

In the *hibiscus rosa sinensis (waribun)* mentioned by authors with considerable credit, and also employed by the Javanese, a large proportion of mucilage is combined with a diuretic and expellent property; and in the *abrus precatorius (sega)* the mucilage is united with some bitter. The *convolvulus pes capræ* is mucilaginous and tonic. The *bryonia cordifolia (papasan)* is a useful, cooling, slightly expellent remedy.

The roots of the *cassia planisiliqua* are recommended in gonorrhœa, and those of the *dracæna terminalis (andong)* in dysentery.

The root of the *acalypha hispida* has been found useful in hemoptisis: it is joined to the bark of the *tabernæmontana utrifolia (poole)* above-mentioned, and to the root of the *cyperus rotundus*, a useful emollient. The *plumeria (mandakakki)*, different from most of the plants of the natural order of *contortæ*, is lenient, moderately diuretic and expellent; the same quality is ascribed to the *callicarpa tomentosa (maneerang)* and the *callicorpa (songko)*, to the bark and flowers of the *michelia champaka*, and to the *calophyllum inophyllum*. The *cotyledon laciniata* and the *stapelia (pitsheen)* are refrigerant and useful in fevers: the same is asserted of several species of *cissus*. Gentle emollient and expellent virtues are also ascribed to the *achyranthes lamppacea*, the *barleria prionites*, and the *helicteres isora*.

The *acanthus ilicifolius (jerujo)* is recommended by Bontius in complaints of the breast as an expectorant; and the *morus indica* is useful in gonorrhœa and dysentery.

(To be continued).

TEMPERATURE OF BOMBAY.

An account of the state of the barometer and thermometer, &c. in this island for 1816 and 1817, was given in the Annals of Philosophy for Sept. last by Mr. Knight. The following additional observations recently published, though made long before, may not be altogether devoid of interest.

Mean temperature of the island, as estimated from the averages of observations made during a period of two years, viz. 1803 and 1804.

	Morn.	Noon.	Night.
1803.—	79¼° 2/10 ..	82½° 1/10 ..	81° 1/10
1804.—	79 1/10 ..	82 1/10 ..	80½ 2/10
Average	79½ 1/10	82¼ 2/10	80½ 1/10

General average of 1803 .. 81¼° 4/10
General average of 1804 .. 80½ 0/10

Mean Temperature .. 80¾ 2/10

The morning observations were generally made between six and eight o'clock,

the noon between 12 and 4, and the evening between half-past 9 and 12, and the greatest height at noon was noted when several observations were made. The thermometer is stated to have been placed out of the direct influence of the sun, about 23 feet above the level of high-water mark.

It appears that the greatest diurnal range of the thermometer during the above period varied from 5½° to 13½°, the least diurnal range occurring from April to October, and the greatest from November to March. With respect to the above mean temperature, the author observes that it is a more favourable one than from observations in other parts of India or of the world in the same latitude, we should have been warranted in supposing, and that the morning average in particular can hardly be relied upon as conveying an accurate idea of the morning temperature.

The following table presents the number of rainy days in 1803 and 1804, years remarkable for the difference in their great leading features, the first being a year of unusual scarcity, the second of uncommon abundance.

	1803.—Days of Heavy rain.	Showers.	1804.—Days of Heavy rain.	Showers.
Jan.	—	....	—	3
Feb.	—	2	—	—
March	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	2
June	14	11	11	11
July	14	14	17	13
August	15	8	7	17
Sept.	2	3	14	14
Oct.	—	5	—	6
Nov.	1	1	—	—
Dec.	—	—	—	—
	46	44	49	66
		46		49
General total		90		105

The author considers the difference of the fall of rain in the months of September to have been the chief cause of the above mentioned difference between the crops of the two years.—*(Abstracted from a paper by Lieut.col. Jasper Nicholls, in the Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay.)*

POPULATION OF BOMBAY.

The whole population of Bombay, at the period below-mentioned, was estimated to vary from 160,000 to 180,000. Of this number, about 1-8 were Musselmen, 1-16 of Parsee caste, and 1-32 Christians; the remainder were chiefly Hindoos, who thus constituted the great bulk of the inhabitants. The following is a general account of the number of deaths from 1801 to 1808 inclusive. It is founded on returns made to the police office of bodies buried or burned in the island.

1801	4,835	1805	10,347
1802	5,297	1806	6,440
1803	8,320	1807	5,834
1804	25,834	1808	7,517

"The average deaths during the year would, by this account, be 9,000, or about 1 to 19; but the year 1804, in which the deaths are nearly trebled, was a season of famine throughout the neighbouring provinces on the continent of India. Great multitudes sought refuge from death at Bombay; but many of them arrived in too exhausted a state to be saved by the utmost exertions of humanity and skill. This calamity began to affect the mortality in 1803; and its effect are visible in the deaths of 1805."

From other data, it appears that the average of the deaths of the Mahometan sects, during 1806, 1807, and 1808, were to their whole numbers as 1 to 17⅓, of the Parsees as 1 to 24, and of the Christians in different districts between 1 to 22, and 1 to 16.

With respect to the relative proportion of males to females in Bombay, it appears that the number of males exceed in general that of females throughout all the different sects comprising the population of the island (except the Christians, and for which no cause is assigned): an insuperable argument against the necessity of polygamy, especially when taken in conjunction with similar well-authenticated facts. Indeed this practice appears to be very limited, and to be confined almost

exclusively to the rich; for it is stated that out of 20,000 Mahometans in Bombay, only about 100 have two wives, and only five have three; so inconsiderable, continues the author, "is the immediate practical result of a system, which in its principles and indirect consequences produces more evil than perhaps any other institution."—(*Abstracted from part of a discourse delivered at the opening of the Literary Society of Bombay by Sir J. Mackintosh.*)

GEZANGABEEN, OR PERSIAN MANNA.

This substance, to which various origins have been assigned, is found chiefly in Persia and Arabia. Capt. E. Frederick, of the Bombay establishment, states, that the *gez*, of which he supposes the *gezangabeen* is formed, is found on a shrub resembling the broom, called the *gavan*, which he describes as growing "from a small root to the height of about two feet and a half, and spreading into a circular form at the top, from three to four feet and a half in circumference. The leaves were small and narrow; and underneath the *gez* was observed, spread all over the tender branches like white uneven threads, with innumerable little insects creeping slowly about.

"These insects were either of three species, or the same in the three different stages of existence. The one was perfectly red, and so small as to be scarcely perceptible; the second dark, and very like a common louse, though not so large; and the third a very small fly. They were all extremely dull and sluggish, and fond of lying or creeping about between the bark of the *gavan* and the *gez*." This substance is stated to be collected every third day for 28 days about the month of September.

Capt. F. made the above observations near the town of Khonsar, where, and in Looristan, this substance is chiefly found. He states that the *gez* is obtained by beating the bushes with a stick. When first separated, it is a white sticky substance, not unlike hoar-frost, of a very rich sweet taste. It is purified by boiling, and then mixed up with rose-water, flour, and pistachio nuts, into cakes, and in this form constitutes the sweetmeat called in Persia *gezangabeen*, and which, by the Persians, is highly valued. Though the *gez*, when first collected, admits of being sifted, still in its original state it is brittle and adhesive at the same time: qualities for which it is remarkable after its preparation as a sweetmeat. If pressed, it sticks to the fingers; but on being smartly struck, separates easily into small grains, like sugar. It is in this state in cool weather; but above the temperature of 68° it liquifies, and resembles white honey both in colour and taste.

Besides the above species of manna, other products of a similar nature are stated by the author of the present paper, as well as others, to be found in Persia and the neighbouring countries.—(*From Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay.*)

Meerza Jáfer Tabeeb, a Persian physician, now in London, gives a different account of this substance. *Gez*, according to him, is the name of a tree called in Arabic *tuyfá*, and which is supposed to belong to the Tamarisk genus. Of this tree there are two species; one a shrub, which yields the substance in question, called *gezangabeen* (a term meaning literally *juice of the* (tree) *gez*), used only as a sweetmeat; the other, a tree yielding a somewhat similar substance, called in Arabic *athal*, and which is employed in medicine as an astringent. Besides these two species of manna, he states they have a third, called in Arabic *terenjubin*, which is used as a laxative. This gentleman also states, that it is the universal opinion in Persia that all these varieties are exudations from the trees on which they are found, and not the work of insects.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DISPUTATION.

On Saturday the 15th August, being the day appointed by his Excellency the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental languages, the president and members of the College Council, the officers, professors, and students of the College, met at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Government House, where the hon. the Chief Justice, the hon. G. Dowdeswell, and the hon. J. Stuart, members of the supreme council, the hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten and the hon. Sir Anthony Buller, judges of the supreme court, and many of the civil and military officers at the presidency, as well as several respectable natives, were assembled. Lady East, Lady Rumbold, Lady D'Oyly, Mrs. Udny, Mrs. Harington, and many other ladies of the settlement, likewise honored the college with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after ten o'clock the most noble the Visitor, attended by the officers of his Excellency's suite, entered the room where the disputations were to be held.

When the Visitor had taken his seat, the disputations commenced in the following order.

HINDOOSTANEE.

"The Hindoostanee language is more "adapted to eloquence than any other of "the Oriental languages."

Respondent ..... Mr. C. Fraser.
1st Opponent .... Cornet Keighley.
2d Opponent .... Mr. H. T. Owen.
Moderator ..... Major J. W. Taylor.

BENGALEE.

"The Bengalee language, from its fa-"cility in the compounding of words, is "one of the most expressive languages "of the east."

Respondent ..... Mr. T. Clarke.*
1st Opponent .... Mr. G. J. Morris.
2d Opponent .... Mr. H. S. Boulderson.
Moderator ..... Rev. Dr. W. Carey.

PERSIAN.

"Persian composition is more difficult "of acquirement, than that of any other "of the Oriental languages."

Respondent ..... Mr. C. Fraser.
1st Opponent .... Cornet Keighley.
2d Opponent..... Mr. G. J. Morris.
Moderator ..... Dr. M. Lumsden.

DECLAMATION IN SUNSKRIT,
By G. J. Morris.

"The Sunskrit language, from its "great antiquity, the stores of knowledge "which it contains, and the almost un-"rivalled excellence of its grammatical "construction, may be ranked among "the first languages deserving the at-"tention of the philosopher and the "grammarian."

When the disputations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to his Exc. the Visitor the several students of the college, who were entitled to receive degrees of honor, medals of merit, or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the public examination held in June, and read the certificates granted by the Council of the College to each student about to leave the college, in pursuance of the statutes, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed studies of the college, and the general tenor of his conduct.

The Visitor presented to each student, entitled to receive a degree of honor, the usual diploma inscribed on vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The prizes and medals which had been awarded to the several students were also distributed to them respectively, after which his excellency the Visitor delivered the following discourse.

"*Gentlemen of the College of Fort William*:—When I was called away from the presidency, immediately after having presided at the distribution of the honours of the last annual examination, I could scarcely have ventured to predict that the course of political events which then took me from you would have permitted my return in time to perform the same duty to the institution in the present year. Again, however, I have the honour of presiding in this chair; and believe me, gentlemen, as far as my private feelings are concerned, there is no duty attaching to my station which gives me higher gratification in the performance, than that of assisting in person at your public exercises. I am not, however, so confident of myself, as not to be sensible that my honourable colleague, who has in my absence officiated as visitor and guardian of the institution, would more fitly have discharged the function on the present occasion, and that the interests of the college will so far suffer from the early period of my return, as that you lose the benefit of having the results of the present examination reviewed by the same person who has been exercising during the year, with equal solicitude and ability, an active superintendence over the concerns and discipline of the establishment.

"But, gentlemen, I have not been in-

* Mr. Clarke was prevented from attending by illness.

attentive to what has occurred to affect the discipline and reputation of the college during my absence. Notwithstanding the distance which separated me from you, and the various scenes and operations in which I have been engaged since we last met, the interests of this institution have been an object of my most anxious advertence.

"Since my return to the presidency I have had laid before me the minute reports of the examination which has recently taken place, together with information of every particular at all calculated to unfold its actual state and condition; but I regret to say, that the result of a careful consideration of the whole has not given me so favourable an impression of the general conduct of the students as I could have wished, and as the experience of former years justified me in expecting. The returns of the present annual examination have not furnished the same proofs of a general disposition to studious habits, which were so prominently conspicuous on the two former occasions; and I have sought in vain for an equal display, and that emulous appetence of high distinction, which has heretofore crowded the first ranks of the college lists with scholars of superior literary attainment.

"It must be admitted, I fear, that there is a manifest inferiority in the product of the examinations of this year, compared with what it has heretofore been my lot to commemorate. This disparity will equally be found, whether the estimate be made solely from the effect produced in conferring on those destined to the public service the moderate acquaintance with the languages of the country required to enable them to perform their duties, or whether the college be regarded in its more captivating light, as opening the door to oriental literature for those who have the ambition to pursue their studies with a bolder wing. When I declare thus publicly my belief of the inadequacy of the display of exertion yielded by the trials of this year, I am aware that it is nearly the first time, since the college was established, that it has been found necessary to make such an admission. But, gentlemen, if the high reputation acquired for the institution by those who preceded you has not been upheld, if the state of your discipline, of your general assiduity, of your regular and orderly habits, together with all those other circumstances from which a judgment can be formed of the well being of the institution, should indicate that it has been rather losing ground than advancing, I am the last that would seek to delude you, by a vain exaggeration of the merits of the few who have honourably distinguished themselves, or by an attempt to disguise or throw into the shade whatever symptoms I discover of radical and serious ill.

"The result of the two preceding examinations showed, in a manner not to be mistaken, a very great improvement effected in the disposition evinced by the collective body of the students, to avail themselves of the advantages held out by the institution. You will recollect, gentlemen, how warmly I congratulated the college upon such a manifestation, and how I was led to express my belief, that what I dwelt upon was not a transitory or fortuitous circumstance, but a permanent amelioration of the habits and disposition of the collegians. Judge then of the mortification I must experience, at finding that my anticipation has not been verified by the present examination. Must I retract the reasoning on which that anticipation was built, and acknowledge the circumstances I deemed to be unerring indications of a lasting improvement to have been merely the offspring of accident? In that case, indeed, this year might not be chargeable with the neglect that might else be argued from the absence of the same appearances.

"Were I able to picture it to myself as possible that I could have mistaken the facts attending the former examinations, or if the topics I dwelt upon had been lightly chosen, and used as mere incidental observations, I should gladly acknowledge, that what I then assumed as a sure indication of great improvement was not of a nature to warrant so decided an inference, because I should thereby spare you and myself the pain of animadversion. But the circumstances on which I built my conclusions are stubborn, and will not be so set aside. You will recollect, that I dwelt particularly on the fact, that in two consecutive seasons, the proportion of those attached to the college, who were shewn by the examinations to be qualified for the public service, had risen greatly beyond the standard of former years, insomuch as to approach to two-thirds of the whole; whereas, antecedently, it had seldom amounted to half. Could we desire a more convincing proof of increased and general assiduity than such an exhibition afforded? Is there, indeed, any other cause that could have brought about the same effect? I confess I can discover no possible ground on which to set aside the obvious correctness of the test. Applying it, however, to the results of the present examination, I am concerned to observe, that of thirty-two students whose names are classed on the roll, not one-half have been found qualified. Indeed no less than eighteen of this number, besides two others who did not attend, have this year been withheld from the public service, in consequence of their not being found com-

petent; and this too at a time when the demand for public officers renders such a detention particularly inconvenient, while it would have opened to all who proved their qualification the most advantageous prospects.

"Gentlemen students, can I do otherwise than regard this as chargeable to a want of sufficient assiduity on your part? I am aware that, towards the close of the collegiate year, many, indeed most of those, whose conduct had before been marked with inattention and a disregard of the advantages of study offered by the college, began a different course, in the hope of reaching the required degree of knowledge, just as the season of examination approached: there are consequently few, indeed no instances amongst the elder students of confirmed inattention extending to a recent date. The reports of the general attendance at the lectures of the last term are on the whole extremely favourable. There is, however, nothing so prejudicial as this very practice of yielding, in the earlier period of your attachment to the college, to the temptations to idleness by which you are surrounded, through the vain confidence of being able to redeem, by subsequent study for a limited period at the close, the way you have purposely and avowedly lost at the commencement. Who can pretend to act on so just an estimate of his own powers, as to know precisely how long he may indulge in the idleness which he has marked out for himself as an enjoyment, without incurring the risk of ultimate failure? Who can be certain that, when habit has given additional strength to the allurements of the life of his early adoption, he will be possessed of sufficient energy of mind to undertake a sudden change, when the period for study shall arrive, and to act consistently upon such a resolution? Earnestly let me exhort you, gentlemen, and the lesson is particularly necessary to those of you who have most recently entered the institution, on no account to delude yourselves with such a project. Begin with the resolution to master the difficulties which otherwise are likely to prove so serious an obstacle to your subsequent career through life, and rest not satisfied with yourselves, or with the prospect before you, until you feel that those difficulties have been really overcome. Perhaps, however, it is unnecessary for me to give you this advice. The example of the present examination will have already impressed the lesson on your minds more forcibly than I could do; for I attribute, as I think you must also, the difference between the products of the present and of the two preceding examinations, as far as concerns the proportion reported qualified on each occasion, to the influence of the practice I have been attempting to expose.

"It is particularly observable, that amongst the favourable appearances to which I drew your attention on the last occasion of my addressing you, one point held a superior degree. It was this, that after the close of that examination there was not a single student left in the college (with the exception of two prevented from attending by extreme ill health), who had been more than a year attached to the institution. Of the two thus left, one (Mr. Chase) claimed his examination upon his return from the Cape of Good Hope, whither he had gone for his recovery, and passed with honour: a circumstance that must be placed to the credit of the year which had gone by, rather than of that in which the examination occurred. The other student has not yet resumed his place in the college, and cannot therefore be brought into the estimate. Omitting him, however, there will yet be found on the roll for the coming year, after those who have now proved their qualifications shall have withdrawn, not less than eight students who have been more than twelve months attached to the institution. Thus the difference, in this respect, from the results of the preceding year, is yet more marked than that in the proportionate number reported qualified. The reason of both is the same, and the circumstance is only a further confirmation of the verity of the source to which I attribute the falling off, *viz.* that these young men have been led into the error of early indulgence, and began their amendment too late to secure the grand object. I have the fullest confidence that the same individuals will not again be found wanting: and as theirs was an error which, in its disappointment, has brought more than the full measure of punishment, it will meet from me every leniency.

"But, gentlemen, there is another ground on which I am not satisfied with the performances of this examination: that Mr. Fraser stands first amongst the distinguished of the year. That he should, in the short space of nine months, have obtained the first place in Persian, the same in Hindoostanee, a degree of honor in Bengalee, and a reward for considerable proficiency in Arabic, redounds to his own honor, and is doubtless the natural consequence of his possessing a rare union of memory and acute perception with the habit of unwearied application. It is no disparagement to any that might have happened to be his competitors, if they failed to reach such an equal elevation with one so superiorly endowed; but that Mr. Fraser should stand so entirely without a rival; that of the many who have been longer in the country, or

who arrived at the same time, none should have had the ambition to run a career against him in the principal objects of his pursuit, argues a very unusual degree of lethargy in the students of this year. Mr. Fraser stands alone of the civil servants in the first class of Persian, though his attainments in this language, perhaps, from the want of a competitor to excite his further endeavours, have not reached the point at which degrees of honor are awarded. He is alone also, with the exception of Mr. Owen, in the same class of Hindoostanee; and there is no one but himself that has attempted the difficult language of Arabia. But the splendour of this gentleman's acquirements loses half its lustre, from the total absence of any one entitled to hold a second place. He would have enjoyed a higher distinction, had he borne away the palm from more hardy antagonists.

"Whence is it, gentlemen, that you have suffered that spirit of laudable emulation, which has heretofore produced so many bright examples of merit, and which has been wont to develop the talents of many a mind, that without it would scarcely have known itself to be possessed of such powers, to expire amongst you without an effort. Is it possible that you underrate the value of distinction at this college? I should be sorry to entertain such an opinion of you. But perhaps you conceive there are other means of rising to notice in society, which if successfully prosecuted will afford equal gratification to personal vanity, without requiring equal toil in the pursuit. If there be any such notion prevailing amongst you, let me warn you early of its fallacious tendency. What notice, what distinction amongst your fellows can be worth the having, that has not its foundation in public character, in the demonstration of those qualities which fit a man for high and important trusts? At your time of life, and circumstanced as you are, the honors and distinctions of this college are the only ones within your reach which come under this description. The successful pursuit of them has ever been regarded as the surest stamp of character, as designating an individual who must rise to future eminence, and there is no one whose reputation as a young man will not have greatly suffered from the neglect of such an opportunity as they offer.

"Look all around at the distinguished of the civil service in the present day. Is there one of those (I mean where the career commenced after the institution of the college) whose character was not, in the first instance, brought to light by distinction acquired here?

"I naturally dwell upon this theme, for I feel there is none other that is so well calculated to make a deep impression on you. But it is one to which I have frequently before adverted; I will not, therefore, detain you longer from the general notice of the results of the late examination, which it is usual for an address on these occasions to contain.

"There are fourteen gentlemen who have been reported qualified for the public service on the present occasion: these gentlemen are Messrs. Fraser, Morris, Clarke, Owen, Boulderson, Macan, Floyer, Walker, Campbell, Cathcart, Oldfield, Woodward, Dewar, and Law. I have before pointed out Mr. Fraser as by far the most distinguished amongst these for the extent and variety of his acquirements. Again I express my regret, that he did not meet with a competitor amongst those, the period of whose study, under the advantages of tuition offered by this institution, would have yielded a better and more equal contest. It will be observed, however, by many, that the second place on the roll of this year is held by a gentleman who has only been three months attached to the college. I mean not this as any disparagement of Mr. Morris's merits: on the contrary, the advantage he has gained over all his seniors but one, as well as over those who entered at the same time with him, is as creditable to himself, individually, as if, after a career of equal length, he had shared with Mr. Fraser the hard-won honors of maturer study. As far, too, as concerns the individual, it is matter of little moment whether the attainments by which a student is distinguished above his compeers are the product of this institution or of the sister college of Haileybury, or of study successfully prosecuted in the voyage from England. There is not one of these advantages that all of you have not participated with Mr. Morris; and if that gentleman's availment of the benefits and means they offered has been superior, he surely deserves the highest applause for his right perception and unremitting pursuit of those objects which have secured him ultimate distinction. But, gentlemen, it is our boast, that the college of Fort William presents very superior advantages of instruction in the Oriental languages to what are possessed by any other seminary; and it does not redound to the credit of the senior students of this year, that having enjoyed these advantages for a period of so much greater length, they should have suffered themselves to be outdone by one whose studies have been prosecuted for the most part with inferior means.

"Mr. Morris stands second on the list in Persian and second in Bengalee, in which language his attainments have been

found to merit the distinction of a degree of honor; and we have just been witness to a highly creditable display of this gentleman's proficiency in the more difficult Sanscrit language, to the study of which he alone has applied. Such progress could scarcely have been made in the short space of three months. Indeed, by far the greater part of these acquirements has been brought from the college in England: and it is with much satisfaction that I notice the decisive indication of the efficiency of that institution, which is afforded as well by these honors of Mr. Morris, as by the early liberation of Messrs Boulderson and Macan, whose period of attachment to the institution has been of equally short duration. Mr. Boulderson leaves college fifth on the general list, with the high satisfaction of a degree of honor for his attainments in Bengalee, a circumstance which, with Mr. Morris success in the same language and in Sanscrit, shows the efficiency in this department of tuition at home. Mr. Macan's efforts have been confined to Persian and Hindoostanee, and he holds a very distinguished place in both. Of the other students, Mr. Clarke has maintained the rank he so honorably acquired at the head of the Bengalee class last year, and leaves college third on the general list. Mr. Owen, who stands fourth, is most distinguished by his attainments in Hindoostanee, where he alone holds a place in the same class with Mr. Fraser.

"It is a singular circumstance, that the only degrees of honor that have been obtained at this examination have been awarded for proficiency in the Bengalee language. The four gentlemen that have received them are Messrs Clarke, Morris, Boulderson, and Fraser. Last year there were none acquired in this language, though the occasion was in other respects much more prolific of literary honour than the present. I cannot pretend to account for this; and I can only express my regret, that the study of the elegant languages of Persia and Hindoostan has not been prosecuted with more success in this year.

"The following are the gentlemen who have obtained medals of merit for diligent application and rapidity of progress in the last term: Mr. Fraser, for his progress in three languages, Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee; Mr. Morris, for Persian and Sanscrit; Messrs Owen and Macan, for Persian and Hindoostanee; and Mr. Boulderson, for Persian. Mr. Manning has received a medal for the best specimen of Persian writing, an attainment the merit of which, judging from the small number of competitors for this prize, would not seem to be sufficiently appreciated by the students.

The collegiate year now under review having been one of active warfare on this side of India, it could not be expected that the military service should have contributed its usual proportion to the academic honors of this examination. We have, however, one military student, Cornet Keighley of the Madras service, whom the high reputation of this institution has induced to seek the advantages of tuition it offers. This gentleman having entered in January last, has on the present occasion received the reward of medals for his progress during the term in the three languages of Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee. Lieutenants Mc Donald and Moodie also, whose names were mentioned with distinction in my last address, did not leave the institution without adding to the honor they had before acquired in this college. Lieutenant Moodie was separately examined in October, prior to joining his corps when ordered upon active service, and obtained a degree of honor for his proficiency in Hindoostanee. Lieutenant Mc Donald similarly obtained a medal of merit for rapid proficiency in the Mahratta language prior to his proceeding into the field. Had these two officers not been so called away, there can be little doubt that their continued exertions would have enriched the rolls of the late examination with an increased display of literary merit of the first order.

"Gentlemen of the college, I have thus closed the enumeration of the honors acquired at the present examination, without attempting a comparison with the results of former years. I trust that the same cause for avoiding that topic will never again occur; and I dismiss this branch of the subject with the fervent expression of my hope, that the reputation of this institution will shine again with undiminished splendour, when the results of the exertions of those who will have to sustain it in the year which has now commenced shall come before me. There is, however, another peculiarity that has marked this epoch of the history of the college, which I feel myself compelled to mention. Besides that neither the general assiduity of the students, nor the extent of acquirement of those at the head of the list, has equalled what we have seen on former occasions, there have occurred two instances of such confirmed idleness and habitual disregard of every means of controul possessed by the college officers, and of every species of admonition, as to render it necessary to enforce the penalties of the 33d Statute with the utmost rigour in both cases. Heretofore, when this provision has been called into action, it has been applied chiefly to the correction of a listless unthinking negligence, which has suffered the period allowed by the rule, as the maximum within which a certain profi-

ciency must be acquired, to slide away unperceived, without awakening a proper sense of the necessity of exertion. What constitutes the peculiarity of the present instances is, that the two students whom it has been found necessary to remove, Messrs Franco and Dick, commenced from the moment of their arrival, a course of such systematic insubordination to rule, and persevered in it with so pertinacious a disregard of every warning, as to bring down upon themselves the full measure of the punishment: in one case, before the individual had been seven, and in the other when he had been only three months attached to the college. A like contumacious spirit was never known in the latter years of this institution; and I confess I find it difficult to reconcile the conduct of these two gentlemen, with the recollection that all of you are educated in the same principles, and liable to the same probationary subjection to the discipline of a collegiate establishment, before you can arrive to commence a new career on the theatre of the public service and institutions of this country. Of Mr. Dick I am concerned to be obliged to mention further, that having fallen under the rigour of the sentence of the government at the same time with Mr. Franco, he obtained the indulgence, which was perhaps due to his inexperience and to the shorter period of his attachment to the college, of being allowed to continue his studies for a term longer, under the solemn pledge of making an effort at amendment, by a more regular attendance at the college lectures. This pledge his subsequent conduct showed that he had no disposition whatever to redeem.

"Both these gentlemen have thus placed themselves on the list of the disqualified civil servants of this presidency: a list which, but for this accession to its numbers, I should have hoped to see very shortly done away. The promise of last year, when two gentlemen came forward and liberated themselves from this opprobious distinction, has been followed up by a similar reduction effected at the present examination; so that, if Messrs. Franco and Dick had not chosen to enlist amongst the number, there would have remained but four names on the list at this moment.

"Gentlemen of the College: There is no other occurrence of the period which I have had under review that requires to be noticed on the present occasion. It is not usual for you to hear the language of censure from this chair; but I feel that I cannot give a more decisive proof of the cordial interest I take in your concerns, than by thus convincing you, that when I do observe any thing that requires amendment, I will not shrink from the duty of exerting myself to produce it, notwithstanding that it is distressing to my own feelings thus to bring forward to public notice what does not redound to your credit or to that of the institution.

"It is to you, gentlemen of the college council, and to the reports of the professors and assistant professors, that I have been indebted for the information which has enabled me to trace the indications of disparity I noticed in the exertions of the present year to their original source in a change of disposition amongst the students. I beg you will accept my warmest thanks for the frankness of these communications, which form an additional proof of the zeal and impartiality with which you perform your duty to the institution, and of the value at which your exertions for its welfare should be rated. You will always find me as ready to enforce your just authority, when the necessity for severity shall occur, as to exult at the success that may attend your efforts to raise the institution to a higher pinnacle of honour and reputation. To you, and to the other officers of the establishment, I beg to express my warmest acknowledgments for your unwearied exertions of the past year; and I look with confidence, from their continuance, for an increased display of honour on the next occasion of my addressing you.

"Amongst the literary notices of the present year, the public will observe with pleasure that the third volume of Mr. Harington's Analysis of the Laws and Regulations of this Government has lately been given to the public. This useful work has thus been brought to completion, so as to include the public acts and ordinances of the government in every department of its affairs, and I congratulate the worthy president of the college council, as well as the public at large, on this successful issue of his labours. Of the other literary works which have been issued from the press of this presidency since last I addressed you, Mr. Wynch's translation of the useful Sanscrit tract on Inheritance, entitled the *Dyakrama Sangraha*, and the publication in original of the most approved Persian lexicon now extant, namely the *Boorhanikatiu*, are all that need particular notice on the present occasion. The latter work, which is a standard book with every Persian scholar, is edited by the acting assistant Hindoostanee professor and examiner of the college, Capt. Roebuck, who has also in the press a book which must be peculiarly interesting to a large portion of the public of this country, and especially to those who have any way been brought into connection

with this institution. The publication I allude to is intitled, "The Annals of the College of Fort William;" and as it will contain a record of every thing memorable that has occurred since the establishment was formed, those who may hereafter be attached to the institution will derive a stimulus to greater exertion, from the perusal of the testimony that has at different times been borne to the successful studies of their predecessors; while those who have heretofore passed with honour will be furnished by it with the means of agreeable and convenient reference to times which they must always look back to with delight and affection.

"The secretary of the college council has also undertaken to publish, in the hope of its proving useful for reference, a descriptive catalogue of the books and manuscripts in the library of the college, now very extensive and valuable. One part of this catalogue is already finished, and the whole will be completed within the year.

"There is a public object, so connected with the best advantages which we contemplate from the college, that I cannot close this address without expressing the happiness I have derived from observing the progress of that useful association entitled the *Calcutta School Book Society*, in extending to the natives of this country the benefits of European science and morals. The institution has yet been only a year in existence, but the number of tracts and elementary books which have been translated from English and other languages, evinces an active zeal for the diffusion of useful knowledge, in the highest degree creditable to those who have associated themselves together for the promotion of this especial object. Their efforts have not, however, been confined to this department: they have further been instrumental in preparing and circulating elementary books of instruction in the sciences and languages of the country; and it is impossible to look forward to the effects which their continued exertions will produce, in extending the means and improving the mode of education that prevails among the several classes of the native population, without forming a happy presage of the advance that will be made by the coming generation in general and technical knowledge.

"The consequence must infallibly be, that you, gentlemen, will, in the several stations which you may hereafter occupy, find the minds of the people prepared for that further cultivation, which your zeal must render you desirous of promoting. The rising generation will be impressed with the theory of moral duties: your task will be, to explain to the natives around you the practical application of the principles, and to make them sensible how much the comfort of society depends on a strict observance of them. It probably has never happened to any other nation, that individuals belonging to it should be placed in situations of active pre-eminence and extensive superintendance at so early an age as is the case with the British gentlemen sent out for the hon. Company's service. From my own personal opportunities of observation, I can say that, almost without an exception, the persons invested with those high trusts, at what appears so premature a period of life, prove that "wisdom standeth not in the length of years." Their probity and mildness in the administration of justice, their patient and impartial investigation of complicated disputes, and their kindly honorable feelings towards the natives, reflect the greatest credit on that general system of education at home, which prepares youth to discharge such important functions so competently. This ground-work is, without doubt, possessed by the students whom the present examination pronounces unqualified for the service; but their deficiency in the languages of the country, by which alone their talents and European acquirements can be made useful here, leaves them as incapable as if they were devoid of all the qualities which exalt their fellows. Should this inability continue in the instance of any individual, I am persuaded the hon. court will punish, what they will consider as obstinate sloth, by annulling his appointment. Yet I am stating a case which I myself feel to be almost extravagant, when I allude to the possibility of a student's entailing on himself such a penalty. It is not fear of the infliction that will rouse him to a sense of what is incumbent on him. No! I rely on the reflection which will occur, that it would be a disgrace of no common rate, to lose the title of sharing in the merit to be established for our country, by the diffusion of knowledge, of morals, and of happiness in India."

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

June, 1818.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

Holden in June, 1818.

PERSIAN.

First Class.

	Date of Admission.
1. Fraser, a medal of merit	Sept. 1817

Second Class.

2. Morris, a medal of merit	Feb. 1818
3. Owen ditto	Mar. 1817
4. Macan ditto	Feb. 1816
5. Clarke	July 1816
6. Floyer	Sept. 1816
7. Walker	Sept. 1812
readmitted	April 1817
8. Woodward	Oct. 1817
9. Boulderson, a medal of merit	Feb. 1818
10. Campbell	July 1817
11. Cathcart	Aug. 1817
12. Oldfield	Mar. 1817

12. Dewar	Oct.	1811
readmitted	Dec.	1816
14. Law	Aug.	1816

Third Class.

15. Brown	Sept.	1817
16. T. T. Blackburn	Sept.	1816
17. Neave	April	1817
18. Bury	May	1817
19. Smith	Nov.	1816
20. Manning	Sept.	1816
21. Garrett	Aug.	1816
22. Townsend	Sept.	1817
23. Hunter	Sept.	1816
24. Cardew	Mar.	1818
25. W. Blackburn	Sept.	1816

Fourth Class.

26. Clerk	Feb.	1818
27. Gray	April	1818
28. Staniforth	Mar.	1818
29. Thellusson	Feb.	1818
30. Williams	Jan.	1818
31. Turner	Sept.	1817
32. Molony	Feb.	1818

Absent from Examination.

33. Dick	Mar.	1818

Military Student.

Cornet Keighley, medal of merit	Jan.	1818

ARABIC.

Fraser, a medal of merit	Sept.	1817

Military Student.

Cornet Keighley, a medal of merit	Jan.	1818

HINDOOSTANEE.

First Class.

1. Fraser, a medal of merit	Sept.	1817
2. Owen ditto	Mar.	1817

Second Class.

3. Brown	Sept.	1817
4. Macan, medal of merit	Feb.	1818
5. Oldfield	Mar.	1817
6. Flower	Sept.	1816
7. T. T. Blackburn	Sept.	1816
8. Walker	Sept.	1818
readmitted	April	1817
9. Dewar	Oct.	1811
readmitted	Dec.	1816
10. Law	Aug.	1816
11. Woodward	Oct.	1817

Third Class.

12. Neave	April	1817
13. Garrett	Aug.	1816
14. Manning	Sept.	1816
15. Bury	May	1817
16. W. Blackburn	Sept.	1816

Fourth Class.

17. Thellusson	Feb.	1818
18. Clerk	Feb.	1818
19. Molony	Feb.	1818
20. Williams	Jan.	1818
21. Staniforth	Mar.	1818
22. Gray	April	1818

Absent from Examination.

23. Dick	Mar.	1818

Military Student.

Cornet Keighley, a medal of merit	Jan.	1818

BENGALEE.

First Class.

1. Clarke, a degree of honor, prize of books, and a medal	July	1816
2. Morris ditto	Feb.	1818
3. Boulderson ditto	Feb.	1818
4. Fraser ditto	Sept.	1817

Second Class.

5. Cathcart	Aug.	1817
6. Campbell	July	1817
7. W. Blackburn	Sept.	1816
8. Hunter	Sept.	1816

Third Class.

9. Townsend	Sept.	1817
10. Cardew	Mar.	1818
11. Smith	Nov.	1816

Absent from Examination.

12. Turner (sick)	Sept.	1816

SUNSKRIT.

Morris, a medal of merit	Feb.	1818

PERSIAN WRITING.

1. Manning, a medal of merit
2. Blackburn
3. Flower

NAGREE WRITING.

T. T. Blackburn

BENGALEE WRITING.

1. T. T. Blackburn
2. Boulderson

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, February 3.

A special General Court of Proprietors was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (James Pattison, Esq.) stated, that in conformity with the by-law, sec. 4, cap. 1, papers laid before the House of Commons since the last court, namely, copies of resolutions of the Court of Directors, for the grant of annuities, pensions, &c. under the act of the 53d Geo. III. were now submitted to the proprietors.

THANKS TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

The *Chairman* next stated, that the court was assembled for the special purpose of laying before the proprietors official documents respecting the late military operations in India, and resolutions of thanks adopted in consequence by the Court of Directors; the documents connected with which subject, and the resolutions founded thereon, had been for some time open to the inspection of the proprietors.

The clerk then read the resolutions as follow.—

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 20th of January 1819, it was on several motions resolved unanimously, "That the thanks of this court be presented to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Garter, for the great and signal wisdom, skill, and energy, so eminently displayed by his Lordship, in planning and conducting the late military operations against the Pindarries, of which the happy result has been the extinction of a predatory power establishing itself in the heart of the empire, whose existence experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions and the general tranquillity of India.

"Also, that this court, while it deeply regrets any circumstances leading to the extension of the Company's territory, duly appreciates the foresight, promptitude, and vigour, by which the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, by a great combination of political and military talent, dispersed the gathering elements of a hostile confederacy amongst the Mahratta states against the British power in India.

"That the thanks of this court be presented to Lieut.gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. grand cross of the Bath, for his distinguished and successful services during the late campaign in India, particularly in the battle of Nagpore, fought on the 21st of December 1817, by the force under his immediate command, against the army of Mulhar Row Holkar, which terminated in a decisive and important victory.

"That the thanks of this court be given to the general, field, and other officers, both of his Majesty's and the Company's forces, for their gallant and meritorious conduct in the field during the late campaign in India.

"That this court doth acknowledge and highly approve the zeal, discipline, and bravery, displayed by the non-commissioned officers and privates, both European and native, employed against the enemy during the late campaign in India; and that the thanks of the court be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps for their exemplary and gallant behaviour."

The *Chairman* rose to draw the attention of the court to those circumstances which had given rise to the votes of thanks which had been resolved upon by the executive body. He felt, he said, that a pleasing duty had devolved upon him, but at the same time he regretted that it had not devolved on some member of the court more able and eloquent than himself, as the subject was peculiarly fitted for the display of eloquence. It was his intention to consume as little of the court's time as possible, while he endeavoured to explain the grounds on which the resolutions about to be submitted to them were founded. He had not the slightest hesitation in anticipating an unanimous vote of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, for the great and signal achievements performed under his auspices, in the course of a most arduous and brilliant campaign. (*Hear! hear!*) The papers which had been laid before the proprietors, afforded proofs the most manifest of the ability, foresight and wisdom, with which the noble Marquis had met the exigencies of the times, and he could not entertain a doubt but the proprietors would unite in their unanimous approbation.

The next resolution he should offer to their notice, was, to convey the thanks of the court to Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, for his many and eminent services. This would be followed by the proposition of a vote of thanks, to the general, field, and other officers of the forces, in the late warfare; and the last resolution he should submit to them was, to convey to the non-commissioned officers, and the whole body of troops, European and native, who were engaged in the campaign, the high sense which the East India Company entertained of their bravery and discipline. The Court of Directors, in agreeing unanimously to these resolutions, had purposely avoided entering into any minute detail. They took the military occurrences of the campaign as the broad basis of their resolutions and to those their proceedings were confined. Not being in possession of all the circumstances connected with some of the occurences that had taken place, from motives of obvious prudence and propriety they had abstained from any matters of detail, and contented themselves with moving a vote of thanks for the general and distinguished services which had been rendered to the East India Company. At the same time, he was bound in candor to declare, that the Court of Directors were aware of certain observations which would probably be made on one distinct point; they were apprised of this in consequence of what had fallen from an hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) in another place. The view that hon. proprietor had taken of that point to which he incidentally alluded, was one which did credit to his feelings and his heart; (*hear! hear!*) still he earnesly hoped, that in a matter of such vital importance to the fame and character of a gallant officer, nothing would be said or done to prejudge the case, in the absence of the necessary evidence. He should now request that the first resolution should be read, it being distinctly understood that it was his intention to move the same for the adoption of the court of proprietors.

The resolution was read by the clerk accordingly.

been laid before the proprietors, they were all conversant with their contents. But he conceived that something more ought to be done, in point of form, to justify the resolution just read from the chair. It was very true those papers had lain in the house for perusal, and were understood to be on the table of the proprietors, and technically before them. But had they been really perused? The hon. chairman said, "that many of the proprietors, he had no doubt, had read them:" now he (Mr. J.) would venture to say, from the voluminous mass of which they consisted, that there were hardly six individuals amongst them whose industry or time had allowed a perusal of them. He would therefore now, as he had done on several other occasions, having thought it necessary to make himself acquainted with those documents, request that three or four short extracts from them should be read. They would, he thought, not only put the proprietors in possession of the just ground on which the greater part of the motion stood, but would also disclose his motive for suggesting the adoption of certain words which he wished to be added thereto. He meant to propose such addition for the very reason stated by the hon. chairman, at the close of his address, namely, because the motion, so far from coming up to, fell infinitely short of the merits of the nobleman whom they professed to thank. (*Hear! hear!*) The learned gentleman then requested the clerk might read an Extract from *Captain Sydenham's account of the Pindarries, written at the close of the year* 1809.

"The Pindarries generally invade a "country in bodies of from 4,000 to "1,000 each; they advance to the fron- "tier with such rapidity, that the ac- "count of their depredations is gene- "rally the first intelligence of their "approach. As soon as they pass the "frontier, they disperse in small parties, "from 500 to 200 each; they are not en- "cumbered with tents, bazars, or baggage "of any description; they carry nothing "but their arms, and their saddle-cloths "are their beds; both men and horses "are accustomed to endure extraordinary "fatigue. They make long and succes- "sive marches; they never halt, except "to refresh themselves, to collect their "plunder, and to indulge their passions "of lust and cruelty. They subsist them- "selves and their horses on the grain "and provisions which they plunder on "their march; they carry off every thing "which is valuable and easy of convey- "ance; what they cannot carry off they "wantonly destroy. They indulge their "licentious passions upon the women, "and sometimes destroy the miserable "females whom they have first robbed "and then polluted by their savage em- "braces. They beat, and wound, and "murder the unfortunate inhabitants; "they compel them to clean their horses, "to provide forage, to collect provisions, "and to carry such parts of their plunder "as are too bulky to be put upon their "horses; they seldom leave a village "without setting fire to the houses and "grain. They avoid fighting, for they "come to plunder not to fight; they have "neither encampments nor regular halt- "ing places; they move to a certain dis- "tance and halt a few hours to refresh "themselves and their horses, they then "resume their march. Their movements "are equally rapid and uncertain; being "dispersed into small bodies, and march- "ing in any direction where they expect "plunder, it is difficult to procure cer- "tain intelligence of their position or "their numbers: they retire with nearly "the same rapidity as they approach; "and they have generally reached their "strong holds and secured their booty, "before a government can adopt any "actual measures to repel them. As they "destroy every thing which they cannot "carry off, and as they exercise the most "wanton and inhuman cruelty upon the "inhabitants, their depredations are not "to be measured by the quantity of booty "which they acquire. What they destroy "is generally more valuable to a country "than what they carry away. The in- "habitants desert their villages, and seek "refuge in the walled towns and in the "recesses of neighbouring woods and "mountains; it is some time before they "venture to return to their villages, and "after their return it is some time before "they can resume their labours: many "of the inhabitants abandon their vil- "lages which are exposed to such sudden "attacks and to such merciless spolia- "tions. These are not the only evils; "every incursion of Pindarries affords "the means to the collectors to defraud "the government. The depredations of "these freebooters are much exaggerated, "to justify the collector in a larger re- "duction of the public revenues than "would be warranted by the actual loss "sustained by those depredations.—It is "unnecessary to dwell upon the enor- "mous evil which is suffered by the "proximity of an army of free-booters, "who subsist upon plunder, and who "take advantage of every opportunity of "carrying their ravages through the ter- "ritories of all the regular governments "within their reach. The incursions of "these common enemies to peace and "tranquillity are as regular as the pe- "riodical returns of the monsoon. The "blessings which a bounteous Providence "showers, at stated periods, upon the "thirsty plains of the Deccan, are as re-

" gularly defeated by a host of plunderers,
" who seem to wait with malicious plea-
" sure till the crops are ripe upon the
" ground, in order that the unfortunate
" husbandman may be robbed of the fruits
" of his labour at the moment when he
" ought to reap them. The extirpation
" of such a race of men would be, not
" only a measure of policy, but a service
" to humanity itself. It must be evident
" that no system of defence, and no dis-
" tribution of troops, can completely pro-
" tect a country against the occasional
" depredations of the Pindarries. The
" employment of infantry in the pursuit
" of them is quite out of the question;
" even the cavalry, regularly equipped, is
" scarcely capable of overtaking an enemy
" who is prepared and accustomed to
" move with the greatest rapidity, and
" has nothing with him to retard his
" movements. It has already been ob-
" served, that it is very difficult to obtain
" correct information of the position and
" numbers of the Pindarries: as they are
" dispersed into small bodies, who are
" moving rapidly in different directions,
" intelligence of them is irregular, un-
" certain, and sometimes contradictory;
" if one of their light parties should be
" overtaken and destroyed, the other par-
" ties may retreat with impunity. A per-
" manent system of defence is produc-
" tive of permanent expence and con-
" stant inconvenience; and no system of
" defence, however well arranged, can
" cover all the points of an extensive
" frontier, through which the Pindarries
" can penetrate into the Deccan. As
" they march without guns or baggage,
" every road is accessible and easy. It
" would appear that the number of the
" Pindarries has been gradually increas-
" ing for the four last years, and it pro-
" bably amounts at present to 25,000.
" Their numbers, strength, and resources,
" will probably continue to increase ra-
" pidly. They are already possessed of
" considerable tracts of land, and their
" possessions will, of course, be more
" extensive. Some parties of them ap-
" pear to be in the service or at the re-
" quisition of Holkar and Scindia, other
" parties do not appear to be attached to
" any chieftain; indeed the nature of
" their connection with Holkar and Scindia
" appears vague and indefinite, and the
" influence and authority of those princes
" over any of the Pindarries seem too
" weak and uncertain. The strength of
" the Pindarries is already so formidable,
" and such importance is attached to
" their assistance or opposition, that we
" observe Meer Khaun, the Nabob of
" Bhopaul, and the Rajah of Berah, ne-
" gociating with them to procure their
" active assistance, or to secure, at least,
" their neutrality. The Rajah of Berar,
" indeed, at one time proposed to take a
" body of them into his service, and to
" allot for their subsistence lands near
" the river Nerbudda. As their numbers
" and resources increase, their import-
" ance will become greater. In their
" present condition their numbers enable
" them to furnish a most destructive
" weapon to any power that may be in-
" clined to disturb the tranquillity of
" another state. An invasion which might
" otherwise be resisted, becomes ex-
" tremely formidable by their co-operation
" and assistance. They are naturally, at all
" times, prepared to follow the standard
" of any turbulent or ambitious chief-
" tain, or of any desperate adventurer.
" They are incapable of formal engage-
" ments; they have no regular system of
" interest or policy to pursue, they have
" no form of government to defend:
" they are free from all those obligations,
" both political and moral, which serve
" to restrain and suppress the irregular
" proceedings of established states. They
" are not subservient to any common
" leader, whose authority can be recog-
" nised, and who can be responsible for
" their conduct. If they continue to in-
" crease in number and strength, and
" to remain unmolested by surrounding
" states, it will be difficult to foresee to
" what objects their power may ulti-
" mately be directed. They may either
" establish some state among themselves,
" or they may lend their aid to the am-
" bitious views of some military chieftain
" in Hindoostan. They will of course
" take advantage of every favorable oc-
" casion to repeat their intrusion into
" the Deccan, and they must subsist by
" ravaging the territories of all the petty
" chieftains, which are scattered between
" Bundlecund, the Chumbul, and the
" Nerbudda. The existence of those
" large bands of free-booters holds out
" an encouragement to all the disaffected
" and turbulent in the neighbouring
" states; every horseman, who is dis-
" charged from the service of a regular
" government, or who wants employment
" and subsistence, joins one of the Dur-
" rahs * of the Pindarries; so that no
" vagabond, who has a horse and sword
" at his command, can be at a loss for
" employment. Thus the Pindarries are
" continually receiving an accession of
" associates from the most desperate and
" profligate of mankind. Every villain
" who escapes from his creditors, who is
" expelled from the community for some
" flagrant crime, who has been discarded
" from employment, or who is disgusted
" with an honest and peaceable life, flies
" to Hindoostan, and enrols himself
" among the Pindarries. This has been

* A principal division of Pindarries.

" very much the practice at Hyderabad, " and the great towns in the Nizam's do- " minions, for the last four years. It is " some time since I received any distinct " information of the strength and distri- " bution of the Pindarries. About two " years ago they consisted of four princi- " pal divisions or durrahs. The leaders " of those durrahs were Kurreem, Chee- " too, Ranjan, and Dost Mahomed; of " those leaders Kurreem and Cheetoo " were independent, though they pro- " fessed obedience to Scindia. Ranjan's " division was nominally in the service " of Holkar; but I do not know whether " it is really under his authority. Dost " Mahomed was attached to Scindia, and " was obedient to him. This is a very " general, and may be, imperfect account " of the Pindarries; it is probable that " their divisions may now be more nu- " merous, and that some alterations may " have taken place in the situation and " interest of the principal leaders of " those divisions."

Extract from a Dispatch from Mr. Dalzell to the Madras Secretary, dated 18th March, 1816.

" It is exceedingly difficult to obtain " correct information respecting the move- " ment of the marauders. They march " with astonishing rapidity, and their " ravages have inspired the people with " so great a degree of terror, that few " will venture to approach them. Success " increases the natural ferocity of their " manners. Devastation, violation, and " death, are the horrid concomitants of " their route. An instance of that heroic " resolution which excites the admiration " of man, how much soever the horror " it occasions may be repugnant to the " feelings of humanity, has just come to " my knowledge, in the conduct of the " inhabitants of Ainavale, a village in " the western division of this district. " On the approach of the merciless ruf- " fians, who are harassing the country, " they unanimously resolved to sacrifice " themselves and their families, rather " than submit to the ravishment of their " wives and daughters; and when their " noble resistance was overpowered by " the superior strength of their assailants, " they applied the torch of destruction " to their habitations, and perished with " their relations in the general conflagra- " tion. The number of wounded pa- " tients now under the cure of Dr. Haines " exceeds a hundred, and all, I rejoice to " inform you, promise to recover, under " his professional skill and indefatigable " assiduity."

Translation of a Letter from Ongole, dated 20th March, 1816.

" The horse have plundered Guntoor, " and fifty villages in that quarter, and " they have ravished many women. Go- " ing from hence on Monday the 18th " they plundered forty other villages, set " them on fire, and maltreated the " women; from thence they will come " to Nellore. This body of troops are " only plunderers. The fighting horse, " in number about 20,000, with 200 guns, " are in the neighbourhood of Neelgon- " dah and Mamedalapully, and people say " that they are going to Masulipatam; " they can march fifty coss in a day; " they are not to be overtaken by our " cavalry or infantry. Kalastri Pilbe, a " wealthy soucar, having been severely " beaten at Guntoor, is dead. Many " women who have been ill-treated have " drowned themselves in the wells."

Paragraph from a *Dispatch from Messrs. Ellis and Oakes, dated Guntoor, March* 31, 1816.

" The inhabitants of all the villages are " now deserting, and we are sorry to " add, that the confidence the natives re- " posed in our protection has entirely de- " serted them, as even in this village " very few of the inhabitants are now " left."

Paragraphs of a *Letter to Fort St. George, dated 22d April*, 1818, *in answer to a Report drawn up by the Madras Government.*

" The report of the committee which " is fixed by Mr. Oakes and Mr. Robert- " son (Mr. Ross having died whilst it " was under preparation, and Mr. Russel " having, it would appear, in the last " stage of the business, transferred the " duty with which he was charged to his " assistant) contains a distressing recital " of a series of the most revolting atroci- " ties that ever were committed by a fe- " rocious banditti, upon an inoffensive " and defenceless population. Wherever " the Pindarries went their track was " marked by unsparing rapine, murder, " and conflagration; by torture in every " shape which cruel ingenuity could de- " vise and the most savage barbarity " inflict; by ruthless violation of the liv- " ing and foul profanation of the dead.— " It is not at all surprising that those san- " guinary marauders should, in their ca- " reer of crime, have betrayed a dastardly " spirit, whenever they either dreaded or " encountered opposition; but it is mor- " tifying to reflect, that where a disposi- " tion to resistance was so general and " strong among the inhabitants, the means " of resistance should have been so cir- " cumscribed and ineffectual; and that " the history of the incursion should pre- " sent so many examples of noble-minded " and helpless females who were driven " to the necessity of a voluntary death " in order to escape dishonor. It is un-

" necessary to particularize all the painful " details of this invasion, but it appears " from one of the documents, appended " to the report of the committee of in- " vestigation, that in the twelve disas- " trous days, during which 5,000 Pin- " darries plundered and polluted, and " ravaged with fire and sword, part of " three British provinces, 2619 houses " were burned, and that 6,203 houses " were plundered; that 182 persons were " killed, or destroyed themselves in con- " sequence of the ill-treatment which " they had received; that 505 persons " were wounded, and that 3,603 persons " were subjected to torture; that the " number of persons, or rather of heads " of families, who lost property, amounted " to 10,152; that the amount of private " property claimed, as having been lost or " destroyed, was valued at star pagodas " 365,910, and that the amount of private " property, which on investigation had " been proved, or might reasonably be " concluded to have been lost or de- " stroyed, was valued at star pagodas, " 255,956. The Company's treasury at " Guntoor escaped pillage, but, as the com- " missioners justly observe in their report, " ' The public injury done is not to be " ' calculated in money; the pecuniary " ' injury, though great, bears no pro- " ' portion to the moral injury, the loss " ' of character to the government will " ' not be restored but by the lapse of " ' years; the diminution, if not total " ' loss of confidence, which is now dis- " ' cernible in every class of inhabitants, " ' is truly lamentable. Until lately they " ' conceived themselves as living under " ' the protection of a power whose very " ' name was a sufficient barrier of de- " ' fence: the contrary has been proved " ' to them, and on the report of danger " ' they now fly to the hills, nullahs, and " ' to the sea-shore, rather than rely on " ' the protection of a power which has " ' once proved inadequate to the task. " ' This remark is not solely applicable " ' to natives residing at small European " ' stations, but even to places of greater " ' note, where there are garrisons. The " ' cultivator now ploughs the ground " ' doubtful to whom his labours will be " ' productive; nor can it be expected " ' that the merchant will risk his for- " ' tune, while the prospect of his goods " ' being brought to market is left to " ' chance; in fact every class of inhabi- " ' tants has suffered; and they all perform " ' their respective duties with less alacrity " ' than was formerly the case. With " ' the declension of agriculture, the " ' vital interests of the government are " ' wounded, and in the above regards, " ' the damage cannot at present be cal- " ' culated.'

" Although the foregoing passage ex- " hibits a melancholy picture of the sen- " timents and feelings of the inhabitants, " yet we are far from suspecting it of " being overcharged."

The next Extract read was from a *Secret Letter to the Bengal Government, dated 26th Sept.* 1816.

" We think it due to your lordship not " to lose an instant in conveying to you " an explicit assurance of our approba- " tion of any measures which you may " have authorized or undertaken, not only " for repelling invasion but for pursuing " and chastising the invaders."

Then followed a *Secret Letter to Bengal, dated 4th June*, 1817, *in answer to one received from the Marquis of Hastings, desiring Instructions.*

" Our former dispatches, but especially " that of the 26th September last, will " have conveyed to you the sanction " which you were desirous of obtaining " to your proposed course of proceeding. " But it may be satisfactory to you to " receive an additional assurance, that " under the circumstances of aggression " which have occurred within the last " year, we entirely approve of the resolu- " tion which you have reported to us, and " that we leave to your judgment and " discretion, not only the defence of the " territories under your charge against " the aggressions of the Pindarries, but " the punishment of the aggressors, and " the adoption of such measures as may " tend to the ultimate suppression of " their power."

The last Extract was that of a *Dispatch from the Secret Committee to the Bengal Government, dated 5th January*, 1818, in which it was stated:—

" But after all that has passed on for- " mer occasions, when our interference " has been solicited by the Peishwah " himself, for the purpose of recalling " his own feudatories to their allegiance, " and after his passiveness on the occa- " sion of the recent insurrection, whether " proceeding from inability, or from un- " willingness to act effectually against it, " we cannot but acknowledge, however " reluctantly, the existence of a necessity " for giving new efficiency and solidity to " our connection with the Poonah state, " by assuming a more direct controul " both over the Peishwah's military force " and over his political conduct."

Mr. *R. Jackson* now proceeded to address the court. After what had been just read, descriptions of outrage, which were only perhaps to be paralleled in the legendary tales of the East, the proprietors had now before them such an historical series of rapine, murder, and violation, such instances of pollution of the

living and profanation of the dead, perpetrated against states and people to whose protection the East India Company stood pledged, assailed by barbarians who first broke through their territories and subsequently into our own, that he was sure the court would at least forgive him, if they did not support him, in requesting that some further words should be added to the motion propounded from the chair, in order more suitably to express their gratitude to the eminent person, by whom these ferocious invaders had not only been dispersed but destroyed. He should be sorry to disturb the harmony of the court, so desirable on an occasion like the present, by one unpleasant observation; but he was bound by every principle of honour, by every feeling of ancient regard to the privileges of the proprietors, to protest against the mode of proceeding adopted this day. Up to the present hour, when resolutions of this nature were expected to be moved or papers laid before the general court, he believed, except in two solitary instances, the motion had always been offered from his side of the bar. Why was the system altered? Was it to involve the proprietors in ridicule, to put the fool's-cap on their head, by saying, "the papers have been laid before you; you must come to some resolution upon them, but we will tell you what to say, and draw up one for you!" (*Hear! hear!*) He never recollected the proprietors to have received treatment of so humiliating a description. Credit had always been given them for common sense enough to draw up their own resolutions, founded on their own documents, and to submit them in a proper manner for the approbation of the court. He would not stop, at that moment, to inquire particularly why this was not done on the present occasion; but this at least would be admitted, that it placed the general court under the awkward and embarrassing predicament, of being obliged to submit to the form of a resolution drawn up for them by the directors, however short of their own feelings, or of conveying to those gallant officers their thanks and gratitude, in the form of an amendment, which might be cordially received, or might produce warmth and unpleasant altercation. This might have been avoided, if the proprietors had been left to form a resolution in the usual way when founded on their own documents. The two instances he had alluded to, in which the established system was departed from, were, when thanks were about to be given to the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, and those to Lord Hastings after the Nepaul war, neither of which terminated in a way very flattering to the Court of Directors. When the Marquis Cornwallis was thanked for his great services, on that occasion the Court of Directors stated his merits, and another day was fixed for considering a motion of the proprietors respecting them. Again, when thanks were to be conferred on the Marquis Wellesley for his splendid achievements, his general merits were mentioned by the executive body, and the general court selected a day for the consideration of them. If they looked at the resolution which was ultimately agreed to, they would find it was not the same that the directors had propounded. There was, in the original resolution of the directors, thanking the Marquis Wellesley for his eminent services, a sort of mental reservation which took away their value, a sort of side-wind accusation, as in that now before the court. Amidst a stream of panegyric on the services of Marquis Wellesley, most eloquent and glowing, was introduced this extraordinary qualification, "without entering at present "into the origin and policy of that war," although it had then wholly ceased, and there had been time enough to consider it in all its bearings. Were the proprietors so dull as not to know the meaning of this? Did they not see that it was meant to detract from the merit of the whole proceeding? The general court saw through the artifice, and he himself became the humble instrument of defeating it, by moving that the following sentence be added: "the documents respecting which not being yet before the court." The proprietors felt it an unfair proceeding, the amendment was carried in the affirmative, and thus the honour of that great man was saved. The resolution of thanks to the Marquis Hastings partakes of the same equivocation; but, he admitted, not to an equal extent. In that resolution he objected to the commencement of the second part, which contained an expression of "deep regret that any cir- "cumstances should have occurred lead- "ing to an extension of the Company's "territory." The resolution then went on to thank him for his wisdom and foresight. It was impossible for any man out of doors not to interpret these words otherwise than as a reproof for having annexed additional territory to the Company's dominions, although the papers that had been read shewed that the executive body had been urging his lordship to the most decisive and radical measures for taking from the enemy all means of future aggression.—(*Hear! hear!*)—The latter part of the resolution he objected to still more, it thanked the noble Marquis—for what? For "dispersing the "gathering elements of an hostile con- "federacy amongst the Mahratta states "against the British power." He would ask those who brought forward the resolution, whether they meant to compliment

the noble Marquis, for having, in his closet, so well instructed his diplomatic agents, that they made themselves masters of the secrets of every native cabinet, and thus enabled him to thwart their treacherous efforts? or did they intend to thank him for what was really the fact, for having defeated and annihilated mighty armies? If the former were the case, their language was correct; if they meant the latter, their thanks were cold, constrained, and heartless, below, very much below the fact, and disparaging to their gratitude! He would now take a brief view of those merits of the noble Marquis, which had been so candidly and perspicuously stated, and so fairly admitted by the hon. chairman, in the course of his address. When he had done this, it would be for the proprietors to say, whether this aggregate of skill, wisdom, and gallant conduct had been employed in merely "dispersing the gathering ele-"ments of a hostile confederacy," or in high and great achievements? The Pindarries, of whose course and character the Directors were admonished in 1809, and who had notwithstanding suffered them to increase in strength and insolence until the year 1816, by which time they had become a powerful and hostile confederacy; for, from the period when Capt. Sydenham's letter, descriptive of those barbarous hordes, was written, in 1809, up to the year 1816, he could not see that any material effort had been made to resist them, which certainly ought to have been done in the very first instance; they ought to have been met with promptness and decision, instead of which, by a fatal policy, the seals had been torn from subsidiary treaties, the alliances which native powers had entered into with the Company had been violated, our frontiers had been thereby uncovered, and allies and subjects became the devoted victims of those horrible outrages which the papers on the table disclosed; nor was it until we found the enemy, as it were, at our doors, breaking into the British provinces, that the Directors were roused to due and effectual resistance. It was not till 1816 that a commission was appointed by the government of Madras to examine into the strength and situation of the Pindarries, and to report upon their general character and conduct. One of the paragraphs which had been read to the court contained the recent history of their crimes, and a most woful and lamentable one it was. The Marquis of Hastings fairly told the executive body, that the merely keeping those people at bay and protecting the allies of the Company only by defensive measures, would, in the end, cost more than the charge of a regular war. And, however people might join in lofty declamations against an "accession of territory," which he knew was extremely fashionable, the noble Marquis had taken care to report in time the situation of affairs in India, to demonstrate the danger to which the empire must be exposed, if an adequate force were not employed to secure its tranquillity; he had thus prevented his gallant name from being implicated in any accusation of aggressive warfare or love of territorial conquest. They were about to thank him for his achievements; let the court then, in justice to the noble Marquis, mark the point at which they had arrived, when he undertook the subjugation of the Pindarries. They had heard, from the extract read, that the Pindarries were 25,000 strong. That, however, was but the smaller proportion of the Pindarrie force. Taking into the account the numerous corps which Ameer Khan possessed, and which were better appointed and disciplined than the ordinary Pindarrie bands, their force did not amount to less than 100,000 men. The army of Ameer Khan was, it appeared, dispersed in different bodies, for the purpose of securing what were denominated "patches of territory," which he had forced from various chiefs, or of extorting treasure from weaker powers, and destroying the means of their subsistence. They usually showed themselves in bodies of 6 or 7,000 each. But what could be said to be their relative position? They extended themselves from north to south, from east to west. It was hardly so much a question where they were, as where they were not? They were to be found in all quarters. Hence then arose the compliment which was justly paid to the Marquis of Hastings, in the original motion, for having so ably planned his military operations, that, when the executive body gave him leave to exercise his judgment, he completely intersected and surrounded the enemy, and thereby rendered escape impossible. But he had much more to do. They would find that Scindia, a powerful monarch, of whose hostile intentions there could be little doubt, was, during this period, to be kept in awe and restraint. Although the Marquis of Hastings was perfectly sure that this chief only waited for an opportunity to assume a hostile attitude, he refrained from entering into those western territories, the occupation of which were necessary for holding him in check. The Company were, at that period, in treaty with Scindia, not to pass through his states into the Rajpoot territories; yet, although this was a point of great importance with reference to the subjugation of the Pindarries, the Marquis of Hastings refused to proceed. No, that high-minded man, great as was his object, would not violate an existing treaty; he would not do aught that could

compromise the character of the Indian government: and he felt that the infraction of a treaty, even for a purpose of such magnitude, was indefensible. He seemed to have said, with Tamerlane, "it was among the things he dared not do." (*Hear, hear!*)—He, however, effected his purpose without tarnishing the public faith. Aware of Scindia's treacherous intercourse, he caused to be delivered to him, in open durbar, in the presence of both courts, his own intercepted letters, signed with his own hand, bearing his own seal, and containing ample proofs of a breach of treaty on his part. Petrified by the discovery, Scindia was ready to agree to any terms which the discretion of the noble Marquis might propose. But no advantage was taken of his situation. Nothing was required of him but the abandonment of the old treaty, and the entering into a new one better calculated to secure the interests of the Indian empire. By that treaty the noble Marquis was enabled to interpose his army between Scindia and the Pindarries, and he thus insured his victory over them. Having so placed himself, the latter, finding that they could not receive the expected aid from this Mahratta sovereign, endeavoured to retreat back to the south; but there they met the intercepting armies of the noble Marquis, and discovered that they were completely in the toil! A new enemy was now at hand. The designs of the Peishwa began more and more to unfold themselves. They would find him at the head of Mahratta armies, as inimical to the rule of the Indian government, as mortal a foe to the interests of the Company, as any chief in the peninsula could possibly be, although he owed to those whom he sought to destroy the greatest obligations. The conduct of Mr. Elphinstone, in his early discovery and communication of the plans of this prince, could not be sufficiently praised. By and by, he hoped, in some way or other, the public acknowledgments of the Company would be expressed to him and certain others! It did indeed astonish ordinary understandings that no vote of approbation was proposed for him, and for other individuals, who had deserved so well of the Company. He held a motion in his hand, which hereafter he meant to submit to the court, that would, as he thought, in some measure atone for this apparent neglect. He would intreat the court not to pass over, in silence, the merits of such gallant soldiers as Munroe, Malcolm, Marshal, Doveton, Smith, Pritzler, and various others, who had greatly signalized themselves. He should feel it an act of injustice not to shew, in some way, that their services were held in grateful remembrance by that court. (*Hear, hear!*) But to return to Mr. Elphinstone. That gentleman penetrated into all the arts and secrets of the Peishwa's cabinet. When his machinations were unfolded; he was distinctly told, that nothing but open warfare or a new treaty would satisfy the British government. The Peishwa, in the true style of Asiatic court duplicity, imputed all his misconduct, all his aberration from integrity and good faith, to bad advisers, and declared that the Company (whom he had plotted to ruin) had been his father, his governor, his benefactor, and every thing which could be expressed in that language of morbid sensibility which ordinarily marked the proceedings of the native princes. A treaty was entered into, in consequence of the representation of Mr. Elphinstone. The learned gentleman did not mean to impeach the treaty concluded with the Peishwa. By that treaty the Company derived an "accession of territory" which produced £340,000 a year. It was true, that sum was intended to maintain a subsidiary force, but still it was, to all intents and purposes, territory obtained. But how did this point bear on the present motion? The Company took their three or £400,000 a year from the territorial accessions, without any difficulty: they told the governor general that it was absolutely necessary for him to proceed; that he "must "in future establish a new and more ef-"fectual controul over the military force "and the political conduct of the "Peishwa;" and, now when they were going to thank him, they introduced the uncalled for expression, "deeply as we "regret the occurrence of any circum-"stance leading to an extension of the "Company's territory." For the last thirty or forty years, there had been much cant and whining about "our accession of territory in the East." He used those terms because their sentiments and their practice had so ill accorded. The regular system, during that period, had been, to lament deeply over the act and to pocket the income! (*Hear, hear!*) This, he maintained to be the fact, had been their uniform course. If, by the expression of regret contained in the motion, they meant to impute blame to the noble Marquis, it was undeserved by him, and consequently unjust in them. If the Company declared they did not wish for territory, the House of Commons would ridicule, the public would absolutely laugh at them. Let the court refer to their history for the period which he had mentioned. They would find that these "vain regrets" did not prevent accession; they had doubled their territories while they had been delivering their morals. But if the Company were really so abhorrent to any accession of territory, why had

they never given up a single acre once obtained without its equivalent? *(Hear, hear.)* By doing this, their scruples might easily have been quieted and their consciences calmed. The conduct of those who were continually deprecating the accession of territory, but who still received the profits derived from it, and in each dispatch insinuated a wish for more, reminded him of the admirable fable of the penitential fox, who, touched with a momentary compunction, called his family about him, and having lamented all the slaughters they had committed, the robberies they had perpetrated, the farmers domains which they had invaded, the treacherous mastiffs and other faithless dogs, whom they had subsidised into silence, implored them to abstain, in future, from such heinous conduct, and no longer to carry terror into the barn-yards and hen-roosts.—(*Laughter.*)—It however happened, unfortunately for the religion and philosophy of the preacher, that, in the middle of his pathetic harangue, the cackling of a brood of chickens was heard. Forgetful in a moment of the ethics he had laid down, it occurred to him that another chicken or two might be useful to his stomach without adding much to his previous criminality!—(*Laughter.*) Would the people of England be deceived—would the great body of the public be deceived—by their crying out, that they disliked territorial acquisitions? It was a fallacy unworthy of them; one of those very letters of tears which had been sent out to the governor general, ended with an explicit direction to his lordship, not that he should seize more territory, oh no, that would have read rough and harsh, but that the Court of Directors "could not, however reluctantly, "but acknowledge the existence of a "necessity for giving new efficiency and "solidity to our connection with the "Poonah states." How was this great political desideratum to be accomplished? By nothing more than just "assuming a "more direct controul both over the "military force and political conduct of "the Peishwa," that was, in plain English, by taking possession of his sovereignty, and, at the hour he was speaking, that great kingdom, every inch of it, was theirs. He did not complain of the policy that led to this result; but he did complain, that an expression, directed against the noble Marquis, who had acted under their sanction, and by their orders, should have been embodied in the resolution of thanks. That expression left it to the public to infer, and apparently meant that they should infer, that this gallant soldier and statesman had been induced to that line of conduct for which they were about to give him public thanks from his own suggestion, without due reference to the authorities at home, and from motives of personal vanity or ambition. He had conquered, or rather annihilated, the devastating bands of the Pindareees; and to use another eloquent phrase which had fallen from the hon. chairman, "great armies had dissolved before him, as if touched by the wand of a "magician." But these points seemed to have made no great impression, and though it was true that he "has dispersed some "gathering elements," he had offended the nicer moral feelings of the Directors, and the general court were now called on to blame him for procuring an accession to their dominions. An accession, of which the Company were applying the fruit, which was in no way refused or objected to, except in those ethical effusions and the coy denials, the real meaning of which every intelligent person understood. The learned gentleman did not mean to divide the court on this part of the resolution. At the same time, it would give him great satisfaction, knowing that the expression was unnecessary, and convinced that it could do no good, if it were prudently withdrawn. Sure he was that not one gentleman behind the bar could lay his hand on his heart, and declare that it was at all demanded by the circumstances of the case. Feeling that those words could not be serviceable, and thinking that every respect ought to be paid to the high character of the noble Marquis, he, for one, wished them to be wholly omitted. The alteration would not disturb the sense of the resolution, it was merely to leave out a parenthesis, injurious towards the noble Marquis and unfounded in itself, since, as he had shown, in that very letter in which the executive body indulged in such a strain of lamentation over new conquests, they concluded with admitting the necessity which led to them, and urged the governor general to be more strict in his conduct towards the Peishwa. But though he would not move an amendment to that part of the original motion, but leave the retaining or expunging of the words in question to the candour of the Directors, he should distinctly propose an alteration in the latter part of the resolution. The governor general was praised for his "foresight, and for that combination of "political and military talents," by which he had done, what? "Dispersed the ga-"thering elements of a hostile confe-"deracy amongst the Mahratta states "against the British interest." Now let the court see what were those gathering elements which had thus been dispersed. The phrase, as he said before, applied as much to the business of the cabinet as to the operations of the field. But those gathering elements, the dispersion of

which was spoken of, became, in fact, powerful, concocted, consolidated military masses, which their captain-general, by military skill and force, not by cabinet intrigue, defeated, nay annihilated, thereby giving security to the Indian empire. The hon. chairman had felt this. He seemed to have anticipated that an amendment would be proposed, as necessary, respecting these words. It was impossible but that his enlightened mind must have been struck by the same feeling which had induced him to observe, that, if there were any fault in the resolution, it was, that the words did not go far enough. It was clear, from the nature of the service performed, that they did not. They were below common gratitude, below common sense, below sound wisdom, in giving so poor a turn, so mean a designation, to facts of so considerable a nature. Let the court reflect what those elements were! The very next resolution went to thank Gen. Hislop for having fought a pitched battle with Holkar; for having conquered a great and powerful army, and thereby overcome one of these elements. The Peishwa had at first a force of forty thousand men, ready and anxious to attack the British power. He was defeated and rendered unable to molest us farther. The battle of Nagpore, which Gen. Hislop applauded as one of the brightest and most glorious achievements that had ever ornamented the Company's annals, he described as gained by a handful of Europeans over "a great army!" The hon. chairman himself, while addressing the court, could not subdue his own grateful feelings: in every third expression almost, he had spoke of a victory obtained here, or the enemy defeated there; but not a word had he said of "the dispersion of gathering elements,"—a phrase, which, if it meant any thing, referred to inchoate proceedings defeated before they could become embodied for hostilities. The Peishwa, with forty thousand men, was totally routed, and, as he had just stated, Gen. Hislop spoke of the Nagpore Rajah's defeated force, as a great army. The general's own battle of Mhaidpore was one of great consequence. The enemy had a powerful army, aided by artillery, so well appointed and served, that it at first silenced ours. The court knew, that the battle was at one period doubtful, which proved, beyond all other evidence, the enemy we had to contend with. With all these facts before them, knowing that the Pindarrees had twenty-five to thirty thousand men in arms, that Ameer Khan commanded a force consisting of fifty-two battalions, one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, and a powerful cavalry, could they, in common justice, content themselves with thanking their general for "dispersing the gathering elements of "a hostile confederacy?"—(*Hear, hear!*)—Under these circumstances, he should move: "That the words 'and dispersed "'the gathering elements of a hostile "'confederacy amongst the Mahratta "'states, against the British interest,' "be left out, and the following substi-"tuted: 'anticipated and encountered "'the proceedings of a hostile confede-"'racy amongst the Mahratta states, de-"'feated their armies, reduced them to "'submission, and destroyed their means "'of future aggression.'"

There was not (continued Mr. Jackson) one point in the amendment, which the hon. chairman had not, in his address, acknowledged to be the fact. If the contrary could be shewn, he would put it in his pocket, and say nothing more upon the subject. But if the facts were as he had stated them, if the Governor-general did encounter these hostile proceedings with such statesman like skill, and such soldier-like conduct, as rendered them abortive; if he had harassed, and finally defeated the great armies opposed to him, well did he deserve their animated plaudits, their heartfelt thanks.—(*Hear, hear!*)—If these circumstances were admitted to be true, he hoped the court would also admit the justice of noticing them in a proper manner. But he begged it to be strictly understood, that, in offering this amendment, he was not actuated by the slightest feeling, that the gentlemen behind the bar were opposed to the noble Marquis, or were personally hostile to him. They had many things to weigh and to consider, by which the proprietors were not bound or restrained in their proceedings. That circumstance formed one strong reason for leaving resolutions of this kind with gentlemen outside of the bar, who were then alone responsible for what they contained. The Court of Directors having themselves admitted all those facts which reflected so much honour on the noble Marquis, he could not see any just objection which they could offer to the amendment.

Mr. *Strettell* said, he would take leave, as a member of that court, to rise and second the amendment. When he said this, he begged to premise, that he had had no intention of troubling the proprietors at all on the subject of the resolution of thanks to the noble Marquis, for his admirable conduct in India, till he entered the court. Nothing but his entire concurrence in every word and sentence that had dropped from the learned gentleman, and in every part of his amendment, could have stimulated him to rise. He wished to subscribe to every item of that learned gentleman's appeal, and, at the same time, to urge the hon. Court of Directors to acquiesce with readiness in the amendment. The hon. chairman, in

submitting the resolution to the court (for such was the object of summoning this meeting) let fall an expression which did him honour, but which, he was afraid, he was rather betrayed into by chance; and that, at the moment, he had, in some measure, forgotten the office he filled, as the oracle and organ of the Court of Directors. He (Mr. S.) felt an inclination to rise himself, in common, he believed, with every gentleman about him, when the hon. chairman used the expression, "that the words selected to praise the conduct of the noble Marquis fell short of what they ought to be." Why did they fall short?—(*Hear, hear!*)—Was it from the poverty of language? was it that the Court of Directors had not the power of words?—(*Hear, hear!*)—An individual might not have eloquence enough to address the court from the chair; but could it be said, that, in the aggregate of twenty-four gentlemen, pondering on the same momentous subject, words could not be found sufficiently strong and select, to be committed to paper, and read to an enlightened assembly for their approbation?—(*Hear, hear!*)—He never met with any thing more cool, he never met with any thing that starved a subject more than the original resolution. It did not preserve the subject to the end: it broke off, as it were, in a spirit of apprehension, lest the praise of the noble Marquis should be carried too far; for, having in the first place, expressed sentiments of approbation for what had been done, in general terms, the executive body next state their regret at the attainment of the object. At what did they express their regret? at that which they could not contemplate, but as the salvation of our Indian empire.—(*Hear, hear!*)—If it were necessary to the safety of that empire to enlarge its dominions, why withhold the praise due to the achievement? If an accession of territory were rendered indispensable by the conduct of the enemy, why make any observations, expressive of regret, at the acquirement? If there were any thing doubtful in the business, a due regard to their own dignity, and to the honour of the court of proprietors, should have shewn the necessity of pausing, till such time as the necessary documents were produced, in order that a sound decision should be formed on the subject. It appeared to him, that the amendment was not liable to any opposition from the Court of Directors, and he would state why he was of that opinion; because, though the gentlemen behind the bar might feel some regret that a departure had taken place from the line or rule, which, for several years, had governed their proceedings, yet they must recollect that the noble Marquis had been obliged to depart from that system, and had been forced to adopt a different course, to effect the salvation of the Indian territory and to preserve the power of the mother state. A similar policy had been pursued by that great man, the Marquis Wellesley. Had he been suffered to finish what he had begun, the Company would have escaped those perils which recently threatened them, and the Marquis of Hastings would not have been obliged to combat those adverse circumstances that were cast upon him.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He would not have been called on to gather those laurels, which were now heaped on him, because he would not have been compelled to carry great military plans into execution, nor to exert his high political talents, in order to heal the injuries that had been inflicted on the public interests, by the breaking down of those embankments which were nearly perfected by the policy of the Marquis Wellesley.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Having come down with the intention of not offering a word on the subject, he had risen merely to gratify a private feeling, to state his perfect approbation of what had fallen from the learned mover, and to express a hope that the Court of Directors would accede to the amendment proposed. If there were any sincerity on the part of the Court of Directors, with respect to the merits of the Marquis of Hastings and the glories he had achieved, let them speak out, let them adopt the amendment; but, if they were pleased to reject it, let them adopt language of their own, sufficiently strong and sufficiently spirited, to meet the deserts of the high character they were assembled to thank.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, it would argue a degree of imprudence in him, who could lay no claim to eloquence, if he attempted to address the court at any length; but, in as plain language as he could command, he would beg of the gentlemen behind the bar to adopt this amendment. If it ran in opposition to the resolution that had been proposed, there would then perhaps be great reason to vote against the amendment. But the learned gentleman had confined himself to this point, that the mode of conducting the war in India deserved unqualified commendation. He was willing to confess that the language of the amendment was more consonant with the expression of warm and grateful feelings, than that which had been adopted by the Court of Directors. He, however, differed from the learned gentleman on one point. He said, that, in all cases, resolutions of this description ought to originate in the Court of Proprietors, as they were supposed to speak the sense of that body. He, however, was very happy, that, on this occasion, the motion originated with the Court of Directors, because they had avowed that which no

man, outside of the bar, could have ventured to express, on account of the absence of materials. The Court of Directors had given to him and others a degree of information which he had received only since he entered the court. They had stated that the war did not break out in India, until directions had been transmitted to the Governor-general, pointing out to him what conduct he ought to pursue. Up to that moment, he had imagined, that the measure which immediately led to the war had originated in India. But, whether it originated in this country or in India, he could never look without dread at the future situation of the East-India Company, if the British empire in Hindoostan continued from time to time to be enlarged and extended. His opinion had long been, and he did not think it could be altered, that the more they extended their territory the more they weakened their power in India. He had, on this point, a strong opinion of his own (he wished it could be fairly removed, perhaps a singular one) that increase of territory was fraught with mischief. The learned gentleman, in speaking of those who were of opinion that the accession of territory was dangerous, had used some epithets which his learned friend felt that he (Mr. Dixon) did not deserve. But he dare stand in that court and avow, that he had an opinion of his own, even though it were opposed against that of the Court of Directors, or any other body, however well-informed. He did not mean to arrogate to himself any superior foresight or knowledge; but having formed an opinion, he conceived that he was justified in adhering to it, until it was proved to be fallacious. He could not help thinking that those "gathering elements" which the Court of Directors had mentioned, and which were supposed to be so dangerous to the British power in India, arose from very natural causes. It was stated in one of the dispatches, that in consequence of the increasing power of the Pindaries and their cruelties, it was necessary to put them down. He feared that the phrase, "the extinction of their power," meant the extermination of the people; and he apprehended that the declaration was followed up with strict severity. When it was thought necessary, and declared by dispatches from India to be high time, on account of the atrocious conduct of the Pindaries, that the British forces in India should be concentrated, in order to put an end to their predatory excursions in future, he could not avoid believing that more was meant by the collection of a vast British military power than the mere putting down of those people; and he conceived that it was very natural for the chiefs of the Mahratta states to fear that a cloud was approaching, which threatened to overwhelm them. Under these circumstances it was not extraordinary that they should collect large bodies of troops, in order to resist what seemed to menace them with ruin. If this were really the fact, there was some excuse for their conferring and combining together, because a necessity appeared for their so doing. But it had been very justly observed, that though the Court of Directors appeared, from their language, to feel the same objection to an accession of territory that he did, yet they regularly retained the possessions which were acquired. He did not like these lamentations; this crying over the property obtained, and keeping a fast hold of it at the same time. He meant not to offend, but it appeared to him to be downright hypocrisy. He remembered the story of the boy who had caught a bird: he shed tears on it when he had it in his hand, but the ate it notwithstanding his pity. In the same way this accession of territory was found to support the interest of the Company, and it was retained, although lamentations were uttered over it. Unless there was a necessity for the late war; unless its basis was honor and justice, he could not help regretting it. Probably, when he offered these sentiments, he did not agree with a great majority of the proprietors then present; but if he departed with an opinion contrary to that of the great majority, he requested and hoped that a liberal construction would be placed on his conduct. He was actuated by the dictates of his own conscience, as a fair and honest man, in the view he took of the subject; and until the absolute necessity of the war was proved, he, for one, must feel a strong objection against the vote on that day.

The *Chairman*, on looking at the amendment proposed by Mr. Jackson, observed, that there appeared a little too much anticipation of future events, and was on that account somewhat incorrect. Would the learned gentleman, instead of saying, "destroyed their means of future aggression," substitute the words "strengthened the British interest in India against future aggression?" This amendment he conceived would answer every purpose.

Mr. *Elphinstone* said, the resolution of the Court of Directors was now laid before the Court of Proprietors, and was at their disposal. It was for them to adopt it, or to amend it, or to do with it as they pleased. The words proposed were perhaps stronger than the original terms, but they meant nearly the same thing. The Court of Directors certainly had no wish to do any thing but what was perfectly agreeable to the proprietors. It was his opinion that the resolution should be left to their discretion, in order that

an unanimous vote should be given on such an occasion.

The *Chairman* begged leave to state, that the latter part of the amendment being altered, he would not oppose what the learned gentleman had suggested. It was the wish of the Court of Directors, as his hon. friend had first stated, to lay before the proprietors a resolution that should meet their wishes; he, therefore, as an individual, would not oppose the amendment, the latter part, which spoke too confidently of the future, being qualified.

Mr. *Bosanquet* wished to address a few observations to the court, to induce them not to adopt the amendment as it was then penned, on this plain ground, that it was incorrect in terms. When he had made such observations, the proprietors would see one of the inconveniences of a court of this description attempting to explain sentiments, and introduce words into resolutions which had been previously considered in the most serious manner. The parties perhaps who adopted this line of conduct, were not sufficiently informed of all the circumstances that should lead them to a decisive conclusion, and, therefore, when their proposition came to be examined, the chances were that it would be found incorrect. There were words in the present amendment that appeared quite incompatible with the facts of the case. He believed it would be found that one of the great members of the Mahratta confederacy was at present in arms against the British power. *(Hear, hear!)* He had so high an opinion of the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings on this occasion, that he would cheerfully adopt any form of words expressive of the thanks of the Company to that eminent personage, but he must at the same time disagree with many observations that had fallen from the learned gentleman in the course of his speech. There did not exist the least wish, on the part of the Court of Directors, to trifle with or mislead the feelings of the proprietors. As an old director, if he chose to reply to the whole of the learned gentleman's speech, he could correct many of his statements. In the outset of his speech the learned gentleman was wrong in point of fact. He believed resolutions of the kind before them seldom did proceed from the Court of Proprietors in the first instance.

Mr. *R. Jackson* interrupted the hon. director. This, he contended, was the second vote of thanks that originated entirely with the Court of Directors.

Mr. *Bosanquet* continued. The invariable practice, he believed, would be found to be this, that the resolutions of thanks to their Governors-general in India, which had been proposed to, and adopted by, this court, were always brought forward by the executive body, except in cases where the whole matter had originated with the general court. It was very true, however, that the Court of Proprietors sometimes had, on these occasions, proposed an amendment; and, when it was consonant with the motion originally laid before them, there could be no reason for objecting to it. He would not, at that time, enter at length into what had fallen from the learned gentleman, because he wished to abstain from bringing before the court a subject of a particular nature, which the learned gentleman had introduced to their notice, namely, the increase of the British territories in India. That was a question which could not be confined to a very narrow compass if it were once entered upon. When fairly brought before the court, he had many observations to make on it, but he did not think it necessary to offer an opinion on it at present. He begged leave to repeat what he had before stated, that the conduct of the Governor-general, in the instances brought before the Court of Proprietors, was such as to deserve all the thanks and praises which could be bestowed on him by the directors or proprietors, and he, as an individual, would cheerfully concur in any proposition that went to strengthen the expression of their sentiments. He would, most willingly, do every thing in his power to mark the high sense the Company entertained of those brilliant achievements. If the proposition offered to the general court fell short of the actions performed by the noble Marquis, he was very sorry for it; but he well knew that it was not so intended. So far from the Court of Directors having any idea of throwing an improper shade on the Governor-general, by the resolution they had recommended, it was their wish to do him every honour. If any unjust reflection were contained in the proposition before the general court (and he confessed he could see nothing of the kind), he was disposed, as heartily and as readily as any man could be, to have it amended—*(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. *Hume* said, he stood, this day, in a very peculiar situation: in the unusual situation of agreeing with the hon. Chairman in every word he said. Not one syllable had fallen from him that was not strictly proper, and perfectly worthy of the attention of the court. He concurred in the observation of his learned friend, and felt, that if the hon. Chairman's speech had any fault, it was, that he had not said a good deal more on a topic so extremely inviting and important. Before he proceeded to offer to the court a few observations on the subject immediately under consideration (from which, gentle-

men must see, some deviation had been made by the introduction of objections of a technical nature, and altogether of minor importance) ; he wished to state that the hon. director (Mr. Bosanquet) who had just sat down, had greatly disappointed him in the observations he had been pleased to throw out. He had commenced with expressly declaring, that he could not concur in the amendment proposed by his learned friend, because the facts therein stated were not correct. Now, he had listened to the hon. director with great attention, but he had not heard any thing from him that had impugned the correctness of the statement of his learned friend. The hon. director had not only failed to shew any inaccuracy in the statement, but he had advanced a proposition of an infinitely stronger, and to his mind, more extraordinary description. He deprecated the idea of a popular body, like the Court of Proprietors, altering a resolution laid before them by the executive body, because, as he alleged, they were not complete masters of the different facts. But, if they were not masters of all the facts, whom were they to blame for the circumstance ?—(*Hear, hear !*)—Why, they were to attribute their want of knowledge to the Court of Directors ; and, he was sorry to say, the hon. gentleman who had made the remark and was the oldest of the directors, stood foremost in the list of those whose conduct in withholding information occasioned that ignorance amongst the proprietors to which he had alluded. He certainly did not think it was very fair for the first and greatest sinner to offer such an observation—(*Hear, hear !*) —Beyond this he meant not say a word on the subject ; and, in expressing himself to this extent, he hoped it would not be supposed that he meant any thing invidious or disrespectful to the hon. director. He could assure him, that no feeling of that description was in his breast. He, on the contrary, respected and applauded the hon. director, for the manly and honourable line of conduct he had, for so many years, pursued ; but he deprecated, and he always should deprecate, any attempt to put down his learned friend, or any other member of that court, by such means as the hon. director had resorted to, by stating that there were errors in statements, without pointing out, most distinctly, what these errors were. He would venture to say, that there was not one syllable offered by his learned friend that could be controverted. He viewed, as his learned friend did, the pre-eminent services of the high and honourable individual they were assembled to reward by their vote of thanks, and he regretted with him, that the court of proprietors were not, as in the case of the Marquis Cornwallis, permitted to originate the resolution. Knowing, as the directors must, that there was no disposition on the part of the proprietors to detract from the fame of the noble Marquis, he confessed he was a little surprised, that the resolution was not suffered to originate with them. They did not wish to alter or erase any thing the executive body had offered in his praise : on the contrary, he felt, as his learned friend had done, that there was a sting contained in one of the paragraphs of the court's resolution, that there were expressions which, to readers in general, might be supposed to reflect censure and blame on this high individual, and he, for one was anxious to have that sting removed, which he thought much lessened, if not destroyed the grace of the whole proceeding. He thought that those who were most ready to admire the conduct of the Court Directors would have applauded them more than perhaps they would now be induced to do, had their praise been more warm and decided. As to the expressed regret in the resolution relative to the acquisition of territory by the noble Marquis, it ought not to have appeared in the resolution ; since it was well known, that the territory was acquired, in order, by taking away the resources, to destroy the power of a treacherous enemy, and, what should never be forgotten, was conquered and annexed to our dominions, agreeably to the expressly written orders and direction of the executive body.—(*Hear, hear !*) He strongly condemned every attempt to undervalue the benefit that had resulted from these proceedings : nor could he understand the wisdom of apparently lamenting over events which had been anxiously wished for, and which had terminated honourably as well as profitably for the India Company. It was folly, in the highest degree, for the directors to pretend that their eyes and ears had been shut all the time those transactions were in progress, and to come forward now, when the business was completed, with an expression of their "deep regret" for what had been done. He held in his hand the act of parliament, which probably this expression of regret was intended to mee, to palliate its supposed infraction. That act which declared, that to pursue plans of conquest in India was a measure repugnant to the wishes, honour, and policy of Great Britain. No gentlemen, he believed, who heard him, but would agree in the propriety and magnanimity of this declaration. But what interpretation was to be given to this statement ? Simply this : that, to attack a neighbour, to ruin or oppress an adjacent state, merely for the purpose of adding that state to your territories, with-

out any adequate or sufficient cause for hostilities having been given, was, in the highest degree, an act of injustice and cruelty. It was against acts of this kind, and against such acts alone, that the law which he had quoted was placed on the statute book. If it were not so, how inconsistent would have been the conduct of the legislature, who had sanctioned by their votes, and that court had also done, the various accessions of territory which the Company's possessions had received, from time to time. He hoped the court would always allow a fair discretion to those who acted for them abroad; and, if he understood rightly, in cases where it appeared that the native princes had, by their intrigues or by the exercise of military power, disturbed the Company's possessions, or hazarded the security of their subjects, as had recently been attempted and effected by the Mahrattas and Pindaries, that then the British government, would freely sanction every sacrifice which appeared necessary to put down and chastise the aggressors. They would encourage the Company to do that, which, from their high situation, they were expected to perform, namely the protection of persons and property from foreign aggressions, and which, under such circumstances, their subjects had a right to expect, and called on them to do. On the contrary, if they refused to extend to them that protection which they were bound to afford, they would justly incur the displeasure, not alone of the British government, but of all wise and thinking men. Any interpretation of this law that would prevent them from taking the territories of those who could not be restrained by treaties, who had menaced and attacked them, would be a solecism in legislation. In the first instance, negociation in every way possible should be made use of; but, if that failed, recourse must ultimately be had to arms. Now, he would call upon every gentleman in that court, who had read the papers laid before the proprietors, to place his hand upon his heart, and say whether the government of India, at the head of which was placed the Marquis of Hastings, had not just reason to demand ample satisfaction from those, who, if they had not themselves ravaged our territories, had protected those who had committed such barbarities, such atrocious cruelties, upon the unoffending subjects of the Company? How were they situated when the war broke out? By the papers now read they were informed, that the British inhabitants of India, all powerful, and fully able to afford protection, as the natives were always led to suppose them, had, in consequence of the repeated inroads made on their territories by the Pindaries, suffered greatly in the estimation of their subjects. Yes, such was the situation to which they were reduced, as the papers on the table proved, that their natural-born subjects, having vainly claimed protection from them, were obliged to seek for security in the neighbouring states. Was that a situation in which the Company ought to be placed? He would maintain, that unless the Company were prepared to fulfil their pledge to the inhabitants of protecting them, they were entirely unfit to retain possession of India; they were no longer worthy of rule or power. The Marquis of Hastings, in this critical conjuncture, did no more than as governor general he ought to have done; no more than he was authorised to do; no more than what the executive body had directed him to perform. Extracts from the dispatches of the court to India had been read. These dispatches directed and authorised the adoption of all such measures as might tend to the ultimate suppression and punishment of those who had, without a shadow of cause, desolated the Company's territories. He would therefore ask any hon. director, for they all had a share in these orders, what qualms of conscience, what nice moral discrimination, excited them to regret that the noble Marquis had obeyed their own commands? What could induce them to lament that he had followed and punished those blood-thirsty wretches, those military plunderers, who had laid waste the country, murdered the inhabitants, and plundered their houses, by these actions, no longer secure castles, as Englishmen, speaking from their own high ideas of liberty, were wont to denominate their tenements. For what reason could they incorporate with this vote of thanks, the extraordinary sentiment of their deep regret, that the noble Marquis had done his duty; that he had, by their special order, defeated a treacherous enemy, followed him up with vigour, deprived him of future resources and rallying points, and thus prevented the return of those hordes of military depredators, against whom there was no protection, except arms and valour. Their return could only be prevented by the course he had adopted, by taking from them that territory which gave them shelter; there was no other way of effecting that object; and, therefore, he must say, that in giving thanks to this high and honourable individual, coupled as the vote was with an expression of regret, they acted rather with a bad grace. They came forward with one expression, which damped the praise that he was ready to award to this great man. If he had not before him the proceedings of that court, and of their governments abroad, he might be led to suppose that base attempts were made to

secure great accessions of territory, against which the Company had protested, and were bound to protest. But, when he recollected the transactions in Mysore in 1791-2, under a man (Marquis Cornwallis) as gallant, as honorable, generous, and as upright as ever served the Company, although he regretted that, by a blind obedience to his directions, many evils had been produced; when he called to mind the transaction of Oude, in 1801, of Bundlecund, the Daub, Cuttack and Guzerat, in 1803; of Surat, in 1805, &c. &c.; when he reflected that all these acquisitions of territory, and various other similar transactions, had received the cordial and unanimous sanction of the court of directors, of the general court, and of the legislature, he would appeal, in candour, to every gentleman present, and ask, with what justice could such an expression as that he had pointed out, be introduced in the present resolution? How, he demanded, was it applicable to the Marquis of Hastings? If ever a Governor-general was driven to acts of violence against his neighbours, by their treacherous and unprovoked conduct, the Marquis of Hastings was that Governor-general. This must be apparent to the court, from the various documents that had been laid before them. No Governor-general had a fairer ground for attacking the states which surrounded him, and for punishing the grievous and unprovoked aggressions of the Pindaries than he had. He (Mr. Hume) had attentively weighed and considered the military and political transactions in India for several years past, and he was ready to declare, that no person at the head of the government of that country who had increased the territories of the Company, had at the same time advanced so just and fair a ground for doing so as the Marquis of Hastings.—*(Hear, hear!)* If, therefore, in self-defence, if in the execution of those great duties which devolved on him, he had been obliged to have recourse to arms, and carried us through the contest triumphantly, he ought to be thanked in a manner commensurate with those services. What were the duties of the Governor-general? He was not called on to watch over the interests of a population of 14 or 15,000,000, as was the case in Great Britain. To his care was entrusted the government of 60 or 70,000,000 of people. In the execution of that high and important duty (more important, he might fairly say, than that which the prince of this country had to perform, supported as he was by all the ability and talent of the country) he was bound to shew that the British government was able to maintain itself, and support its subjects against the aggressions of those states by which it was surrounded. He was called on to display vigour, firmness, and promptitude. The noble Marquis had manifested his fitness to cope with, and overcome difficulty; and was it not then mortifying to every man, who felt as he did, that the meed of their praise should be given to him with qualification and reservation? He for one was sorry to find it so coldly expressed. Was it not extremely hard, that those to whom they entrusted the guidance of their affairs, should, while they sanctioned so many previous acts, by which territorial acquisitions were gained, and several of them of so equivocal a nature that their justice was challenged, feel so lukewarm on the present unobjectionable occasion? Some gentlemen, now within the bar, had themselves objected to some of the proceedings to which he adverted, but still they received the sanction of the majority of the court and were recorded as acts worthy of praise. He considered that on the present occasion, instead of bestowing in a graceful and proper manner their approbation, the court of directors had by their regret worse than starved it. It was unjust to add, by way of postscript to this resolution, a sort of insinuation, that though they had voted thanks, they did not like the service which had been performed. He wished that every resolution on such subjects should come from the court of proprietors, for he did not agree with what an hon. director (Mr. Bosanquet) had told them, that they were unfit to originate resolutions of this kind, on account of want of information. That defect he conceived it to be the duty of the executive body to remedy. He felt exceedingly sorry that the objectionable part of this paragraph was not omitted. Still he would not move for its erasure, as he was unwilling to do any thing that tended to destroy that unanimity, with which he wished the vote of thanks to be carried, to render them really valuable. He, at the same time, was desirous that the court should express what it meant, in a plain and intelligible manner, without the introduction of any qualification or sting. He would put it to gentlemen behind and before the bar, how far they could, consistently with the justice they owed to this high individual, suffer such an expression to remain on the resolution? Let full justice be done to the distinguished personage to whom the vote of thanks was so eminently due. Every person, who marked the passing events of the day, knew perfectly well what the noble Marquis had performed! Every man, who was conversant with the affairs of India, knew the situation in which he stood, at the time he entered on the duties of the government! And none, who had marked

his progress since that period, could withhold their admiration of his conduct political and military. He felt it was rather a novel doctrine or proceeding, in that court, to make such a distinct and unreserved avowal of sentiments as to the policy of proceedings in India; but, when his mind was perfectly convinced on a subject, he never shrunk from a full statement of his opinions. The principle so often re-echoed by the court of directors, so frequently resorted to, in order to prevent the individuals who were placed at the head of the Indian government from possessing the territories of those whose treacherous acts had been exerted against the interests of the Company, had produced, in many instances, the worst effects. It was a policy that had been most mischievous in its consequences. The fear of being censured at home, in consequence of the discretion they might use abroad, paralysed the efforts of every man connected with the government. To prove the effects which the dread of this censure produced, he could quote the very words of the Marquis of Hastings, contained in a late dispatch. He there spoke with fear and trepidation, lest his conduct should be condemned at home, by those gentlemen who were averse to an extension of territory, without well knowing the reason which occasioned him to take the steps he did, and induced him to contract the dominions of those, who were neither good friends nor honest neighbours. It was this false policy which overthrew the plans of the Marquis Wellesley in India, and obliged his successor (Marquis Cornwallis) to break off those measures which would at that time have consolidated and quieted your Indian empire. (*Hear, hear!*) But, if ever that noble Marquis had a day of triumph, it surely was the present, when he beheld the Marquis of Hastings pursuing the line he had marked out, emulating his achievements, rivalling his glories, and, finally, receiving the thanks of the court for again adopting the same proceedings, the same course of policy which he had adopted. (*Hear, hear!*) They all must recollect the language that had been held in the court of proprietors, on the subject of the Marquis Wellesley's plans. Time had shewn that those plans were founded in wisdom; the voice of censure had passed away, and the gratifying hour of triumph had arrived! He (Mr. Hume) had been on the spot in India, an eye-witness and humble actor in part of the extensive operations which the Marquis Wellesley had performed. He had weighed and considered the general policy adopted by that great character, and he had now no hesitation in saying, that the Marquis of Hastings had wisely renewed the same measures which the Marquis Wellesley had projected; but which, unfortunately for India, unfortunately for the blood of our countrymen that had flowed in streams to regain that which his policy had obtained, and would then have secured, the wise and comprehensive measures adopted by him, and almost completed by his successor, were hastily and (he must say) inconsiderately departed from.—(*Hear, hear!*)—With respect to the Marquis Cornwallis, no man stood higher in his estimation, as an upright and honorable character, than he did. But the experience of twelve years had proved that his policy was not fit for India. What was the consequence of disapproving of the acts of the Marquis Wellesley, in 1803, 1804, and 1805? Most of these acts, although condemned at the time by many sensible men in this country, he was ready to defend, in the view he took of the course to be followed in India; and much evil had followed from the censure with which they were here received. In fact, the Marquis Wellesley had then almost completed that great work, which, though condemned at the time, the East-India Company now rejoiced in its being effected by the Marquis of Hastings. When the Marquis Cornwallis departed from this policy, and thereby, as experience had shewn, departed from the means of peace and security, he would venture to say, that he did so only because he was ignorant of the situation in which the surrounding country powers then were. No man who was properly acquainted with the policy and disposition of the native courts could have concurred in the measures he pursued. He would state as an example what took place generally in India. He (Mr. Hume) on the arrival of Marquis Cornwallis in 1805, was then on the frontiers in Bundelkund with the army, which expected to obtain immediate possession of Callinger. The governor was supposed to be ready to give it up on a sufficient force appearing before it, and thus their military toils would have been completed. But, unfortunately for the army, and most unfortunately for India, the Marquis Cornwallis arrived, and the army was prevented from doing without loss, what they were several years afterwards obliged to do with very great loss. It was pretty well ascertained, that almost the first letter he wrote contained an order to stop all military proceedings. We were to retire from any interference with the internal government of the Mahratta states and the Rajpoot chiefs, and to keep ourselves to our own territories and councils, and orders were therefore sent to stop the negociations going on, and to break off those treaties already concluded, by which it was intended to protect the weaker state from the more powerful, and thereby to maintain peace in Hindoostan. The Marquis Wellesley had concluded (as Marquis Hastings had

now done) treaties with all the Rajpoot chiefs; Marquis Cornwallis found them concluded or nearly so. They were rendered, by these treaties, separate and independant states, and had that principle been acted on, they would have prevented the growth and formation of those hordes of military freebooters, who have since then so often ravaged your territories, and carried war and devastation through a part of them. As an example, Ameer Khan was at that time in command of a body of Pindarees in the service of Holkar, but comparatively weak to what he has since then become. The Pindarrees, as a state, did not then exist. But the different treaties which the Marquis Wellesley had made to protect the smaller states from their having been withdrawn, they were able to increase their power by plundering the smaller states of Jeypour, Joudpour, &c. &c., and soon became the formidable power which had required the united British army to destroy!! All these measures, founded on the erroneous policy which counteracted the designs of Marquis Wellesley, united, had plunged the affairs of the Company in that deplorable situation in which they were found when the Marquis of Hastings arrived. It is highly to the honour of Marquis Hastings, that though, for ten years, his predecessor in the government had laboured to follow up the policy of Marquis Cornwallis, they had entirely failed to secure the peace and security of British India; but he immediately proceeded to restore the policy of the Marquis of Wellesley, and his efforts had been eminently successful. His predecessor was, unfortunately for his friends, no more, and of his administration in India, he would say nothing farther than this, that it was a weak government, a government of expedients from day to day, as respected the internal welfare of India, and by a temporising and erroneous foreign policy, admitted the formation and increase of a hostile Pindarree power, to a growth highly dangerous to the British interests. The Marquis of Hastings, looking to the true causes, found it necessary to sweep it away, and had succeeded. Could they then refuse him their most heartfelt thanks for his exertions? He must say, that when thanks were voted to Marquis Hastings for the manner in which the Nepaul war had been conducted, his services were treated coldly; but he trusted the court would now act on a more praiseworthy principle. Let them look to the situation of the noble Marquis. He was insulted by his neighbours on one side, and he found the resources of the country, after eight or nine years of peace, nearly exhausted; for it must always be remembered, that he arrived at a time when a long period of peace had added nothing to their wealth and security, and when, after such a trial, no thinking man could expect that a policy, having forbearance for insults for its ground-work, could do much in removing the hostile feelings of our enemies. Indeed, forbearance by a native mind was mistaken for fear. They had no idea of liberal and generous conduct, flowing from a disinterested source. Such was the situation of affairs when the Marquis of Hastings arrived in India; and, with that decision, which he was candid enough to say agreeably disappointed him, for he did not expect, at his time of life, that he would have applied himself to business so assiduously as he had done, the noble Marquis commenced the work of reformation. He made himself perfectly acquainted with all the affairs of the government civil and military; he even began, as he (Mr. Hume) had understood, to study the Hindûstanee, the language of the country, that he might have better access to every source from which information connected with the affairs of government could be gleaned.—(*Hear, hear!*) —This circumstance alone spoke more in praise of the earnestness and anxiety which he felt to perform, with correctness, the high duties that had devolved on him, than any other fact that could be stated.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He saw the danger of his situation, and he did not let those powers, who were hostile to the Company, mature their plans and overwhelm him on every side. The Nepaulese were first attacked, when it was ascertained that, by arms alone, their restless and encroaching disposition could be checked, their machinations could be defeated. This contest would, he had been confidently assured, have been over in the course of four or five months, but for some unfortunate failure in the first campaign, which gave hopes and spirits to the Nepaulese, and led to an expensive and protracted warfare. For this achievement he had not been duly thanked, since the policy of this measure had not to this moment been considered or noticed. The Marquis of Hastings was thanked as the commanding officer, not as the statesman; he was noticed, not as the individual who had caused certain well-digested plans, emanating from himself, to be carried into effect, but as the executive power that directed the British armies, and placed them in their different, most appropriate, and advantageous situations. That distinction could not be now taken; although no man who had heard the proceedings of the present day, or who knew the daring and very powerful state to which the Pindaries had arrived, could say that the noble Marquis would have done his duty, if he had tolerated their inroads with impunity, or left himself exposed to such devastating incursions as his predecessors

had tolerated. These measures were taken, however, in consequence of the statements which the noble Marquis had transmitted to the executive body at home, pointing out the dangers which threatened the British empire in India, and requesting a competent authority to enable him to disperse and destroy them. The noble Marquis stated what was necessary to the safety of our dominions in the east, and called for the sanction of the executive body to such measures as might be deemed advisable under existing circumstances. This certainly was the proper mode of proceeding, when circumstances would allow it; but sometimes the shortness of time and the pressure of necessity rendered it impossible to take that course with safety. No man, he was sure, would hazard an opinion that the Pindaries ought not to be put down as speedily as possible: on the contrary, many of those who knew their power and their designs, were rather inclined to think that their proceedings ought to have been discomfited sooner. He now wished to prove, by a reference to facts, the great energy, the active wisdom, the extensive foresight, which enabled the Marquis of Hastings, without any great increase of his forces, to thwart the designs of enemies, both numerous and cunning. It was important to know, that notwithstanding all these operations, little or no addition was made to the troops employed by him. Indeed, he believed that some of the irregular forces employed during the Nepaul war, had been discharged before the war broke out, a circumstance which rendered the success of his plans more meritorious. Such was the foresight, wisdom, and energy of the noble Marquis, that by a simultaneous movement, occasioned, as it were, by one order, the different detachments of the army proceeded to given points from each presidency, and the astonished enemy found they were completely in the toils; (*hear! hear!*) that they were, in fact, caged, without hope of escape. (*Hear! hear!*) But his hon. friend (Mr. Dixon) seemed to think, because the noble Marquis made great preparations at first, that he therefore must have had the conquest of the Mahratta states in view. He begged to offer an explanation to his hon. friend on this point. The fact was, if a general acting in India wished to avoid defeat, and to obtain a complete victory expeditiously, and consequently at a small expense of men and money, his best, his only plan was, to provide an overwhelming force. One hundred thousand men for one month, was better than fifty thousand for three months. He presumed the the noble Marquis had adopted this line of policy, which previous operations in Hindostan pointed out, and it was crowned with decided success. Having, under these circumstance, brought an important, hazardous, and extensive war, to a termination in three months (from 26th October, 1817, to 26th January, 1818,) as short a period as his noble predecessor, the Marquis Wellesly, had done, since, but for one unfortunate occurrence, his (the Marquis Wellesley) wisdom, energy, and foresight, would have put an end to the Mahratta war of 1803, in five months, so the Marquis of Hastings, more fortunate to terminate the war in three months, was entitled to the thanks of the proprietors at large, and of his country, for having achieved that, the necessity of which a lapse of eight or ten years of temporising sufferance had sufficiently shewn. This being the case, how high must the Marquis Wellesley stand in the estimation of all discerning men, seeing that his efforts would, at that time, have produced similar results, but for an opposition to that system of policy, which now appeared to be the wisest and the best. He (Marquis Wellesley) might now exclaim, "I am satisfied, since my plans are at length carried into effect. Time has covered with her mantle the prejudices that existed, and has swept away all opposition to my principles, and though I have been deprived of my just honours, though my glories have been shorn, I am happy to see my second successor reaping and gathering all those praises, which, had wisdom prevailed, would have been mine!" (*Hear, hear!*) It must indeed be gratifying to the noble Marquis of Wellesley, to see his plans extensively acted upon; the country, in consequence, improved and benefited; and the East India Company raised, in his (Mr. Hume's) view of the circumstances, higher than ever it was in power and in security. All the noble Marquis's friends might congratulate themselves, that time had at length dispelled those prejudices, which had, in some degree, overshadowed his fame. They might indeed consider the present not merely as a vote of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings; it was also highly complimentary to the Marquis Wellesley, whose plans had been pursued. Before he sat down, he could not forbear offering an observation on a point which seemed to be greatly misunderstood. A narrow opinion prevailed, that the Company, by extending their territory, weakened and divided their power. This position he wholly denied. He could but explain himself by supposing England to represent Hindoostan; that Shropshire was possessed by Holkar; Staffordshire, by Scindia; Warwickshire, by the Raja of Nagpour; and Worcester and Herefordshire, by the Peishwa; as the other parts of England surrounded these counties, the government of England would be obliged not only to protect the frontiers

towards Scotland and on the coast, but to have a considerable force to watch the motions of the military governments of Holkar, Scindia, Nagpour, and the Peishwa. By the operations of the Marquis of Hastings, these hostile states have been taken possession of by the British, and a force no longer requisite to guard or attend to their operations. The possessions of the Company have been at once extended, and their powers consolidated. An active and warlike enemy in the heart of the Company's territory has been converted into subjects or submissive friends, and he, therefore, submitted, that the extension of territory had not weakened, but strengthened their power. (*Hear, hear!*) The object of the Company's operations, on the present occasion, was not to take possession of territory, merely for the purpose of enlarging their dominion, but that they might crush an inveterate enemy and at the same time consolidate their empire. Before they had effected this, they were obliged to be constantly on their guard against an *imperium in imperio*, composed of the Mahratta states which they had been compelled to take possession of. The treacherous conduct of Scindia, of the Peishwa, and of the Rajah of Nagpour, each of whom had been pardoned, again and again, for violation of good faith, in his humble opinion fully and entirely justified this step, as a measure of self-defence. When the Peishwa was placed by the British government on the throne (whether properly or improperly he would not now inquire) he owed every thing in gratitude, honour, and sincerity to the Company; but he, beyond all others, had acted on two occasions a treacherous part.

The Rajah of Nagpour had been supported in the musnud by the subsidiary force of the British government, and treachery on his part was not to be expected. Considering these circumstances, the Company, in taking possession of the territories of those who would fain have destroyed them, had done an act of justice to themselves, and no less to the individuals whom they found it necessary to punish. The power of the Company being now consolidated, although their territories were enlarged, they were likely to enjoy a permanent peace; a peace that would endure many years longer than had ever before been known. He hoped, that while they thanked the noble Marquis for these results, the hon. gentlemen behind the bar would see no impropriety in withdrawing that part of the resolution, in which they expressed their "regret" at what was really beneficial to the Company.

Mr. *Bosanquet* requested to say a few words in explanation. He meant not to trespass long on the court, but he had been entirely misunderstood, and he rose, not for the purpose of lengthening, but of shortening the debate. He flattered himself that he had not made use of the expression attributed to him, which was "that the general court was not "capable of making any alteration in "propositions laid before it by the "Court of Directors." What he intended to express, and what he hoped he did express was, that there was danger, as well as inconvenience in such alterations, and, before he sat down, by looking to the facts, and reading the amendment proposed by the learned gentlemen, connected with those facts, as they now exist, he would shew that his own observation was well founded. The amendment said, that the noble Marquis had anticipated and encountered the proceedings of a hostile confederacy amongst the Mahratta states, defeated their armies, reduced them to submission, and destroyed their means of future aggression."

Mr. *Jackson*—"The latter words hold no longer in the amendment."

Mr. *Bosanquet* said, when he spoke, the alteration had not been made. He spoke of the original proposition, and he meant, from it, to infer the fact, that there was danger in hastily adopting amendments, which, when examined, were not borne out by existing circumstances. When it was known that one of the Mahratta powers was now in arms against the Company, the learned gentlemen must admit, that what he (Mr. Bosanquet) stated was correct. He had declared, by his amendment, that their means of future aggression are destroyed.

Mr. *Jackson*—"These words 'destroyed their means of future aggression,' are no longer in the amendment. I acquiesced in the proposition of the hon. Chairman. The hon. director states, that I am completely wrong, because there is still one of the Mahratta states in arms; but the hon. director knows, as every person must know, that the chief he alludes to has now been twice conquered, that his kingdom is ours, that he is at present in a state of vagabondism."

Mr. *Bosanquet* said, the way he would put the matter was this: the original proposition of the learned gentleman was an amendment to the resolution of the Court of Directors; which, if it stood as had been proposed, was contrary to the fact. Now, an alteration had been suggested to that amendment by the hon. Chairman, which, if it were correct, and the learned gentlemen did not contradict it, surely he could not say that his first proposition was also correct? All that he meant to infer and to state to the general court was this; which he would venture to repeat, that if it was always dan-

sonous hastily to adopt words, because, after consideration might prove them to be incorrect. With respect to what had fallen from the hon. gentleman who had offered many remarks on another part of the resolution, he would not proceed to comment on that subject, because they were now called on merely to consider the amendment, and the first part of the resolution on which that hon. gentleman had expatiated was not before them. One remark, however, he begged to make; the hon. gentleman, in the course of his speech, had classed two things together, which ought to have been kept separate. He meant, the accession of territory, and the destruction of the Pindarree power. That was not the way the subject had been looked to by the directors, neither did he think it was the way in which the subject ought to be argued.

Mr. Grant said, that he reluctantly offered himself to the notice of the court. He had sincerely concurred in the vote of thanks to the Governor-general, which was now proposed to the proprietors by the executive body, (namely, a vote of thanks for his military achievements) and not apprehending that it would be necessary for him to take a part in the discussion which might arise upon it in that court, he had rather expected to remain silent. But the strain of argument pursued by the two honourable proprietors (Messrs. Jackson and Hume) compelled him to speak. To the doctrines so loudly announced by these honourable gentlemen, and particularly the second in the debate (Mr. Hume), upon the subject of extending the territorial possessions of the Company, he entirely dissented. Upon this, and upon every important subject brought before the general court, his constituents had a right to know his sentiments, and he now felt himself called upon by a sense of duty to deliver them on the present occasion. *(Hear, hear!)* He should advance no new opinions framed to bear upon the question of the day, but assert those opinions which he had from conviction uniformly maintained for many years, and which were supported by very high authorities. The two honourable gentlemen objected to the clause in the proposed vote, which expressed the concern of the court at the extension of the territorial possessions of the Company. One of them had treated this language as an affectation of a principle, which in practice was long gone by; as a form which might now be discarded, when, notwithstanding the use of it, so many annexations of territory had been made to the Company's dominions, and the court of directors never thought of reasoning any one of them. The other hon. gentleman applauded at great length the policy of extending our dominions, as a wise and magnanimous policy, outgrowing ancient prejudices, adapted to our altered circumstances, enlarging our resources, strengthening and consolidating our power, and securing our future tranquillity. Sir, (said Mr. Grant) the law of the land on this subject remains unchanged. It still declares "that it is "contrary to the wish, the honour, and "the policy of this country, to pursue "schemes of Indian conquest and am-"bition." The sentiments and the orders of his majesty's government are still in unison with the law. One of the documents now before this court is a recent letter from the secret committee, which is the organ of government, to the Governor-general in council, expressing great concern at any extension of territory. The opinion which the court of directors are well known to have, in agreement with the legislature, long maintained on this question, and to have formerly particularly contended for, they still hold. *(Hear, hear!)* They have not, in the course of many years, expressed approbation of any one of the conquests or annexations made, excepting that of Mysore, the war against which was strictly defensive, Tippoo Sultan having, by professedly aiming to destroy the British power in the Deccan, rendered that resistance necessary which destroyed him. And Lord Hastings himself asserts, in his expository address to the inhabitants of Calcutta, that he had, in the late military expedition, no intention of adding a rood of land to the Company's possessions. *(Hear, hear!)* What do the hon. gentlemen then mean by arguing as if all recognition of the declared principles of all the existing authorities might now be dispensed with, and we should at once, by dropping every symptom of repugnance, imply that we feel satisfaction at the late acquisitions, and thus effectually justify, and confirm the accusation which other nations have long been prone to advance against us, as pursuing a systematic course of Eastern conquest and subjugation? In this country the injustice of the charge is known, particularly by those acquainted with the sentiments of the persons who have administered the Company's affairs. Why then, he asked, should they, the court of directors, now give up those principles they had so long avowed? *(Hear, hear!)* Forgetting all that they had said, could they now turn suddenly round, without being guilty of inconsistency? Because they felt it necessary to avoid the appearance of inconsistency, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) entered into a defence of Marquis Hastings, in a way that the noble Marquis himself might not desire. What is the authority which

would warrant the hon. gentlemen to place the Company and the nation in so disgraceful a light before the world? Their sole ground seems to be, that the court of directors have not restored any of the territories which have been acquired since the law of 1784. But do they not well know, in the first place, that the power of restoring territorial acquisitions does not rest with the court of directors?—*(Hear, hear!)* Is it not known, in the next place, that Lord Cornwallis, who had, during his first government in India, shunned as far as he could the extension of our territories and of our political influence over foreign courts, was sent out a second time in 1805, by the concurrence of his Majesty's government (at the head of which were Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville), and of the court of directors, in order to carry on the system on which he had before acted? His premature and lamented death, which was a heavy loss to the Company and the nation, frustrated much of the designs he entertained for the establishment of another and a safer political system; but in consequence of the measures which he had commenced, several tracts of territory on the western side of the Jumna were relinquished; the alliances which had been formed with various petty states, far in the centre of Hindostan, were dissolved, and thus matters continued until the late commotions. It was Lord Cornwallis's opinion, that on the eastern side of Hindostan, the Jumna should be the boundary of our possessions, and that maintaining friendly relations with other states, we should leave them to themselves, not seeking to interfere in their politics or affairs, nor to establish a controul over them by means of political residents and subsidized troops; and that in this abstinence we should find our best security and prosperity. Mr. Grant professed the highest respect for the sound judgment, the eminent rectitude, and the just political views of that distinguished nobleman, whom, as a public character, he could not rank second to any one who had acted on the Indian theatre, unless perhaps the first Lord Clive, who maintained a congenial policy. *(Hear, hear!)* Mr. Grant said, he had originally conceived the system of Lord Cornwallis to be wise, and he had since seen nothing to alter his opinion, but much to confirm it, and the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) must excuse him if he defered to that opinion. Lord Cornwallis, after his second arrival in Bengal, had prepared a long dispatch to the court of directors, fully explaining his sentiments upon the system of foreign alliances and controul which he found established there. Unhappily he did not live to finish and sign that dispatch; but by the care of an honourable friend now present, (Mr. Robinson the director) who so much to his own credit then acted as the confidential private secretary of his lordship, that valuable document was now a record in the India House, and Mr. Grant regretted that he had it not then to produce. It describes in strong terms the ill consequences of extending our conquests and alliances, as occasioning throughout Hindostan an injurious suspicion of our aiming at universal political control, and as in its nature calculated to involve us in inextricable embarrassments and interminable contests, without affording the prospect of any corresponding benefits. *(Hear!)* One would almost think, said Mr. Grant, that there was something prophetic in his Lordship's description. He (Mr. Grant) did not mean to impeach the motives of those who had most favoured the system of extending our influences: he wished to allude to them with all just deference and respect; but he trusted that as having likewise a humble duty to discharge, he might be permitted to express his own opinions, at least honestly and deliberately formed, and he might also, after hearing the honorable proprietor (Mr. Hume) so much vaunt, and so zealously advocate the extending system, be allowed to enquire a little into its nature and effects. That system he considered as having acquired a more extensive and important character in the year 1802, by the treaty of subsidy, called the treaty of Bassein, then concluded with the Peishwa, the first member of the Mahratta aristocracy. He was at that time a fugitive from his own dominions. This treaty procured him the support of the British power to replace him on his musnud. By it he agreed to receive a subsidiary force from us for his protection and a British resident or minister to counsel him in his political conduct towards other states: that is, in fact, he became a dependent on the British government. Although in his necessity he submitted to such terms, it was evident, by his behaviour both before and after the treaty, that he utterly disliked them, and it was naturally to be expected that he would wish to avail himself of any favorable opportunity to be freed from them. And certainly the justice of such a treaty so imposed upon him, with an evident view to our own advantage, may well be questioned. The professed principle on which this course of policy was pursued on our part was that of tranquillizing India. And what were the consequences? alienation in the mind of the Peishwa, and jealousy and alarm respecting our designs in the minds of the other Mahratta powers. They regarded the treaty with their chief, as placing a British head on Mahratta shoulders. *(Hear, hear!)*

In three years two wars followed between those powers and the British government: wars carried on with great military glory on our part, but at a large expense of blood and treasure, with new acquisitions of territory and an increase of many millions to the Company's Indian debt. Neither did the consequences stop here. The Peishwa, no longer an independent power, lost all respect and influence with foreign states, and seems to have lost yet more, the spirit of a sovereign. His internal government, still left to himself, was wretchedly conducted, the administration of justice neglected, but the revenues strictly exacted, and his Jaghirdars discontented. If any tendency to commotion appeared, our subsidized troops were at hand to suppress it. The people suffering under bad government, imputed all their evils to us, and the British name became most unpopular among them. A part of the Peishwa's native army was disbanded when he put himself under the protection of a British force. The armies of other native princes, who had in the same manner come under our protection, had also been reduced. Many of these disbanded troops, who were soldiers by birth, who had no other profession and could get no other service, swelled the ranks of those marauders called Pindarries, who have long existed in India, but have of late years undoubtedly very much increased. It is not disputed that the Mahratta chiefs, Scindiah and Holkar at least, have encouraged those freebooters; and with the view to the formation of a force which, without appearing to be theirs, might be auxiliary to them and annoying to the British territories. The hon. proprietor blamed the Court of Directors for not having, at an earlier period, sent out orders to attack and disperse the Pindarries; but surely whilst the Pindarries offered no injury to the Company's territories it would have been premature to attack them. The system in question was in operation when Lord Hastings entered on his government. Mr. Grant said, he did not mean to imply that his lordship did not do right in determining to put down the Pindarries, who had at length made cruel incursions into some parts of our territories, or that, when advancing against them, he was opposed in the field by the armies of different Mahratta chiefs, he must not have combated those armies. He acted according to the circumstances in which he was placed, and acted with great ability; but it did not therefore follow that we were to be elated by accessions of territory, that such accessions would better our condition, or that the proprietors of East India stock might not speak their sentiments and the sentiments of the legislature when an accession of dominion took place. *(Hear, hear!)* Mr. Grant said, he meant to point out what he conceived to be the origin of those troubles, and the consequences of the system for which the hon. gentlemen now contended. He could not doubt that the growth of the Pindarrie power, and the recent as well as former conduct of the different Mahratta chiefs, might all be traced to our system of political influence and control, and to the jealousy and hostility thereby planted in the minds of the native princes and people. To these causes he thought the conduct of the Mahratta chiefs in the years 1803, 1804, and 1805, and in the recent transactions, might fairly be ascribed. In those recent transactions they were immediately the aggressors, and they little scrupled the violation of treaties; but did they not consider us the first aggressors, and themselves as originally the injured parties? And when the weak act under this impression against the strong, are they not too apt to have recourse to sinister ways? But the hon. gentlemen thought that now at length the great work of tranquillizing India was accomplished, and our power placed on a solid and permanent basis. Mr. Grant said, he most sincerely wished it might be so. The question of our future situation in India was now the great momentous question. Lord Hastings had indeed expressed himself strongly in favour of our future prospects; and doubtless his lordship's opinion was entitled to great consideration. But the opinion of Lord Cornwallis had hitherto been rather verified, and our past experience did not lead to sanguine conclusions. He (Mr. Grant) was afraid the same causes of jealousy and disaffection among the native chiefs and people of Hindostan would still continue. The recently formidable corps of Pindarries had indeed been routed and dispersed; but from the manners and habits of the people of India, in many parts of which government and civilization are still very defective, new crops of marauders might be expected to arise. Our territories in the centre of Hindostan are now stretched to an alarming extent. In direct dominion, or authoritative control, our power reaches, if Lord Hastings' expression be not misunderstood, even to the Indus. *(Hear, hear!)* This is an astonishing surface of country over which we are to diffuse ourselves; and Mr. Grant wished gentlemen to pause and consider well our situation before they adopted the exulting views of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume), or blamed the Court of Directors, if they feared a little for the consequences of the system of indefinite extension. If a man like Marquis Cornwallis saw in his day nothing but confusion and trouble, instead of peace and tranquillity, arising from such a system, what would he think

at the present hour, could he be restored to his country, to see that the Company had nearly doubled the surface over which their possessions or influence extended? *(Hear, hear!)* That a handful of foreigners should, in our old and limited possessions on the south-east of India, where the people are more submissive, have succeeded in establishing a quiet rule, is a marvellous thing; but to establish our authority over regions, comprehending in all perhaps eighty millions of people, among whom are many turbulent unsettled tribes, must be an achievement of far higher difficulty. To maintain this vast dominion we have of all descriptions of Europeans, civil and military, not more than forty thousand. We are a people altogether dissimilar to the natives, in origin, language, manners, customs and religion, and our government (our direct government) over them is attended, perhaps necessarily, with this disadvantage, that offices of trust and importance under it are not open to natives, Hindoo or Mahommedan. The latter indeed are, independently of this circumstance, generally hostile to us, because we have put an end to the ascendency they possessed in various parts of Hindostan; and the higher ranks of both races must feel it as a permanent cause of dissatisfaction with our government, and of secret disaffection, that they cannot hope to rise under it to distinction and eminence. This is a singular feature in one of the more populous and extensive empires of the globe, that the natives (saving only the few who rank as chiefs or sovereigns) do not participate in any of the superior functions, civil, military, or political, of the state. *(Hear!)*

We now hold a greater extent of dominion, direct or authoritative, than any of the Mogul sovereigns possessed. In the time of those sovereigns there were at least twelve soobadars or viceroys over the principal divisions of the empire, but yet, under the most vigorous reigns, hardly a year passed without commotion in one quarter or another. The native Rajpoot governments dispersed in the centre and western part of India, are made up of the same people and are of the same defective character as those of the Mahratta governments, only with less power. When freed from the oppression of the Mahrattas, the Rajpoot chieftains will probably have continual quarrels with each other, and require our interference by military coercion. Must not the military force requisite to keep all those countries in subjection be very great? In time of European war, when also India may be more liable to disturbance, will the British islands be able to supply that portion of European troops which ought always to enter into the composition of our Indian armies? And what have we gained by all our acquisitions of territory? The Company's debt is now as great as it was about the end of the former Mahratta wars in 1805, that is about thirty-three millions; our establishments have grown with our acquisitions; we had a surplus revenue when our possessions were far less extensive, but for many years past, with all the conquests and annexations we have made, our Indian income has hardly equalled the Indian expenditure even in time of peace; repeated orders have been sent by the court of directors to reduce the establishments civil and military, but with very little effect, and now, whilst the countries recently acquired are not so productive as those in the south and east of India, our establishments must be unavoidably augmented. Hitherto, also, we have had a long and almost uninterrupted career of military success. Is it consistent with the course of human affairs that this should be perpetual? Are we to look for a continued succession of eminent talent, and for unvarying prosperity?—*(Hear, hear!)*—To act upon such expectations would certainly be going beyond the limits which human prudence would warrant; but such is our situation in India, so much does our safety depend on success and on public opinion resulting from it, that even one serious check might be felt in the very centre of our old possessions. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had alluded to an occurrence in the war carried on by Lord Lake. Mr. Grant presumed the hon. gentleman adverted to the disastrous retreat of Col. Monson; that circumstance was sufficient to shew with what eagerness any adverse event would be improved against us. I have known (said Mr. Grant) India longer than the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume). I remember, when in the year 1781, Mr. Hastings was involved in perilous circumstances at Benares, zemindars at the extremity of Bengal, even in Chittagong, began to erect their heads and to look about them. They did not probably meditate rebellion, but they would readily have availed themselves of any public confusion to withhold their rent; and here lies one part of our dangers. If commotions should arise, and the revenues should not be realised, how would our armies and other establishments be paid? The separation made by the last charter between the political and commercial departments of the Company, do not leave the commercial treasury in this country available for political expenditure, and bills cannot be drawn on the court of directors as formerly for large political loans. Indeed the profits of the trade could not, at any time, sustain such demands. If then, in the progress of events, distur-

bances should happen in our more recently acquired, more distant, and less settled possessions; if war should be prolonged and the territorial revenues of the Company be unequal to the expense, what resource would remain but an application to parliament? and the question would then come before the country gentlemen of this kingdom, whether the British people should be taxed for the support of Indian war and extended Indian dominion. Gentlemen will consider how such a question, of which he dreaded to think, would be received in the House of Commons.—(*Hear, hear!*)

All these considerations he thought abundantly sufficient to determine the court against departing from the doctrine so long maintained by the Company, with regard to extension of territory, and against the amendment suggested by the hon. gentlemen. That amendment said, the Marquis had *anticipated* the proceedings of a hostile confederacy; that was more than the Marquis himself had said. The amendment said also, that he had strengthened the British interests in India against future aggression. Mr. Grant confessed that he was not prepared to adopt this conclusion, and he should be wanting in his duty to his constituents if he assented to what he did not feel; but to omit in the vote of thanks the clause which expresses concern at the extension of territory, would be virtually a dereliction of that policy which the Company had hitherto professed.—(*Hear, hear!*)—With respect to another point which the hon. gentlemen have agitated, the power and the practice of originating such motions in that court; no doubt such motions might come from the directors, or from the proprietors, and sometimes they had come from the one body, sometimes from the other; but with every deference to the proprietors, he would submit that they could not in general enter the court prepared to form motions upon subjects of a complex and important nature, requiring much previous knowledge; and when the question came to be, whether two or three of the proprietors who might have more information, or the twenty-four gentlemen composing the court of directors, who were habitually conversant with the Company's affairs, and acting under official responsibility which did not attach to the proprietors, were most likely to bring forward a well-digested and suitable proposition, he could not help thinking the decision should in general be in favour of the directorial body, and therefore that the first suggestion of resolutions such as the present, should usually rest with them. As to the terms used in the vote now proposed, describing the services rendered by Marquis Hastings, he thought they were equivalent to those employed on occasions of the like nature in characterizing the services of the most illustrious of his lordship's predecessors, and needed not such additions as the hon. gentlemen would introduce by their amendment. The thanks of great public bodies should be marked by a temperate dignity of expression, which is more forcible than a studied accumulation of words, for these rather weaken than strengthen. If, however, it was the sense of the court to adopt that part of the amendment which went to the addition of some epithets, he should not hold up his hand against it. Mr. Grant apologized for engaging the attention of the court so long, but hoped the importance of the subject on which he had felt it is duty chiefly to dwell, would justify him to his constituents. (*This speech was received with much applause.*)

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, after the court had been addressed in so able and eloquent a manner, he felt unwilling to trespass on the attention of the proprietors; but he knew he should obtain credit when he declared that he set out with the determination of not detaining the proprietors many minutes. He entertained a strong feeling of respect for the abilities of the Marquis of Hastings, and he believed, if there were any occasion on which a man might particularly be excused for obtruding his sentiments on the court, it was, when they were about to perform a solemn act, in doing which, from their conduct and demeanor, great and serious circumstances might ultimately arise. When he first read the resolution submitted from the chair, he was utterly at a loss to conceive what was the meaning of that paragraph which had called forth so many observations. He would not enter into the subject of what advantage might accrue from the resolution originating on one side of the bar or on the other. The point he wished to establish was this, that, when the directors came forward with a resolution, they should word it in so clear and distinct a manner, that all persons, even those the least interested, should immediately understand what they meant, and what the feeling was by which they were dictated. They ought not to bind themselves to a particular and set form of words, without having a view to the policy and principles which might be involved in that form. When the hon. gentlemen had recourse to that paragraph, which expressed their regret at what had been done, he really entertained doubts whether they had any meaning in the terms. Still, he could not do the hon. Chairman the injustice to suppose, that he, and a great number of gentlemen behind the bar, could have employed themselves to so little purpose; and he at length did find, that they meant

something; that they expressed their regret, not only that blood had been shed, but because they could not look on the result as a fortunate occurrence for the safety of British India. "I cannot look," said the hon. director (Mr. Grant), "but with fear and trembling, to this accession of territory; I cannot contemplate it as the means of future security, but as an object of terror and alarm." This was an opinion solemnly expressed on a very grave occasion, and the hon. gentlemen behind the bar were not often induced to state what their principles of policy were. He knew those things were looked to with considerable attention out of doors, though within doors they were perhaps considered to be mere matters of form. But even here a few gentlemen might be allowed to view them in their true light, as transactions of very considerable importance. Now, as an opinion had been offered from behind the bar, they might be allowed perhaps to express theirs, with equal freedom and insincerity. His was an unqualified opinion, that the Marquis of Hastings deserved the thanks of the Company, not less for the ability he had shewn as a politician in the cabinet, than for the military talent he had displayed in the field. This was his fixed opinion; but he did not expect it to carry much weight, opposed as it was to the sentiments that had fallen from the hon. director. There were, however, some circumstances to which he would allude, that would probably weigh with the court, and prevent the hon. director's opinion from having that preponderance on the present question, which, perhaps, it deserved on others. If they reflected they would find, that, when an individual, for a long course of years, had acted on a particular principle, the human mind became daily more and more biassed by its influence, and, at length, could not be reasoned out of it, however fallacious it might really be. Some called this obstinacy, others a consistent adherence to principles and opinions, having its foundation in a deep habit of thinking. He was very much inclined to believe, from the expressions of the hon. director and the course he pursued, that he felt it was necessary, as well for the consistency of his own character as for that of the court of directors, that the form of words adopted in that resolution should be implicitly adhered to. The tenor of the hon. director's observation was this: "since the "period when the legislature passed a "particular law we have gone on pro-"testing against the accession of territory, "and therefore we must continue pro-"testing still." He, however, confessed, that he saw no great consistency in protesting, at the same time that they retained the territory. His hon. friends thought otherwise, and theirs was a good argument *ad hominem*, and placed the thing in a very facetious point of view, but it went no farther. "Why," said they, "do you go on expressing your "regret, while you still retain the ter-"ritory?" The answer was, because it might look like fear, or weakness, or vacillation to give it up; because it might be dangerous to undo that which you sincerely regretted had been done. *(Hear, hear!)* But was there in the immediate events that preceded this war, or in the circumstances that had occurred during its progress, any thing that called for the expression of their regret? He conceived that there was not. All that happened was the absolute and necessary consequence of events which had occurred long before the war broke out, events in the production of which the government of India had nothing to do, and therefore they could not justly call for any particular expression of grief on this occasion. If the Marquis of Hastings had adopted a new line of conduct, and said, "I will do so and so, in order to prevent "what will probably arise if I do not "thus proceed:" in that case, if the court of directors thought the circumstances which followed were not fit matter of hazard or calculation, they might express their regret with propriety. But as the business now stood, the world would not suppose that they had introduced those words for any other reason, but that, because they had formerly protested, they must still continue to do so. It was similar to the hypocrisy which marked the conduct of the *legitimates*, who seized on territory with as much avidity as Buonaparte had done; with this difference only, that the *legitimates* went on protesting, and Buonaparte did not make use of such an artifice. He remembered, when he was at school, he did not place much faith in his master, when he was flogging him, because, at every cut, he exclaimed, "I "regret it very much; I am very sorry for "it!" *(Laughter.)* These words, expressive of regret, were useless, or worse, unless they thought that the Marquis of Hastings could have influenced the events which led to the war, and could have concluded the matter in a different and more peaceable way. But the fact was, hostilities were so inevitable, that the Marquis of Hastings had not even the merit that belonged to the Marquis Wellesley, that of commencing the war. The course he must follow was chalked out to him; he had no necessity for a justification; he could not avoid going forward. On one point alone, perhaps, he needed justification; namely, for appealing, not to his masters, but directly from himself to the public. Why had he done this?

The circumstance arose entirely from the directors continuing to use this abjured unmeaning form of words, declaring, "we regret the extension of territory," without any reference to circumstances. He felt convinced, that the gentlemen behind the bar would retain that form of words, and therefore he anticipated them. He came before the public, and offered a complete justification of himself. *(Hear, hear!)* It was then, he supposed, debated in the court of directors, whether those obnoxious words should be inserted, and at length the hon. gentleman said, "really, we may as well insert them; "there is no necessity for them, indeed, "but they have been used before, and "they look pacific." Then came the hon. director, and he told them, "that "all Europe accused the Company of "inordinate ambition." Now, he conceived, when they paid so much attention to an unjust accusation, those who set it afloat would be justified in continuing it. In this proceeding, another duty, connected with a very heavy responsibility, devolved on the court of directors. If it became them, on former occasions, to protest against an accession of territory, when its annexation was attended with equivocal circumstances, was it not right that they should make a proper discrimination, where no such circumstances existed? The court of directors had not done this, they stated their opinion, without any reference to so necessary a distinction. He was sorry that such a paragraph was inserted, since it implied censure, when it was evident that none was due. The government of India was, and long had been, a government of opinion, and he did not doubt but that all the fears expressed by the hon. director were in some degree well founded; "for God knows," observed Mr. Kinnaird, "that no man can look to that stu-"pendous fabric of government, without "trembling for its fate, one day or "another." But the Company "had "stepped in so far, returning were as "tedious as go o'er." By stopping, they could only give rise to this inference, that they had secured a frontier which would defend their territories from all hazard; and then, of course, a diminished establishment should follow, a thing by no means likely. With respect to the non-collection of their revenue, to which the hon. director had adverted, their possessions were now so much enlarged, that if the executive body thought much upon that subject, not one of them would be able to sleep sound on his pillow at night. This was indeed a government of opinion, depending on the feelings and sentiments of people, so different in manners, customs, pursuits, and habits, that to expect a general feeling of kindness amongst them towards the British power was almost impossible, and this circumstance formed the greatest foundation for alarm. If any thing could remove that alarm, or guard against the danger that inspired it, it was the consolidation of the British empire in India. He hoped, most fervently, that the Marquis of Hastings would now, in the pacific part of his government, follow the footsteps of the Marquis Wellesley, and display as much talent in ruling the country which he had conquered, as the Marquis Wellesley had done, after his successful warfare. He would acquire a double portion of fame, if he devised wise, and sound, and politic measures to render those people happy; if he introduced amongst them the blessings of cultivation, by the only means applicable to the attainment of that object, the adoption of good government and beneficent rule, over the whole of the territory entrusted to his care. This was the only way to remove, he would not call them the phantoms, for they nearly approached to realities, which prayed on the minds of the hon. director. If the executive body had stated something on this subject, it might have done much good. He did not know that it could be introduced on this occasion, but he thought (if he were wrong, he would, of course, be corrected) it was not necessary for the directors to have confined themselves to the conduct of the noble Marquis in the field, but that, as all the papers were before them, they might have adverted to his general policy and wisdom. He stated this as his own opinion, conscious that it would not weigh much with those to whom it was addressed. He fully and entirely concurred in the sentiments expressed by his learned and hon. friends near him, to whose opinions he paid the utmost attention. They had been in constant communication since the subject of this resolution was first agitated, and had not come to an opinion hastily. They conceived, that if any fault were to be found, it was with the court of directors, for not having acted more promptly; of the propriety by which the measures of the Marquis of Hastings were guided, they entertained no doubt. He begged pardon of the court for having detained them so long, but he could not help stating, that he disagreed entirely from that regret which was expressed in the resolution. Perhaps it would not offend the feelings of the Marquis of Hastings, but sure he was that it would do no credit to themselves. The directors, he believed, had not inquired, whether the introduction of the expression were right or wrong. They felt, perhaps, that if they omitted the words it would be a compromise of their consistency, and therefore, said they, "Let

us put it in at all events, it will prevent Europe from thinking us ambitious," and it means certainly, if it did mean any thing, it was an injury to the Marquis of Hastings. That nobleman had, however, placed himself and his conduct before the public, at an earlier period than the directors. "I know," thought he, "when they are voting me thanks for my services, that they will introduce the old expression of regret; but I will be before-hand with them." The noble Marquis had done so, and he thought he had acted correctly. Indeed he believed the directors themselves were pleased at it, and perhaps that was the reason for their inserting this paragraph. He put full confidence in the twenty-four gentlemen, and had no doubt but that they had paid great attention to this subject: still they were but men, and fallible as other men; therefore, twenty-four gentlemen outside of the bar, who might have also considered the question, would perhaps come to as correct a decision: but the fact was, the hon. directors were not in the habit of giving any idea of what they thought on a subject, until the pie came home, and then "the twenty-four birds began to sing."—*(A laugh.)*—For his own part he was generally glad to hear their harmony, but on this occasion he could not help thinking a discord or two had intervened.

Mr. *Howorth* apologized for differing from those friends with whom he generally acted in that court, but the very extraordinary exception taken by them to that part of the vote of thanks which expresses regret at the extension of territory, excited his astonishment. His hon. friends knew perfectly well, that the late conquests and usurpations in India were in direct violation of the enactments of the legislature; with what decorum then, he would ask, with what propriety could the directors propose an unqualified vote of thanks to Lord Hastings, without guarding themselves from being implicated in an infraction of the resolutions of parliament? With regard to the vote of thanks now proposed, there could be no question; there could be no doubt but that the measures taken by the noble Marquis were planned with every provident foresight and prudent precaution, for the attainment of the objects which he had contemplated; there could be no question that these plans had been carried into execution by the military with all that ardour and brilliant display of valorous achievement which has on all occasions so peculiarly distinguished our army in India; but, whether what the noble Marquis has accomplished was or was not fit to be done, is a distinct question, and not now before the court; if it were, many more documents than have as yet been laid before it, would be necessary for information. The policy pursued by the noble Marquis, and so warmly advocated by my hon. friends, that of extending our territory in India, is contrary to the known opinions of the greatest statesmen of their day. Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dundas, always differing in their political views on every other subject, yet concurred in this, "that the extension of territory in India was not the policy of this country, and that whatever the ground of a war might be, a farther addition of territory would be a mischief." The recent events in India have completed the subjugation of the empire of Hindostan; we have under our controul more extensive dominions than were possessed by Aurungzebe in the zenith of his power; our armies in India cover and govern a space upon the surface of the globe of upwards of twenty degrees of latitude and longitude, from the Himalah mountains to the Indus, from the river Sutlese to Cape Comerin. This space contains upon the lowest calculation a mass of population of not less than eighty millions of subjects, the whole maintained and preserved by thirty thousand British soldiers; the immediate seat of government in a remote corner of this vast empire; the controlling power at the distance of half the globe. History furnishes no example; the Arabian Nights' Entertainments alone can produce its resemblance; and yet, Sir, (continued Mr. Howorth) my hon. friends seem anxious that you and your colleagues should not have even a loophole to creep out of the responsibility which will ultimately attach to this state of things. Of the consequences which may arise, Sir, you have had due notice; ministers have explicitly and repeatedly stated to you what you have to expect; Lord Buckinghamshire told you in parliament, that it would be no very difficult matter (should you misconduct yourselves) to substitute the crown for the Company. Lord Castlereagh, in proposing the renewal of our last charter, expressed himself in these remarkable terms; viz: "Fortunate as "the Company had been, prosperous in "growth and enlargements, yet there was "a limit which it could not be allowed to "exceed, without becoming unwieldy and "unmanageable, subversive of itself and "detrimental to the country; if suffered "to go on, it would grow up to a height "in which the magnitude and complexity "of its interests could no longer be con-"trouled by the court of directors." Whether we are arrived at that state, I leave to the court to determine; but this I do most conscientiously believe, that had it been possible for the government of this country to have combined with the noble Marquis to overthrow the East-India Company, and by that overthrow to place the preponderating influence in the crown

which the present state of affairs in India will necessarily produce, a more dangerous wound could not have been inflicted on our constitution, or surer means devised to effect those objects, than the steps taken by the Marquis of Hastings in India.

Mr. Robinson said, it would hardly be believed, from the course which the debate had taken, and the speeches delivered by several of the last proprietors who had addressed them, that the subject before the court was the amendment offered by the learned gentleman. Had the subject been closely followed, it would have been impossible for the court to arrive at the point where they now found it. To the vote of thanks proposed by the hon. Chairman, an amendment was offered, and every one would think, from the discussion which had followed, that the amendment went substantially to that part of the original motion, in which the expression of "regret at the accession of territory" was to be found, although it did not touch it. He was not sorry, however, that the discussion had taken such a turn, for to this circumstance he was indebted, although the observations were extraneous, for much valuable information, and he took the opportunity of stating to the gentlemen who had placed him in that situation, that he perfectly concurred in the sentiments avowed by his hon. friend on the left (Mr. Grant) and in those detailed by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Howorth) who had just quitted his place, in opposition to the principles of policy maintained by the three hon. gentlemen who had spoken on the other side.—*(Hear, hear!)*—He could not participate in the joy of the Marquis of Hastings, when he said, "the Indus is now, in effect, your frontier; thank heaven that it is so!" Having stated this on the outset, he should return to the amendment itself. There was no man, in or out of that court, more desirous than he was to express the high sense he entertained of the undoubted merits of the noble marquis, of his increasing exertions, and of the great and comprehensive combination of political and military talents, by which he brought to a fortunate conclusion, a war, the aspect of which, at its commencement, was sufficient to alarm the most sanguine mind. The question was not, whether the terms proposed by the gentlemen behind the bar, or those offered to the consideration of the court by the learned proprietor, contained any material difference of opinion (he thought they did not); but whether the vote of thanks should be unanimously given? As far as the amendment went, it appeared to him, that where the learned proprietor confined himself to facts, no one could deny the justice of his sentiments, or differ from him in the opinion he expressed. The first part of the amendment thanked the noble Marquis for having "anticipated and encountered the proceedings of a hostile confederacy amongst the Mahratta states against the British power." He agreed with the learned gentleman that the noble Marquis did anticipate their proceedings; because he believed the noble Marquis had it in his contemplation, when he planned the extermination of the Pindarries, that probably his proceedings would lead to acts of hostility on the part of the Mahrattas, and his conclusion was just. He therefore gave the noble Marquis praise for having anticipated their designs, defeated their armies, and reduced them to submission. But then his learned friend had added, that which was rather a matter of prophesy than of fact. And, as he was extremely anxious to have the vote carried unanimously, he would suggest to the learned gentleman, that, where he called on the court to say (and committed them to the fact), that the noble Marquis had effectually preserved the British dominions in India from future aggression, there was not something too prophetic to meet his approbation; and, therefore, he wished an alteration to be made. He conceived that it would be better to state, that the noble Marquis "had lessened their "means of future aggression." He did not know whether the learned gentleman would agree to this alteration, but he was sure it would meet more effectually the views and wishes of the court.

Mr. *R. Jackson* felt much obliged to the hon. director for bringing back the attention of the court to the true question; it really was, whether the amendment would not render the original motion more consonant to the merits of the individual proposed to be thanked? The correctness of a part of the amendment was questioned: there were two propositions comprised in it; the defeat of the Mahratta armies, with the consequent submission of the Mahratta sovereigns, formed one; the protection of the British empire from future aggression formed the other; and certainly, unless those two propositions were demonstrated, the amendment was ill-judged; but if they were correct, the proprietors would not withhold their support. From the latter part of the amendment the hon. director had expressed his dissent already. He (Mr. Jackson) should be sorry to propose to the court any proposition to which he had not given all necessary consideration. That the forces opposed to the British power in India had been totally defeated, he thought he had fully shewn. The noble Marquis had defeated the Pindarries; he had defeated the Rajah of Nagpore; he had defeated Holkar; he had defeated the Peishwa! Having thus routed the ene-

mies of the Company, his (Mr. Jackson's) argument was, that it was unworthy of them thus coldly to thank the noble Marquis for having only "dispersed the gathering elements of a hostile confederacy," when he had, in fact, annihilated considerable armies! He was glad that the hon. director admitted this part of his amendment to be without objection. Indeed, no person could object to it, who had heard read, much less who had studied, the documents laid before them! Not to admit that the noble Marquis had anticipated the designs of the Mahratta powers, would be to impugn the wording of the original resolution, in which the court of directors thanked him for his foresight. The suspicious conduct of Scindia, of Holkar, and of the Peishwa, had induced Lord Hastings to gather his forces around them. His suspicions were justified; their treachery became apparent; and in consequence of his well-timed preparations, he gained those important victories which, but for this anticipation of their purposes, he could not have achieved. In his address to the British inhabitants of Calcutta, which had been alluded to in the course of the debate, the noble Marquis stated, "that the Pindarrie chieftains, then prisoners with him, had completely verified all that he had predicted, with reference to the designs of the Mahrattas;" but to his utter astonishment it was now doubted, whether the noble Marquis had, by these various victories and successes, destroyed the means of future aggression! What then were they rejoicing for? If the means of aggression were not, morally speaking, destroyed, what benefit did they derive from those victories?

Mr. *Robinson.* "I admit that they have lessened the means of aggression."

Mr. *Jackson* thanked the hon. director for setting him right. If the words which the hon. director had suggested were not objectionable to others, they would, with a very slight alteration, satisfy him. That such brilliant successes had merely *lessened* the power of the enemy to commit future aggressions, did not exactly agree with the facts of the case. The words should at least be, that they had "*materially* lessened their means of future aggression." If hostile leagues had been dissolved! If the kingdom of the Peishwa had become part of the Company's possessions! If the Rajah of Nagpore had been defeated, and were now a fugitive, deprived of the means of offence! If Holkar had been shorn of his strength! If so much had indeed been accomplished, who could say that the noble Marquis had not "materially lessened" the means of aggression previously possessed by the enemy? And who, admitting that fact, could honestly withhold the acknowledgment which such eminent services demanded? He (Mr. Jackson) would not now travel into that mighty question, the wisdom or folly of encouraging territorial accessions? All he had said, and all he would now say, related solely to the particular case before them, in which Lord Hastings had acted in strict conformity to the orders from home. The hon. director (Mr. Grant) had expatiated at considerable length on the subject of territorial accession; that speech would, in a proper place, and at a proper time, have been listened to, he had no doubt, with great attention, and would have produced its due effect. He (the hon. director) had inveighed against the policy pursued by the noble Marquis, and had delivered an opinion certainly consistent with what he had always maintained; so long indeed had the hon. director adhered to it, that perhaps he imagined it was not now worth his while to change it, although since its first adoption the whole system of policy with regard to India had been necessarily changed with the perfect approbation of government, and under the most enlightened statesmen who had ever gone out. Let this question of territory, however, be settled as it might, the hon. director himself did not seem to deny but that the Marquis of Hastings had deserved well of the Company. Let them, then, in giving thanks to the Governor-general, take care that they did not affront the man! Let them not introduce words which could have no connection with the services he had performed, unless they were meant to convey that his lordship's conduct had violated some general rule of policy. There was no ground for such a supposition; and, therefore, the words were, to say the least of them, unnecessary; for, however correct the sentiments of the hon. director, or of his hon. friend (Mr. Howorth), might be, they might as well have been withheld on the present occasion, because they amounted to a detraction from the proposed thanks. Had the noble Marquis, he asked, done any thing wrong? If he had, let it be fairly pointed out; let it be commented on; but let not a general principle be directed against individual merit. What had the hon. director himself conceded? "As for my Lord Hastings," said the hon. director, "he has done nothing more than he ought to have done; he has done nothing wrong." Why then were such words introduced into the original resolution? Would not nine persons in ten, out of doors, regard them as taking from the grace of their thanks? As he had before stated, they were not necessary. Let the hon. director embody his sentiments in the form of a substantive pro-

position, and let a day be set apart for considering it. For his own part, he thought such a step would be useful, both to India and this country, if they caused the subject to be gravely canvassed in all its bearings. Humble as he was, whenever that great question should be debated, they would find him upon his post. He did not wish to obtrude his opinion upon any man or any minister, but he should be ashamed of himself, if, after so long an attention to Indian affairs, he had not made up his mind as to what they should in future do with India, in order to render it that splendid boon and blessing to the British empire which it was capable of being made, by a wise development and careful administration of its capacities and resources! Mr. Jackson concluded with expressing his hopes that the court would concur with him in objecting to words being admitted into a vote of thanks, which he considered as lessening their value by casting an indirect reflection on the individual to whom the acknowledgment was offered. *(Hear, hear!)*

The motion was then put from the chair, in the following amended form:—

"Resolved, that the thanks of this court be presented to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.B., for the great and signal wisdom, skill, and energy, so eminently displayed by his lordship in planning and conducting the late military operations against the Pindarries; of which the happy result has been, the extinction of a predatory power, establishing itself in the heart of the empire, whose existence, experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions, and the general tranquillity of India.

"Also, that this court, while it deeply rejects any circumstances leading to the extension of the Company's territory, duly appreciates the foresight, promptitude, and vigour, by which the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, by a great combination of political and military talent, anticipated and encountered the proceedings of a hostile confederacy amongst the Mahratta states, defeated their armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression."

The motion, thus amended, was carried *nem. con.*

THANKS TO GENERAL HISLOP.

By the direction of the Chairman, the clerk then read the vote of thanks to General Hislop, which the directors had agreed to.

Mr. *Hume* regretted that he was obliged, at so late an hour, to offer himself to the court; but he wished to ask, as it was known that this vote of thanks would occasion considerable discussion, whether the gentlemen behind the bar would not consent to put it off? He suggested, that they ought not to proceed to this discussion prematurely, which they undoubtedly would do unless all the documents relating to General Hislop's case were before the court. He was anxious that the vote should be, if possible, unanimous. But there were circumstances connected with this gallant officer's conduct, which, till explained, would compel him to oppose this resolution of thanks. He wished to wait till documents arrived that could afford some explanation of the extraordinary act to which he alluded: that of causing the governor of a fort to be hanged, after he had surrendered himself to the British arms, without examination or trial; the general himself alleging, in his dispatch, that he knew not whether the individual was innocent or guilty. If the hon. chairman would defer the proposition of thanks, perhaps at a future time such circumstances might occur as would enable the court to come to an unanimous vote.

The *Chairman*—"What does the hon. proprietor mean to propose?"

Mr. *Hume* was desirous that the question should be postponed. It would then appear as if it had not been entertained or mentioned, and the court could proceed to the other votes. He was ready to agree to any thing the court might suggest, so that the proposition was put off for the present.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, if there were any friends of the gallant officer present, and he had no doubt that there were, they would recognise in this proceeding only a desire to do him the utmost justice. There might be a general adjournment of the court; or it could be adjourned to a specific day; or, in order to preserve the honour of the gallant officer from any imputation, the court might be adjourned for want of information with respect to this particular act. He was willing to adopt any proper suggestion that was offered from the chair or from any hon. proprietor.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, his hon. friend had pointed out altogether the best and most mild course of proceeding. If they adjourned this question specifically, and went on to the other votes, it would be insinuating something against the merits of this gallant officer, to whom, under all circumstances, they owed considerable obligations. Looking to the lateness of the hour, and considering that, if the discussion took place now, it would certainly occupy a considerable length of time, he thought it would be better to adjourn the question, without disparagement to General Hislop's claim on their

gratitude. For this the hour would be sufficient reason. But to proceed to thank the officers and soldiers, to speak of and record their bright actions, without noticing their commander, would be a course calculated to wound his feelings and his fame.

The *Chairman* begged leave to state, that the line of proceeding recommended by the hon. gentlemen, that of adjourning this question, was as fatal a stab to the character of the gallant officer as any motion they could possibly propose. He might say, indeed, that it was the worst course which could be adopted towards him, because it assailed him indirectly. If it were necessary to attack the character of any man, let it be done in a manly manner, and not by a sidewind. The plea of the lateness of the hour was a good plea in itself, but it could only justify an adjournment, *de die in diem*. He had no objection to an adjournment at that moment, with the express understanding that the court should assemble on the morrow; but to adjourn the question generally, would inflict so heavy a blow on the character of the gal-officer, who was entitled to great praise for his achievements, and the unfortunate circumstances in which he was placed would, in consequence, be so susceptible of misrepresentation, that he felt it would be wrong to consent to it. If gentlemen did not choose to agree to this vote, it behoved them to consider what was the most prudent and proper course for them to pursue. He did not think the course proposed was the best, since it would have the effect of throwing a shade over the character of a man who was not present to defend himself. (*Hear, hear*!)

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that, in nine instances out of ten, the adjournment was for a longer period than a day. If the adjournment were not to a more distant time, how were the absent members to be admonished of their meeting! Surely no man could pretend to affirm, that it was more disparaging to the character of Sir Thomas Hislop to adjourn for a week than for a day! He should move that the court do adjourn to this day week.

Mr. *Elphinstone* rose to oppose the motion. To adjourn beyond the morrow would cast a slur on General Hislop's character. He would agree to adjourn to the following day, but not a moment longer. The learned gentleman asked, "How were they to apprise the proprietors of the meeting?" He would answer, the proprietors might have been present, and those who were at their posts had no right to be inconvenienced on account of the absence of others.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, it was very immaterial to him; he should attend whatever day might be fixed upon.

Mr. *S. Dixon* thought the period to which they adjourned should be more distant. Till a full explanation of the transaction adverted to were given, thanks ought not to be voted to General Hislop. When he ordered a man to be ——

The *Chairman* felt it to be his duty to check the hon. proprietor, since, by using such decisive language, he was prejudging the question.

It was then agreed that the court should adjourn till the following day.

*** On account of the great length of this day's debate, we are under the necessity of postponing the report of the adjourned debate till our next number.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

It will be recollected that in the general orders by the Marquis of Hastings, dated 21st February, 1818, addressed to the British combined army in India, on his quitting the field [*Asiatic Journal*, No. 33.], an omission of particular thanks to three divisions is thus handsomely accounted for; "If the conduct of Brig-"gens. Smith, Munro, and Pritzler, in "the Poonah states, be not here particu-"larized, it is only because their opera-"tions are still in process; so that the "praise which could be awarded, large "as it would be, might prove inadequate "to achievements, the annunciation of "which has not yet reached the Gover-"nor-general." The meed of honour thus suffered to accumulate, has since been distributed among the officers and soldiers for whom the animating prize was reserved; at the same time the leading ability of the political resident was acknowledged. On the reduction of the last fortress in Kandeish, the Marquis of Hastings issued a government order, dated Aug. 29, reviewing the military operations so successfully conducted against the late Peishwa. This record notices, in an eminent degree, the distinguished services of the following persons, during the campaign: the hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Brig.gens. Murray, Doveton, Smith,

and Pritzler, Lieut.cols. Boles, Deacon, Eldridge, Prother, Kennedy, Imlach, and M'Dowell, and Major Jardine. The noble Marquis concludes thus: "Were it possible to particularize every officer employed in the late operations against Bajee Row, the Governor.gen. in council would have cause to distinguish each by a separate tribute of application. But as that is impossible, his lordship in council must entreat them to accept collectively his best thanks for the services which they have rendered to the state."

On Thursday the 25th of February was published a Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday, exhibiting extracts and copies of dispatches and reports, received at the India House from the general government for British India and the Presidency of Bombay, which contain, in the words of the introduction prefixed by the India-Board, "statements of operations of which (although not of recent occurrence) the official accounts had not been previously received." The following is an abstract of their contents.

Previously to 13th Nov. 1817, Capt. Swanston put to flight 400 of the Peishwa's troops.

1817, *Nov.* 28.—Lieut. Rigby took possession of the pergunnah of Oolpar.

1817, *Dec.* 15.—Maj.gen. Marshall surprised the durrahs of Wassil Mahomed and Kurreem Khaun.

1817, *Dec.* 16.—Maj.gen. Donkin surprised the camp of the family of Kurreem Khaun.

1817, *Dec.* 22.—Capt. J. Tod, political agent at Kotah, detached a party from his escort, which beat up the quarters of 700 Pindarrees.

1818, *Jan.* 29.—Maj.gen. Brown stormed the camp and town (Jowud) of Jeswunt Row Bhow.

[We have had several accounts of this before in unofficial shapes, and some official allusions to it without particulars. The enemy's loss was 1000 killed and wounded.]

1818, *Jan.* 17.—Maj. Doveton charged and pursued a body estimated at 10,000 of the late Peishwa's horse.

1818, *Jan.* 22.—Takes the fort of Sloopy, after a forced evacuation of it by a foujdar of the Berar government.

1818, *Feb.* 11.—Maj.gen. Donkin takes the fort of Rajpoor in Rajpootana, for the Oudipoor Rajah.

Feb. 13.—The forts of Rajhnugger and Deeaghur surrendered to the same division.

Previously to 26th Feb. Maj. McLeod takes the fort of Koomulnair.

1818, *April* 13.—Maj. Woodhouse surprises the camp of Muddun Sing.

Among these, the details of some other operations are given so concisely that we cannot vie with the dispatches in brevity. Our next number will contain the entire Gazette.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Operations of the Army—Official, published in India.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-gen. in Council, dated Fort William, 29th Aug. 1818.—The occupation of the territories heretofore belonging to the late Peishwa being completed by the reduction of the last fortress of that prince in Kandeish, the Governor-gen. in council indulges himself in the gratifying task of communicating his applause to the officers by whom the conquest has been achieved.—Though the hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone does not strictly come within the description, he has had too marked a personal share in the military operations of that quarter, and has too signally promoted their success, by the generous example of his intrepidity, in exigencies the most perilous, to be omitted, when praise is given to the conduct and valour of the army. But beyond this participation in the dangers of the troops, Mr. Elphinstone had, in his capacity of commissioner, so great a part in guiding the application of the force, that the favorable issue is to be mainly ascribed to his ability in its direction.—Brig.gen. Munro has splendidly exhibited how apparently insufficient may be rendered adequate by judgment and energy. His subjugation of fortress after fortress, and his securing every acquisition, with numbers so unproportioned to the extent of his endeavors, is the most unquestionable evidence of his talents. Lieut.col. Newall has entitled himself to much approbation in his execution of the Brig. gen.'s instructions. The approaching retirement from active duty of Brig.gen. Munro is a subject of deep regret to the Governor.gen. in council, whose mind will retain a lasting impression of his singular merits and services, through a long and distinguished career.—To Brig. gen. Doveton high commendation is due, for the general tone of his exertions, in

wearing down the army of Bajee Row, as soon as he could take part in the pursuits; nor are his services at Nagpore unconnected with that object. As his discomfiture and dispersion of the Rajah's army, under the walls of that capital, deprived the Peishwa of a material resourse, he must be considered as having importantly contributed to the success of the principal undertaking.—The merit of Brig.gen. Smith is not prominent only in the indefatigable activity of his efforts in the outset of the war, to chastise the profligate treachery of the Peishwa, or in the judicious gallantry displayed, when he, with his cavalry, attacked the enemy at Ashta, on the 20th of February; but great and continued skill is manifest in the details of those persevering movements, through which he at length forced Bajee Row to quit his own dominions, with a broken spirit and a discomfited army, and to seek another current of fortune, by junction with the Nagpore Rajah. The uniform tenor of Brig.gen. Smith's procedure has been admirable; and his lordship in council has marked, with peculiar approbation, the strict attention to discipline, and the unceasing regard for the welfare and security of the inhabitants of the country in which his operations were carried on, which have marked the whole course of Brig.gen. Smith's command. A zeal, no less active, evidently animated Brig.gen. Pritzler, though it had not equal scope. His success in the capture of many strong and important fortresses advanced materially the objects of the campaign; and his destruction of Bajee Row's infantry at Sholapore, under the direction of Brig.gen. Munro, was a service, not only brilliant, but of essential consequence towards the speedy termination of the contest.—The conduct of Lieut.col. Boles, Lieut. col. Deacon, and Lieut.col. Eldridge, in the portions which they had to fulfil of the above operations, bears a stamp highly creditable.—The rapid succession of fortresses, including many of high reputation and remarkable strength, subdued by Lieut.col. Prother in the Concan, with an inconsiderable force, sufficiently testifies the eminent exertions of that officer; and the claims of Lieut.cols. Kennedy and Imlach to praise will be evinced by the same proof. The merits of these officers, and the gallant troops under their command, have been marked in detail by the right hon. the governor in council of Bombay, under whose immediate direction the operations in the Concan were conducted.—A corresponding character belongs to the efforts of Lieut.col. McDowell, who, with a very limited force, has, by a series of bold, active, and judicious exertions, effected the reduction of the province of Kandeish, including many fortresses hitherto deemed impregnable. The momentary check which his progress received at Malligong only afforded fresh opportunity for the display of the gallantry and perseverance of the troops, and their exemplary patience under great privation and hardship. The efforts of Lieut.col. McDowell have been ably seconded by Major Jardine, and the other officers commanding separate detachments in Kandeish. Were it practicable to particularize every officer employed in the late operations against Bajee Row, the governor general in council would have cause to distinguish each by a separate tribute of application; but as that is impossible, his lordship in council must entreat them to accept collectively his best thanks for the service which they have rendered to the state.

Private and demi-Official, published in India.

BAJEE ROW.

Sir John Malcolm, with Bajee Row, the 2d Bombay grenadier battalion, and escorts, cavalry and infantry, of Madras troops, arrived at Madessor on the 7th Sept. They were met by the 2d bat. 19th Bengal Inf., which was to relieve the Bombay corps, and accompany Bajee Row, whose destination is said to be Benares, *via* either Delhi or Muttra. The state of the country had rendered his progress very slow, the rains having fallen in great quantity, and much heavier than had been known in that quarter for several years.

RAJPOOTANA.

On the evening of the 28th July, a detachment of the Rajpootana force stormed and took, with little loss, the town and outworks of Madhoorapoor, the place which Meer Khan so often attacked in vain. The Thakoor and his people had retired into the fort, which was not expected to hold out long.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Sept.* 3.

NAGPORE RAJAH.

From the Asiatic Mirror, Aug. 26.

"*Husingabad, July* 28, 1818.—I shall now give you a new detailed account of Capt. Sparkes's unfortunate, but gallant affair, of which I sent you merely a hurried outline a few days ago. A great number of Arabs, Gonds, &c. had been collecting about Betool for some time, and Capt. Sparkes, who commanded there with three companies, and was also the commissioner, wrote an account of this rising to Col. Adams. Strong reinforcements were immediately sent from this place

(whence Betool is three long marches), but the day before they could arrive, Capt. Sparkes received intelligence that a small party was in arms, at a place about 16 or 18 miles on the Nagpore side of Betool. He determined on dispersing these immediately, and accordingly marched on the 19th inst. towards them. He got as far as the Tapee river, where he halted for the night. He crossed it on the 20th in the morning, and had not proceeded above a coss when he saw a party of about 300 horsemen. He himself had altogether about 99 men: out of this number he ordered a havildar and 12 men to advance and attack the horsemen, himself following close in the rear. He soon dispersed them, but had not advanced much further when he found himself in sight of about 2,000 horse and 1,500 foot, consisting of Arabs, Gonds, Sikhs, and others. He immediately took post in a ravine where he fought them upwards of an hour, without losing a man himself, though he killed numbers of the enemy. Finding, however, that they were closing in with an evident intention of surrounding his small party, he effected a retreat to a small hill a little way in his rear. He took post upon this (but received a slight wound in the leg while retreating) and formed a square. Here he fought for two hours more, during which time he gallantly repelled three charges made by the enemy. After this hard fighting he had only a native officer and 41 men left, when the enemy made a fourth charge, confident of victory. He not only repulsed them again, but followed them down the hill at the point of the bayonet, with the intention of gaining another and much stronger height. In attempting this Capt. Sparkes received a mortal wound in the breast, and his subadar was also wounded, as well as most of his remaining sepoys. The enemy now rushed in from all sides, and killed (or thought they killed) every man, not even sparing those who were lying wounded and helpless. Among these latter the subadar behaved nobly. He seized a loaded musket and shot one of the enemy, used the bayonet effectually against one or two more, and then seized a sword. He broke this in the scuffle, and, when disarmed, a horseman (*most gallantly!*) rushed upon him. The brave subadar took off his turban and threw it in the fellow's face, which checked him for a moment: in the interim our hero got another turban and fought till he was hacked to pieces. Every sepoy fought as long as he had power, nor was there one who thought of retreating. Five of these brave fellows were found among the slain, with whom the enemy had erroneously numbered them; but although desperately wounded, they are all in a fair way of recovery. Poor Sparkes's body was found full of wounds, most of which he got while lying on the ground expiring with the mortal one in his breast. They have since cut up two more parties amounting to about fifty men, and they will no doubt keep us in play all the rains. There are now about 18 companies and two squadrons of cav. out, and Col. Adams intends moving himself should any thing more material occur. I almost forgot to tell you that Capt. Sparkes and his brave but unfortunate companions belonged to the 2d.bat. 10th. N.I. The ex-rajah is the centre of attraction in the disturbed districts, and is said to have an immense army collected. Several people of consequence have been seized at Nagpore in the act of raising men and money for his support, and apprehensions are entertained of his making a dash direct at the capital, where great numbers, it is thought, would aid him. This business will probably spread over most part of Berar, and it will employ us for at least another year."

From the Madras Courier, Sept. 15.—We have no news from the neighbourhood of Nagpore of moment. The capture or surrender of Abba Saib was daily expected to be announced.

CALCUTTA.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

London, Feb. 25.—The report of the disputation at the College of Fort William is given verbatim in a previous part of the number.

Calcutta, Aug. 26.—After the disputations and proceedings of the college of Fort William had been concluded at the government house on Saturday before last, the most noble the governor general was pleased to receive the address of the native inhabitants of Calcutta. It was written in the Persian and Bengalee languages, and was in substance as follows.

"We, the native inhabitants of Calcutta, most submissively beg leave to unite our voice with that of the European inhabitants of this place, in congratulating your lordship on your safe and prosperous return to the Presidency, and in the happy issue of the active and arduous duties in which your lordship has been engaged. Without venturing to recapitulate the measures of the last few months, that have so strongly marked your lordship's wisdom, we trust we may, without presumption, express our humble acknowledgements for the peculiar benefits that have been rendered to a numerous body of our countrymen, by the destruction of the system of plunder so unmercifully carried on by the Pindarries. Amongst the many blessings bestowed on the people of India by the British government, there are none that

can rank higher than this, and we are persuaded, from the well known benevolence of your lordship's mind, that no result of such splendid military achievements will afford your lordship more unmixed satisfaction now, nor a more pleasing recollection in after life, than that which secures so many thousands of a grateful people from the plunder and devastation to which they were formerly exposed. We will not intrude longer on your lordship's time, but while we echo forth a nation's praise of your public acts, we venture to add our humble and earnest wishes for the long continuance to your lordship of every private blessing. We entreat your lordship's acceptance of our dutiful and attached regards to your person and government, and have the honor to subscribe ourselves your lordship's most devoted humble servants."

To this gratifying testimony of admiration and attachment, signed by all the principal native inhabitants of Calcutta, the Marquis of Hastings made the following reply:

"Gentlemen:—This address from the native inhabitants of Calcutta is received by me with the truest cordiality. It rejoices me to find that you justly comprehend the principle of our late exertions. I can confidently assert, that no wish of more enlarged sway, or indeed any other object than the placing the public tranquility on a firmer footing, excited us to take the field. You know the intolerable outrages which we suffered from the Pindarries; outrages which were preparing to be renewed had we not anticipated the aggressors. In the course of our operations, our force has not been injurious to any but those who attacked us without provocation; and, on the other hand, it has established quiet and security for several extensive states, which have been for many years a prey to the violence of ferocious invaders. Such will, I trust, ever be the clear tenor of our procedure. I cannot feel, and never will make, a distinction of interest between the native subjects of this government and my own countrymen: and I know, that I am to have the pride of meriting British approbation only in proportion as I promote your happiness and welfare."

The Rev. Dr. James Bryce, minister of St. Andrew's church of Calcutta, and John Stuart, Esq. late of the house of Forbes and Co. Bombay, have been chosen to represent the Scotch church in India, in the general assembly to meet at Edinburgh in May 1819.

It appears from a statement published in the Calcutta Government Gazette, that the proportion of prize captured at Hattrass, for each of the following ranks, is:

	Rup.	A.
To the Major gen. commanding, 1-16th of the whole	6,173	14
Major generals	1,500	0
Colonels	600	0
Lieut. colonels	300	0
Majors	240	0
Captains	120	0
Lieutenants, &c.	70	0
Ensigns, &c.	50	0

The total amount, including prize agent's commission, being 103,980 Furruckabad rupees. Of this, 48,980 rupees was realized from a sale of part of the property, and the remainder was a donation from Government, in lieu of Kuttra property captured and restored.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 10.—Mr. G. T. Collins, assist. to collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. J. Carter, assist. to collector of Goruckpore.

Mr. E. Stirling, assist. to secretary to board of commissioners in the ceded and conquered provinces.

Judicial Department, July 14.—Mr. J. Pattle, senior judge of provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Calcutta.

Mr. J. M. Rees, second do. of do.

Mr. J. A'hmuty, second do. of Dacca.

Mr. G. Hartwell, third do. of do.

Mr. W. Paton, fourth do. of do.

Mr. C. Smith, second do. of Moorshedabad.

Sir R. Martin, Bart. third do. of do.

Mr. W. T. Clark, judge and magistrate of Nuldeah.

Mr. P. Monckton, do. of Goruckpore.

Mr. C. Smith, do. of Mymunsing.

Mr. T. E. Monsell, register of zillah court at Tipperah.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, assist. to magistrate of Goruckpore.

Aug. 7.—Lieut. D. Bryce, 6th N.I. assist. professor of Persian and Oriental languages in the college of Fort William.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 11, 1818.

Mr. J. Martindell, Adj. Agra Nujeeb bat., to be lieut. with local rank from 26th June 1817, and to draw 50 S.Rs. per mensem additional allowances.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Barnes to perform medical duties of civil station of Jessore, in room of Mr. Assist. Surg. Webb, permitted to return to military branch of the service.

Capt. G. Pollock to be Major of brig. to artillery, vice Sealy, promoted.

The following cadets of artillery and infantry are promoted to lieut. fireworker and ensigns, viz.—Artillery, Mr. R. H.

Cumming.—Infantry, Mr. H. T. Raban, Mr. W. Hewett, Mr. C. R. Bellew, Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Mr. A. Fenton.

Mr. W. Mansell, 6th N.C., to be garrison surg. at Allahabad, vice Gibson, deceased.

Aug. 14.

4th N.C.—Capt.-lieut. E. Ridge to be capt. vice Shubrick, struck off; Lieut. and brev. capt. W. H. Rainey to be capt. lieut. vice Ridge, promoted; Cornet J. W. Robordeau to be lieut. vice Apsley, deceased; Cornet J. Barclay to be lieut. vice Lumsdaine, deceased.

9th N.I.—Lieut. and brev. capt. W. Kennedy to be Capt. lieut. vice Broughton, promoted.

10th N.I.—Ens. J. W. Hull to be lieut. vice Shorediche struck off and Scott promoted.

27th N.I.—Capt. H. A. Boscawen to be major vice Keating struck off; Capt. lieut. F. Denty to be capt. vice Boscawen; Lieut. and brev. capt. J. Anderson to be capt. lieut. vice Denty.

Aug. 14.—Messrs. M. McNally and P. I. de Foncourt to act as assist. surg. on this establishment.

Aug. 14.—The undermentioned officers are struck off the list of the army.—4th N.C., Capt. H. Shubrick, and Lieut. and brev. capt. W. Baillie.—9th N.I. Lieut. P. Hay.—10th N.I. Lieut. R. Shorediche.—27th N.I., Major M. D. Keating.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

May 22.—Capt. W. A. Yates, 18th N.I., and Capt. G. Hunter, first assist. to secretary to the military board in the department of accounts, to be sub-assist. commissaries gen.

Lieut. J. Lucas, 8th N.I., to be first assist. to secretary to the military board in the department of accounts.

Sept. 5.—Capt. Rainey, commanding Governor-Gen.'s body guard, to be a member of the board of superintendance.

Aug. 19.—Cornet W. S. Kennedy, 6th N.C., to do duty with the escort of the commissioner for the settlement of the territories conquered from the late Peishwa.

PROMOTIONS AND ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

May 26.—Sen. Assist. Surg. W. Chalmers to be Surg. vice Wilson, deceased.

July 7.—Sen. Assist. Surg. F. Hough to be Surg. vice Reddie promoted.

Engineers.—Sen. Cadet Warlow to be ensign.

10th N.I.—Lieut. and brev. capt. J. Hay to be capt. lieut.; Ens. Pine to be lieut.

30th N.I.—Ens. Fitzgerald to be lieut.

LOCAL AND TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

May 12.—Surg. McLean, to act as surg. to the commissioner in Cuttack, and Mr. Surg. Plyfair to perform the medical duties at Howrah during his absence.

June 2.—Mr. G. Lamb to do duty as assist. surg. with the reformed corps received into the service from the troops of the Nuwaub Meer Khan.

Lieut. fireworker Browne to proceed to Prince of Wales Island, in the room of Lieut. Rawlins, who has returned from that presidency.

July 8.—Mr. J. P. Reynolds to do duty as assist. surg. with the troops proceeding to Ceylon.

June 30.—Mr. Assist. Surg. Voysey of H. M. 59th regt. to the medical charge of the trigonometrical survey under Lieut.-col. Lambton.

July 7.—Mr. C. Wilkinson to do duty as assist. surg. with the 2d bat. 20th N.I.

Aug. 29.—Mr. J. Brown, surgeon H.C. Eur. reg., to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Bareilly.

PENSION ESTABLISHMENT.

Aug. 29.—Capt.-lieut. L. Grant, 16th N. I., is transferred to the pension establishment.

FURLOUGHS.

Capt. F. Sackville, 28th N. I., assist. quar.master gen., to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

Assist.surg. W. Adams, employed in the civil service, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

May 22.—Mr. Surg. J. W. Wilson, artillery, to sea for eight months.

Capt. Ramsay, barrack master at Fort William, to be absent from his station three months.

May 26.—Capt.-lieut. E. Pryce and D. McLeod, artillery, to the Cape of Good Hope and Europe.—Lieut. W. Turner, adj. 2d bat. 27th N.I., to sea, for ten months.

June 2.—The permission granted in G. O. Dec. 1816, to Capt. C. H. Bains, 13th N. I., to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, is commuted to a furlough to Europe.

July 7.—Lieut. J. Herring, 18th N. I., to China, and to be absent six months, from the 2d inst.—The leave granted in G. O. of 2d ult., to Lieut. W. Turner, 7th N. I., is to commence from the departure of the ship John Inglis.

July 10.—Lieut. S. Mercer, 17th N. I. to sea for twelve months.

Aug. 29.—Lieut.-col. W. D. Knox, 1st N. C., to the Cape of Good Hope and Europe.—Lieut.-col. Thos. Hill, artillery, and garrison storekeeper of Fort William, to Europe.

May 20.—The leave granted, in G. O. of March 1817, to Lieut. F. Perret, 3d N. C., to proceed to Java, is extended for eight months.

June 2.—The leave of absence granted to assist surg. H. Thomson, in Dec. 1816, is extended to 31st Dec. next.

Aug. 29.—Capt. H. Thomson, 6th N.C. the leave of absence granted in G. O. Aug. 1817, to proceed to sea, is prolonged for six months.

July 14.—The permission granted in G. O. May last, to Capt. E. Pryce, artillery, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and Europe, in cancelled at his request.

Aug. 11.—Lieut. T. J. Goding, Eur. reg. to proceed to Europe for benefit of health.

PRICE CURRENT.

Block Tin	- -	per maund	25	8	to 26	8
Copper sheet	- - - -		40	8	— 41	8
Iron, (Swedish, square)	- -		4	4		
——, (English, square)	- -		3	12		
Lead, (Pig)	- - -		6	12		
——, (Sheet)	- - - -		6	4		
Red Lead	- - - -		7	0	— 7	8
White Lead	- - - -		9	8		
Steel, (Swedish)	- - -		7	0		
Tin Plates	- -	per box	15	0		
Tutenague	- -	per maund	26	0		
Raw Silk Filature	-	per seer	11	4	— 11	8
Cassia	- - -	per maund	50	0		
Mace, good	- -	per seer	7	0		
Nutmegs, good	- -	- -	6	0		
Pepper, (Eastern)	-	per maund	20	0		
——— (Malabar)	-	- -	21	0		
Beetle-Nut	- - -	- -	5	8	— 6	4
Bottles	- - -	per 100	6	0		
Canvas, Europe	-	per bolt	14	0	— 20	0
Coffee (Mocha)	-	per maund	28	0		
Cotton	- - -	- -	15	8	— 31	0
Elephants' Teeth	- -	- -	70	0	— 90	0
Salt	- - -	per 100 maund	345	0	— 366	0
Sugar, (Benares)	-	per maund	9	0	— 11	0

BIRTHS.

Aug. 1. At Bareilly, the lady of M. T. Wish, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.
3. At Saltanpore, the lady of Lieut. Williamson, 2d batt. 21st. reg. of a son.
3. At his garden-house, Sealdah, the lady of J. Nicholson, Esq. of a daughter.
6. The lady of Wm. Ainslie, Esq. Presidency Surgeon, of a son.
9. At Belsund (Terhoot), the lady of Capt. Sherman, of a daughter.
11. The lady of Geo. Vrignon, Esq. of a son.
—. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Barre Latter, of a daughter.
14. The lady of J. Lamb, Esq. Civil Surgeon, Malda, of a son.
19. At Cawnpore, the lady of Elijah Impey, Esq. Surgeon, of a son.
—. At Bombay, the lady of J. H. Crawford, Esq. of a daughter.
—. At Malacca, the lady of J. Carnegy, Esq. Jun. of a son.
22. Mrs. F. R. Tovey, of a son.
—. The lady of J. B. Inglis, Esq. of a daughter.
23. The lady of Lieut. J. Eckford, 3d N.I. of a son.
—. The lady of Mr. C. Francis, Territorial Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 27. At Goruckpore, C. B. Crommelin, Esq. to Emilly, second daughter of the late George Poyntz Ricketts, Esq.
July 26. At Kidderpore, Capt. R. R. Young, Bengal N. I. to Sophia, daughter of the late —— Hickey, Esq. R. N. and niece of Gen. Thomas, of Brock-hill, near Exeter.
Aug. 1. Capt. Brook Kay, H. C. ship Manchioness of Ely, to Miss M. Brus Barclay.
3. Ewan Law, Esq. Civil Service, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late J. Hungerford, Esq.
4. At Sylhet, at the house of James Curtis, Esq. C. D. Russell, Esq. Civil Service, to Miss Raynsford.
11. At Benares, Wm. Wilberforce Bird, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the city of Benares, to Miss H. E. Brown, second daughter of the late Rev. D. Brown, formerly senior Chaplain of the Presidency, and Provost of the College of Calcutta.
20. R. Chase, Esq. Civil Service, to Miss E. W. Barnett.
—. At Penang, J. Anderson, Esq. to Miss M. A. Carnegy.
—. At the same place, W. E. Phillips, Esq. Member of Council, to Janet, eldest daughter of the Hon. Col. Bannerman, Governor of Penang.
—. At the same place, Lieut. and Adj. Hy. Burney, 20th Bengal N. I. to Miss Janet Bannerman, niece of the Hon. the Governor.
24. J. Campbell, Esq. Civil Service, to Miss M. F. Douglas.
Sept. 1. T. Bracken, Esq. to Rebecca, only daughter of the late Henry Sewell, Esq. his Majesty's Naval Officer at Madras.

DEATHS.

Nov. 21 1817. At sea, on his passage from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health, R. C. Parker, Esq. Registrar at Burdwan.
About Dec. at Itchapoor, James M'Cormick, Capt. 9th reg. Madras N. I. and son of Michael M'Cormick, Esq. of New Rose.
June 13. At Poonahmalla, Lieut. Bulkeley, H.M. 34th Foot, son of the late Edw. Bulkeley, Esq. of the Grove, Highgate.
17. At Malacca, Capt. John Kidd, late commander of the ship Morning Star.
July 18. Capt. John Dyson, H.M. 14th foot, on the Staff of Brig. Gen. Watson at Saugor.
20. At the house of J. Johnstone, Esq. Futtyghur, R. L. Davies, Esq. 29th N. I.
25. Lieut. A. T. Payne, 1st batt. 11th N. I.
Aug. 1. At Moorshedabad, the lady of W. Le Grant, Esq. Civil Surgeon.
4. Cachcatoon, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Calluk.
—. Thos. Hy. Pearson, youngest son of Dr. Melk.
8. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Higginson, H. M. 87th foot.
—. At Dinapore, Geo. Thos. Van Reede, third son of Lieut. James Dunbar, H.M. 21st Light Dragoons.
10. At Bareily, S. G. Evans, Esq. Civil Surgeon.
11. Mrs. Bett Carnegy.
—. At Seebpore, Peter M'Nichol, Esq. Merchant.
12. The Rev. Robert May, of Chinsurah, Missionary.
—. At the Fort of Callinger, John Wanchope, Esq. second son of Andrew Wanchope, Esq. of Niddrie Marischall, Civil and Political Agent to the Governor General of India.
15. At Allahabad, Isabella, daughter of Capt. James Kennedy, 5th B. C.
19. James Rayner, the infant son of G. J. Siddons, Esq.
20. In Erijeetullao, Capt. J. Ramsay, 21st. N.I. late Barrack-Master of Fort William.
—. Capt. H. Oake, 29th N.I.
—. Capt. R. Harland, late Commander of the ship Briton, of Whitby.
—. Drowned, while bathing alongside the H. C. ship Henry Porcher, Mr. Hawkins, a nephew of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, and Midshipman of the above ship.
21. The Rt. Rev. D.D. Fre Francisco dos Prazeres.
—. The wife of Mr. Francis Barber.
—. Joseph Ephraim, Esq.
—. Mrs. Mary Anne Mahon, widow of the late Capt. Mahon, of the Madras Packet.
23. The infant daughter of Mr. Wm. Tucker, of Kedgeree.
Sept. 6. After a short illness, Sarah, wife of Major J. E. Stuart, of the Company's Service, and daughter of the late Robert Morris, Esq. M.P. of Barnwood Court, Gloucester.

MADRAS.

From the Madras Government Gazette Oct.

We regret to state, that it appears from accounts received from the provinces of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Guntoor, that the unusually severe S. W. monsoon, noticed in our last paper, has been followed by consequences, in these provinces, very disastrous. The rivers Cauvery and Coleroon have either overflowed or burst their banks in several places; and great damage has been done by the inundation, particularly in the province of Tanjore. The Kistnah has also risen to a more than usual height, and its waters spreading over the country have done great damage in the province of Guntoor. The rain which has fallen in such unusual quantities, is expected to have been greatly injurious to cultivation.

Recent accounts from Mangalore state, that the weather had become more settled on the coast of Canara.

In our paper of Thursday we noticed the unusual great quantity of rain which had lately fallen at the presidency; since that date, the quantity has been considerably decreased, but the weather now appears more regular and settled.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 3. At Trinchinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Holet, H.M. 53d reg. of a daughter.
11. At Cuddalore, the lady of the Rev. Charles Church, Chaplain of that station.
—. The lady of A. De Babick, Esq., of a daughter.
12. At Trinchinopoly, the lady of Capt. Young, H.M. 53d reg. of a son.
15. Mrs. Dering, of a son.
18. Mrs. Cook, of a son.
22. The lady of E. J. A. Kennedy, Esq. of a daughter.
24. The lady of Geo. Moore, Esq. of a daughter.
27. At Madras, the lady of D. Hill, Esq. of a son.
Oct. 7. The lady of H. R. Oakes, Esq. of a daughter.
8. At Vepery, the lady of Major E. P. Stevenson, of a son.
11. The lady of Major W. Dickson, C. B. 6th reg. L. C. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 6. At Pulicat, M. Oldham, Esq. to Mrs. E. J. Opperman, widow of the late Capt. Opperman.
6. At Negapatam, John Hinden, Esq. Master Attendant at Nagpore, to Mrs. Davenport.
14. At St. Mary's church, Lieut. Jones, 22 drag. to Miss A. F. Swain.
15. At St. Mary's church, Mr. J. C. Pascal, to Miss Matilda Philipina McIntosh.
16. At Pondicherry, L. Faure de Pontclare, Esq. to Miss Pellissier.

DEATHS.

Aug. 31. In camp near Hoogly, of the cholera morbus, Capt. Archibald Munro, 7th L. C.
Sept. 10. At Pondicherry, Lieut. G. T. Ness, H. M. 30th foot.
11. At Bangalore, Qr. mast. John Stoddard, H. M. 34th regt.
12. At Masulipatam, Sub-Assist. surg. John Ross, attached to the garrison of Condapilly.
—. In camp with Brig.-gen. Prinsler's field force, Mr. Conductor R. Brixton.
14. At the house of the Rev. M. Thompson, Capt. Sam. Green, 6th regt. N.I.
15. At Hydrabad, of the cholera morbus, Lieut. J. T. Hodge, 14th N.I.
16. At Trichinipoly, Mr. dep.com. McDunn.
20. Mrs. Jeane de Rozario, wife of Constantine de Rozario.
—. At St. Thomas's Mount, Lieut. and Adj. Gore, 2d bat. artill.
21. At the Presidency, Maj.gen. Innes, of the H. C. service under this government.
25. At Seedasheeghur, near Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. H. S. Mathews, 1st batt. 19th regt. N.I., third daughter of the late Maj.gen. James Innes, of the Madras army.
27. At Madras, Mrs. Jenny Morris.

BOMBAY.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

From the Bombay Gazette of Aug. 26.

On Thursday evening were performed at the Artillery theatre, Maloonga, the farces of the Irish Widow and the Mayor of Garrat, by a society, who in their bills of the play modestly style themselves humble amateurs. A small building had been converted into a theatre whose few decorations exhibited neatness and taste. The scenery was very good and the music excellent. The performers displayed their various talents for comic humour and sustained their respective characters in a way which surprised and delighted their audience.

Sept. 5.—The fall of rain here during the last month has not been excessive. The rains however at Tannah and on the continent in our immediate neighbourhood have been more abundant. In the Concan they have been very heavy; particularly on the 16th ultimo, when the rivers of Panwell and Apta overflowed their banks and did considerable mischief. We are sorry to learn that, at Panwell, 15 persons were drowned and 50 houses destroyed. At Apta 150 houses were swept away by the flood, several others were considerably damaged, and many gardens destroyed. We are happy to add that, by the exertions of the collectors no lives were lost at the latter place.

We are also informed that the rains throughout Guzerat have proved unusually heavy.

Sept. —"The cholera morbus still continues to rage amongst us, but we are happy to learn that it has decreased considerably during the last few days. The number of deaths from 17th to the 31st August by this disease on the island of Bombay is, males 311, females 326; total 637. The number of deaths from other causes during the last month is 634, making 1,171, total of deaths in August.

"Our advices from Tannah state, that the disease was declining there, but that it was prevalent amongst the villages of Salsette. Accounts from Bassein men-

tion, that the disease had reached that place, from which circumstance, we are sorry to infer, that it appears to be progressively moving to the northward. We are also concerned to learn that it reached Bangoote to the southward some days ago.

CEYLON.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

It is with extreme concern that we announce the death of the Hon. Sir W. Coke, Knt. chief justice of the supreme court of this Island. This melancholy event took place on the 1st of Sept. at Trincomalee, where Sir William had been only a few days, having arrived for the purpose of holding a criminal session on the commencement of his circuit.

We copy the following particulars from the *Ceylon Gazette* of Sept. 12:—

"Sir William landed on the 23d ult. and found himself a little out of order the next morning, but was not affected materially until night, when he was severely attacked by a disorder which soon exhibited alarming symptoms of dysentery: some blood was taken from him, and he appeared to be a little better, but was not considered out of danger. On Friday evening Sir William was removed from the admiral's house by his own desire to the Minden, then lying in the harbour, where every thing was arranged for his comfort in the spacious and airy cabin by order of the admiral, who shewed the most anxious solicitude for the recovery of his distinguished guest. Sir William was attended on board the Minden by Dr. Robson, physician to the forces, as well as by Mr. Rodgers, the admiral's surgeon; but all human aid was vain, and on Tuesday morning, about nine o'clock, he breathed his last. The immediate cause of Sir William's death was a mortification of the bowels, which probably began at an early stage of the disorder, as he soon ceased to feel any extraordinary pain; he expired without a struggle, and the last expression upon his manly countenance was a placid smile.

"In consequence of the death of Sir William Coke, Henry Byrne, Esq. barrister-at-law, of the supreme court at Madras, has been appointed to the bench of the supreme court."

REVOLT IN KANDY.

The cheering light which rose of late upon the eastern provinces of the interior, begins to spread and brighten the prospect over the rest of the Kandian territories. The people are disgusted with a long train of hardships, suffering, and failure; the insurgent chiefs are deserted, and we are persuaded, that wherever a British force can be sent, all is ripe to fall into submission and obedience. The success of the system, pursued with such energy and indefatigable activity, has been proved by the result; in all former wars, the Kandyans have relied upon wearing out their enemies by the natural strength of their country, and the great difficulty of obtaining and conveying provisions; in the present instance they have been themselves subdued by want. When our reinforcements arrive, and they may be very soon expected, it is true they will have to march into a part of the country hitherto untouched, and where the rebel chiefs may be supposed to be provided with resources in abundance. But he who should argue that a protracted struggle would therefore be renewed, would reason ill, not merely upon the disposition of a Kandyan, but the common qualities of human nature. Whatever physical means of resistance the rebels may still possess, their moral strength is completely broken: defeated and driven out of the country in which they had placed their chief hopes, they will carry with them into the fresh provinces nothing but dismay and division. On the approach of our troops, instead of seeing their new followers vie with each other in a patient endurance of fatigue and privation, they will probably witness only a race of treachery and desertion. The late occurrences, all tend, we remark with delight, to prove the real submission of the people, and the desperate extremity to which the rebel chiefs are reduced.

Private, received in London.

Advices have been received from Ceylon, by the way of Madras, communicating the intelligence of the capture of the Malabar chief, pretender to the crown of Candy. Together with him was made prisoner his prime minister, Kappitipola. The seizure of the pretender to the throne and his prime minister had been attended with the most beneficial consequences, in allaying the rebellious spirit of the natives. In every province the people were hastening to tender their submission, and deliver up their arms. In Hewahette, the most rebellious of all the provinces, all hostility had nearly ceased.

SUMATRA.

Under the "Home Intelligence, Imperial parliament," will be found some notice of the motion of the Marquis of Lansdown for the production of papers connected with the conflicting circumstances which have arisen from two pacific arrangements with different powers.

BANCA.

(Copy.)

DEED OF CESSION.

"I Sultan Ratoo Ahmed Nujmuddin, of Palembang, do of my own free will, as an acknowledgment of the favor conferred on me by the English government of Java, in advancing me to the throne of the kingdom of Palembang, and relying on the liberality of the English government for a suitable provision to maintain my rank and dignity, cede to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and to the hon. East India Company, in full and unlimited sovereignty, the islands of Banca and Billeton, and the islets thereon depending; hereby renouncing on my own behalf, as well as on behalf of my heirs and successors for ever, all claim and title to those islands, with the mines and produce thereof, which together with all the privileges and prerogatives heretofore exercised there by the Sultans of Palembang, I acknowledge to be henceforth the sole and exclusive property of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and the hon. East India Company. And I do hereby enjoin all the inhabitants now residing in those islands, as well as those under my authority, who may hereafter be desirous of settling there, and may obtain permission of the British government for so doing, to yield to the British government due submission and and obedience. And I do hereby further promise and engage to protect the property and families which may be now or hereafter at Palembang, belonging to the inhabitants of Banca and Billeton, and their dependencies, with perfect freedom of removal to those islands when demanded.—In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal, together with the hands and seals of my heir apparent and of the principal Pangerangs of this kingdom.—Writ on the 5th day of the month Jumad-al-Awwull (or Sunday), in the year 1227.

(Signed) "PANGERANG SURYA,
"PANGERANG ARYA.

(Seal of the Sultan Ratoo Ahmed Najmood-deen, of Palembang.)

"Signed and sealed at Palembang, this 17th day of May, 1812, in the presence of
(Signed) "WILLIAM HUNTER,
"ROBERT MEARES."

JAVA AND DEPENDENCIES.

From the New York Evening Post.—Captain Tucker, from Batavia, furnishes the following New Tariff to take place on the 1st November:—Original invoices of cargo inward to be produced, and 30 per cent. to be added to it, and Dutch ships pay 6 per cent. on it, and foreign ships from Holland 9 per cent.; foreign ships from other ports 12 per cent. Exports coffee in Dutch ships 2 rupees per picol; foreign ships to Holland 3 rupees; foreign ships to foreign ports 4 rupees; pepper and sugar Dutch ships 1 rupee per picol; foreign ships to Holland 1. 15.; foreign ships to foreign ports 2.; rice 3. rupees per coyan.

New York, Jan. 21.—"The ship Persia, Captain Williams, arrived here yesterday in 94 days from Malacca, &c. Malacca was given up to the Dutch the 21st September, and the regulations were the same as at Batavia. J. S. Timmerman Thyssen, esq. was governor for Batavia, and the Dutch Rear-Admiral Wetterbeck was there with the ship Tromp, 64, and Wilhelmina frigate."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

What of room prevented us from inserting the following in a previous number.

The David Shaw lately arrived, brought letters from Sydney to the 20th of May; at which time the colony was in health and tranquillity. The David Shaw is entirely freighted by the principal mercantile house in the settlement, and brings a valuable cargo of oil, fur, seal-skins and wool, the produce of the territory and its adjacent shores.

Such had been the mistaken eagerness to ship merchandize to the settlement, from Europe, Bengal, and China, that the markets continue completely glutted; many articles of British manufacture are selling at prime cost; and in proof of the overflow of Asiatic produce, this vessel brings 50 tons of sugar, for exportation to the continent, to relieve the overladen stores of Sydney. The Calcutta market has been for some time also so improvidently supplied with English goods that large quantities have been actually sent from thence to New South Wales, in hopes of sale; and fine porter, costing in London £6. 6s. per hogshead, has, after this second long and expensive transit, been sold at £7. 10s.!!! The master of the Duke of Wellington, private trader from London, unable to dispose of his investment, had left it, divided between Port Jackson and Van Dieman's Land, and proceeded to the Isle of France with a cargo of fine horned cattle; thus, an exportation of live stock has already commenced from our enterprizing brethren of the Antipodes.

The autumnal rains of March and April have this season caused only a partial overflow of the South Creek. The price paid by government for the supply of their stores with fine fresh meat, was sixpence per pound, and ten shillings per bushel for wheat; a fine milch-cow could be purchased for ten pounds.

The annual muster, concluded at the date of 1817, gave the following results of the total number of souls in New South Wales 17,165, in Van Diemen's Land, population of the territory 20,379.

There were 14,500 acres of potatoes in cultivation in New South Wales, 1,250 acres of wheat, barley, and oats, and 11,700 acres of maize. The following are the quantities of stock exclusively in New South Wales: viz. horses, 2,850; sheep, 66,700; horned cattle, 33,630; pigs, 11,400.

Of the above 20,379 souls there were 4,100 male convicts, 1,340 women prisoners, and 850 of their children; and since the period this census was concluded, this portion of the population will have been nearly doubled; upwards of 4,000 men and about 500 women having been forwarded thither, from this country and Ireland, since June of the last year. Thus, including the settlers who have since gone out, the entire population of the territory may now be estimated at 25,000 souls. In 1812, the total number of inhabitants were only 12,471, by which it will appear they have been doubled in six years.

No advices had been received from Lieut. King, who sailed in Dec. last, in the Mermaid cutter, to complete the survey of such part of the west coast of New Holland as was left unexplored by Capt. Flinders.

Mr. Oxley, the surveyor-general, had just again left head-quarters with a party to prosecute the intention of the government, in exploring the interior of New Holland, to the westward of the Blue Mountains.

The bank lately established at Sydney promises much ultimate advantages to the territory.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Feb. 3.—A Court of Proprietors was held for the purpose of having laid on the table official documents respecting the late military transactions in India, and for considering resolutions of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, the generals of divisions, officers and troops. After several speakers had addressed the chair, the debate was at five o'clock adjourned till the following day, when it was accordingly resumed. See the report, p. 276.

Feb. 19.—A general court was held at the East-India House to take into consideration a letter from Robert Campbell, Esq. and the papers explanatory of certain loans to the Zemindar of Vizianagram. The debate terminated in a resolution, *nemine contradicente*, "That this court having duly considered the papers laid before them by the Court of Directors and by Mr. Robert Campbell, are of opinion, that nothing appears therein to impeach the honor of Mr. Campbell, and that he continues entitled to that confidence which placed him in the direction of their affairs." The report of this debate will be inserted in our next Number.

Feb. 5.—At a Court of Directors the following ships were taken up for one voyage in the Company's service, viz:—Marquis of Hastings, Barrosa, York, Catherine, Kingston, Hooghly, Princess Charlotte, Fame, Almerah, and Abberton.

6.—The dispatches were closed and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz:—

For St. Helena, Bombay, and China.—Bombay, Capt. A. Hamilton; Herefordshire, Capt. W. Hope.

For Madras and China.—Windsor, Capt. J. R. Francklin; General Kyd, Capt. A. Nairn.

For Bengal and China.—Waterloo, Capt. R. Alsager; Atlas, Capt. C. O. Mayne; Streatham, Capt. T. Havilside.

Passengers per Atlas, for Bengal—Mr. Okeden, writer; Messrs. Rushworth and Partridge, Mrs. Stewart, Messrs. Dunbar, Dyke, George, and Poole, cadets.

Per Bombay, for St. Helena—Sir W. W. Doveton, Miss J. Lowden.

Per Herefordshire, for Bombay—Messrs. Parr and More, cadets; Mr. Bridges. For St. Helena—Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor.

Per Streatham, for Bengal—Mr. and Miss Walker; Misses Patten and Evans; Mr. Louis, cadet.

Per General Kyd, for Bengal—Capt. Walpole. For Madras—Mr. Dallas, writer; Lieut. Poole; Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hewatt; Messrs. Elliott, Croft, Hole, Cameron, Logan, Power, and Lockhart, cadets.

Per Windsor, for Madras—Mr. Eden, writer; Mrs. Knowles; Messrs. Brown, Lodington, Millengen, Bird, Blaxland, Barton, Davidson, Phillimore; Fryer, Simons, and Haldane, cadets.

Per Waterloo, for Bengal—Marchioness of Hastings, Misses Campbell, Macleod, Raynsford, Sparrow, Douglass; Messrs Bushby and Best, writers; Major Stan-

hope and Misera; Capt. Conroy; Messrs. Thompson, Ludlow, Brown, Macgregor, Swedenham, Haldane; G. and W. Poole, cadets.

12.—A Court of Directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz:—

Capt. C. B Gribble, Princess Charlotte of Wales, Bengal; J. Blanshard, Carnatic, Madras and Bengal; W. Younghusband, Lord Castlereagh, China.

List of Passengers per ship Windsor, bound to Madras:—Mistresses—Knowles, Doherty, Macalister; Blanckley, Turner, Stones, and Bohan; Majors Doherty, Macalister, and Blanckley, Capt. Gregorie; Lieuts. Turner, Ryon, Atherton, Tomlinson, Stones, Wallace, Bacon, Andrews, Teasdale, Brown, Pott and Lang. Veterinary Surgeon Constant; Assistant Surgeon Bobou, of his Majesty's Light Dragoons. Ensign Butler, Royal Scots. Mr. R. Eden, writer. Messrs. Bird, Fryer, Phillimore, Simonds, Lodington, Dowell, Millingea, Haldiane, Brabazon, Brown, Davison, Barton, and Blaxland, cadets. Messrs. Jordan, Baker, and Batter, free merchants.

17.—A Court of Directors was held, when the following ships were thus stationed and timed, viz:—

The Bridgewater, Marquis of Ely, and Larkins, for St. Helena and China; and the Apollo, Cornwall, and Matilda, for China direct; to be afloat 13d inst. sail to Gravesend 1st March, stay 30 days, and be in the Downs 10th April.

19.—A Court of Directors was held, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz:—

Capt. J. P. Wilson, of the Cornwall, for China direct; Capt. R. Locke, of the Larkins; and G. Richardson, of the Marquis of Ely, for St. Helena and China.

Feb. 24.—A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. Hamilton was sworn into the command of the ship Matilda, consigned to China direct.

VACANCY IN THE ARABIC PROFESSORSHIP AT CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. John Palmer has resigned his office of professor of Arabic at the University of Cambridge; there are several candidates for the professorship, which is in the appointment of the Vice Chancellor and the other masters of the colleges.

VARIETIES.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, the Marchioness of Hastings arrived at her house at Camden Hill, from the Pavilion at Brighton, where her ladyship has been to take leave of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, previous to her departure for India. The noble Marchioness took out with her, for the gratification of her noble lord, the portraits of their five children. There are four daughters and one son. The eldest, Lady Flora, is in her fourteenth year. Her ladyship does not take any of her children out with her; they are all to remain with proper tutors and governesses, at Camden Hill House. The Marquis and Marchioness are expected to return to Europe in the course of two years. The Marchioness of Hastings went to Gravesend on Saturday, the 30th, where she was accommodated for the night at the Excise office, a stately pile of buildings erected last year, and on Sunday morning, accompanied by three females, was rowed by the East-India Company's boatmen, all dressed in scarlet, on board the Fortitude excise cutter, which sailed down the river into Sea Reach, where the Waterloo East-India ship was lying at anchor, in which her ladyship goes out as passenger.

Wm. Webber Doveton, Esq. received the honor of knighthood at the Pavilion of Brighton previous to his sailing on the Bombay for St. Helena.

Mr. Chas. Lloyd, late of the Bengal civil service, has been appointed by the Court of Directors to succeed Mr. Grant in the office of assistant secretary, under the superintendence of the examiner. Mr. Lloyd for many years filled the situation of collector of Moorshedabad, one of the ceded provinces; and from his extensive knowledge of the Company's affairs is eminently qualified to conduct with judgment and ability the arduous duties of this important situation.

The average temperature of the last month, January, at eight o'clock in the morning, was two degrees warmer every day than in January last year, and at eight o'clock in the evening nearly three degrees warmer than at the same period of 1818.

Tyas-Ali-Khan-Bahauder, lineal heir of the throne of the Nabob of Bednore, dead some time ago, not being able to obtain a restitution of his paternal inheritance from the authorities in India, adopted the idea of sending an ambassador to the English government, to claim the execution of treaties concluded with his father. This ambassador, whose name is Mogol Goulam Mohedine, is a man distinguished for his politeness, his urbanity, his conduct, and, above all, his diplomatic discretion. He is accompanied by Dr. Ramsay, nephew of a former governor of Bombay. This latter young man was born at Surat, and speaks with equal facility the greatest number of the languages of Europe and Asia. He is distinguished no less for the extent of his acquaintance with the manners, the his-

tory, and the political interests of the different nations of Hindoostan, than for his knowledge of their languages.

A letter has appeared in a morning paper, under the signature of "A Retired Bengal Civil Servant," stating that the 4th May next is the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the College of Fort William, and calling upon all oriental scholars to testify their respect towards the Marquis Wellesley, its illustrious founder, by a public commemoration of that propitious event.

The Wanstead, from Madras to London, put into the Cape on the 21st of Dec. in great distress, she parted from her cables in Madras Roads, and left the master on board.

The Company's ships Orwell, Balcarras, Buckinghamshire, Scaleby Castle, Marquis of Huntly, Coutts, Duke of York, George Canning, Lady Melville, Princess Amelia, and Loudon, had arrived in China the 26th Sept. last.

The Company's ship Asia arrived at Calcutta the 16th Sept.

Lieut.-Gen. Hall, late governor of the Isle of France, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th Feb., in the Alexander, Capt. Surflen.

MILITARY AND NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

Cork, Jan. 26.—Sailed the Albury, Sir G. Osborne, Aurora, and Brilliant, transports, with the 82d regt. for the Mauritius; Windermere, Albina, and Oromocto, transports, with the 20th regt. for St. Helena; and the Leyton, transport, with the 45th regt. for Ceylon.

Feb. 4.—The Dauntless, 26, hon. V. Gardner, fitted for the East-India station, went out of Portsmouth harbour. She is expected to sail in a few days. A freight of 100,000l. for merchants at Calcutta, has been shipped in her.

24.—The 54th regt. in the Barrosa, Loyal Briton, Regulus, Queen, and Peace, transports, sailed from Portsmouth for the Cape of Good Hope. The Abundance, fitting out at Deptford for a depot store at St. Helena, is to call at Portsmouth to take on board detachments of the 66th regt. for that island.

COMMERCIAL MISCELLANIES.

We are happy to state that the exchanges have taken a favourable turn. They advanced considerably yesterday. Bullion is again upon the decline. Dollars have fallen 2d. per oz.; say from 5s. 9d. to 5s. 7d.

We understand the Lords of the Treasury have transmitted directions to the Customs to dispense with the reweighing of goods under bond upon exportation, by which the trade of the port of London will be relieved in future from a most embarrassing regulation.

Insurances have been effected at Lloyd's on the sloop L'Fortyn, from Batavia to Amsterdam, to the amount of nearly £100,000, which vessel arrived at Cowes on the 9th February.

VINDICATION OF THE SWALLOW.

The date of the following letter would, in ordinary cases, have excluded it from the number for the current month; but on account of its great importance to the persons whom it vindicates, we insert it out of place rather than defer it. To all who feel an honest pride in the character of the British sailor, not only as belonging to the same profession but as countrymen, we are sure it will be agreeable to see proof adduced, that in the case of a supposed stain there is none to wipe away.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir,—In your Journal for December last, containing the narrative of the shipwreck of the Cabalva, a paragraph appears in Mr. Ayris's journal, which, were it to pass unnoticed, might prove prejudicial to mine, as well as to the character of my officers, both of which it is my imperative duty to protect.

To those to whom I am best known, I have the satisfaction of believing, that they would not impute to me the unofficer-like conduct, which that paragraph would appear to imply; yet the inestimable value which I attach to the good opinion of the public, and which I hope always to merit, calls on me to vindicate not only my own individual character, but that of the other British officers sailing with me. I have therefore to request you will insert the enclosed affidavit in your next journal.—I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) W. OLIVER,
Commander of the Swallow.

London, 23d February 1819.

"*27th January* 1819. *London to wit.*—We, the undersigned captain, officers, and petty officers of the East India ship Swallow, thinking it a duty we owe to ourselves as British seamen, to contradict a statement which has appeared in the public prints, wherein it was implied that we intentionally avoided coming near a boat belonging to the late ship Cabalva near the Isle of France, on its way thither to communicate the unfortunate loss of that ship, make oath and say, that we never saw the said boat, or any other, from the time we left Port Louis to our arrival at Bombay; nor did we hear of the loss of the Cabalva, till we arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on our homeward bound voyage. *Wm. Oliver*,

commander; *J. G. Froud*, 1st officer; *Chas. Leech*, 2d officer; *Ralph Talbot*, 3d officer; *Peter Lawrence*, boatswain.

Sworn at the Guildhall, London, this twenty-seventh day of January 1819, before me, *Richard Rothwell*."

CONTINENTAL NOTICES.

Frankfort, Feb. 1. Ismael Gibraltar, the agent of the Pacha of Egypt, has arrived here, whence he will repair to Italy.

The Persian ambassador, Mirza Abbul Hassan Khan, arrived at Vienna on the 1st Feb. on his way to London. He brings with him a beautiful Circassian girl, a present from the grand Vizir of Turkey. She is guarded by three black eunuchs.—(*Paris Paper.*)

An article dated Vienna, the 8th Feb., gives an account of the visit of the Persian ambassador, (who is on his way to our court) to Prince Metternich, which took place with all the splendour of oriental pomp. "The secretary of the embassy rode on a richly caparisoned horse, led by two grooms, before the state coach, drawn by six horses, in which was the ambassador, and opposite him the imperial Mahmudar and court interpreter Mr. Josep Von Hammer, who bore on his hands the letter of his Majesty the Scah of Persia, and that of his highness the crown Prince Abbas Mirza, in bags embroidered with gold and silver, and in his bosom the letter of the Itimadeddewlet, or grand Vizir Mirza Schesii Khan, and of the chief Vizir of the crown Prince Issa Mohammed, in bags of red satin."

The Persian ambassador had a solemn audience of their imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Austria, on the 19th Feb. His imperial Majesty addressed a very complimentary speech to the ambassador, expressive of his ardent desire, that the most friendly relations should continue to subsist between the two countries.

A letter lately passed through the Hamburg post office, bearing this address —"To H. M. Mahomet II. emperor residing at Constantinople."

The Gazette de France states, that the present Grand Seignor was born in 1782, and mounted the throne in 1806. This prince displays superior genius, a strong mind and great firmness. During two years he has succeeded in reducing the Janissaries to a strict obedience. All the Pachas and rebel agents have been compelled to submit, and the most obstinate have lost their lives. He has abolished hereditary places, and limited the power of the Grand Vizier; he superintends his Divan, and directs every thing himself. He maintains a great number of secret emissaries throughout the extent of his empire, and adopts his measures before his vizir and ministers can make their reports to him.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Jan. 29.—Mr. Mason presented certain annual returns from the Directors of the East India Company, pursuant to the act of Parliament.

Feb. 1. Another officer from the East India Company presented copies of the resolutions of the court of directors relative to warrants for grants of any pensions, salary, or gratuity, pursuant to act of Parliament.

The Marquis of Lansdown rose, pursuant to notice, to move an address to his R. H. the Prince Regent, for copies of the instructions transmitted by his Majesty's secretary of state to the Governor of Java, for the surrender of that island to the commissioners appointed by the Dutch government to receive it; and also for a copy of the protest of Sir T. Raffles against the proceedings of the Dutch authorities in the Malayan Archipelago, dated 12th August, 1818. In bringing forward this motion it was far from his intention now to call in question the principles on which the retrocession of the Dutch colonies had been made. However some might doubt the propriety of that measure, when the Dutch were receiving a great accession of territory in Europe, they were now precluded from inquiring into it. The subject for their Lordships' attention was not the principles on which the treaty had been concluded, but the manner of its execution, in which the honour, the policy, and the interests of the country were involved. The circumstance which induced him to submit the present motion to their Lordships had it's origin in our occupation of the island of Java. It would be recollected, that in the year 1811, Lord Minto, then Governor-gen. of India, despatched an expedition to Java, which took possession of that settlement. Whatever merit belonged to that eminent statesman for his exertions to bring Java under the British dominion, a still greater degree of merit must be ascribed to him for establishing a government there, capable of drawing forth all its resources, and converting it into a source of wealth and prosperity for this country. What importance was attached to this conquest, and what advantages were anticipated from it, would be illustrated by the speech from the throne in 1812, and by the votes of Parliament. All the anticipations of advantages from this operation had been more than fulfilled; by Java being raised, in a short time, to a greater degree of prosperity than any other colony in the Indian seas. To what was this prosperity to be ascribed? To

the measures of Lord Minto, and to the care and ability of Sir Thomas Raffles, to whom his Lordship intrusted the government of the colony. By the wise regulations of that gentleman, industry and commerce were protected, and security given to the natives. As soon as the government was in operation, it was discovered that there was a population in the interior, of a magnitude either greater than the Dutch knew of, or than their policy permitted to be published. It was found that the inhabitants of the interior amounted to 4,000,000 or 5,000,000. Some of the princes near the coast had submitted to the Dutch, but others were perfectly independent. With these princes the British government formed treaties beneficial to this country and advantageous to the other parties: of one of these treaties the unfortunate result furnished the grounds of the present motion. Soon after the establishment of the British in Java, it was discovered that great advantages might be derived from the occupation of the island of Banca, which was most favourably situated for carrying on commerce with China. The British governor did not attempt to take forcible possession of the island, but finding it under the dominion of the Sultan of Palembang, negotiated a treaty with that sovereign, by which that island was formally ceded to Great Britain. In return for this cession the other dominions of the Sultan were guaranteed to him. But their Lordships would mark what ensued. In a few years it was agreed to restore to the Dutch the colonies taken from them in the Indian Seas, and which were in their possession in the year 1803. Now this island of Banca had never been in their possession, and therefore was not included in the stipulation. A separate article was however agreed to, by which Banca was also surrendered to the King of the Netherlands. This cession was made to the Dutch for a valuable consideration, namely, for Cochin; but while we transferred the advantage of the possession of Banca, no care was taken to secure the interests of the Sultan of Palembang, who consequently claimed that protection to which he was entitled to by the treaty. The British governor, who had received orders merely for the surrender of the colony, had no power to insist on any conditions in favour of the Sultan. He was, therefore, under the necessity of confining himself to a protest against the infringement of the rights secured to that sovereign by treaty; but this protest was no sooner made than the Dutch commissioners turned round on him, and asked whether he had any instructions for that protest from Europe. They referred him to the letter of the treaty concluded with the King of the Netherlands, and insisted on its strict execution. Sir Thomas Raffles found himself obliged to agree to the unconditional surrender of the island. The Dutch having thus obtained possession, soon made encroachments on the rights of the Sultan of Palembang, subverted his authority and paid no respect to the treaty by which the British government had guaranteed to him the full sovereignty of his dominions. Sir Thomas Raffles had again endeavoured to obtain justice for that unfortunate sovereign, by making another fruitless protest; and this protest was one of the papers which he moved for. Upon the consideration of all he had stated, he should now ask their Lordships whether this was not a case which affected the honour and character of the country? Why enter into the treaties he had described unless they were prepared to fulfil them? When their Lordships considered the effect of such conduct as to the character of our policy, when it was considered that, upon some future occasion, the good-will of the people of Java might benefit us, as their dislike might array the whole population in enmity to us, their Lordships must perceive that the present was an inquiry of the very first importance. Unless we were determined to govern the nations by mere physical force, it was of consequence that communities should put something like faith in the engagements we contracted, as to our ability and willingness to fulfil the conditions. It was upon these considerations that he submitted to their Lordships the motion now made.

Earl Bathurst did not object to the production of copies of the instructions which had been transmitted, for the surrender, in the terms of the treaty, of the colonies which were in possession of the Dutch in the year 1803; but if the noble Marquis wished to obtain copies of the instructions which were sent out after communications on the subject of the cession had taken place between the Dutch and English commissioners, these were documents of a very different description, and he could not consent to their being made public. There were points connected with the same affair still under discussion between the two governments; hence their lordships would perceive the propriety of his withholding the documents on which these discussions were founded. It seemed to be the opinion of the noble Marquis, that it was the duty of his Majesty's government, before they surrendered Java, to exact from the Dutch commissioners a pledge that they should abide by the treaty contracted with the Sultan of Palembang while the island was in our possession; but no such pledge could be required; for, had any conditions been demanded before Java and Banca were given up, such a demand

would have been a violation of the treaty with the King of the Netherlands, in which their surrender was unconditionally stipulated. He did not mean to say, that representations had not been made on the subject at the time, but only that we had no right to hold possession till an arrangement should be made. Any agreements entered into with native authorities must have been concluded, either with princes who were subject to the former Dutch government, or those who were independant of it. If with the former, the superiority of the Dutch government was restored by the terms of the treaty; and in no arrangement made with the independant Princes, was it ever declared, either by the British government or the Directors of the East-India Company, that Java would not be surrendered until the Dutch government agreed to recognize their claims. His Majesty's government had agreed to cede the full sovereignty of Banca to the Dutch government, and received in return the sovereignty of Cochin. If we had not possessed the full sovereignty of Banca, we could not have fulfilled this agreement. The Dutch would have retained Cochin, and then Banca would have remained in the situation in which it stood before Java was taken. At that time the Dutch had an establishment at Banca, which they would have replaced; so that, consistently with the letter of the treaty, both places would have been in in their power. It was true, that on the surrender of Banca by the Sultan of Palembang we had acknowledged him an independant sovereign; but it was never understood that this country was therefore to protect him against the aggressions of every other power. He did not mean to justify the conduct of the Dutch government, but only to contend that there was nothing in the treaty which imposed upon this country the duty of protecting the sovereign of Palembang. He admitted, however, that the question was one which might fairly be a subject of amicable discussion between the governments of this country and the Netherlands. He trusted that this country would always strictly maintain her engagements, but it certainly would not be prudent to search out opportunities for an unnecessary and officious interference in the concerns of other governments.—With regard to the protest, he could not agree to its production. Sir Thos. Raffles had been governor of Java. Charges were brought against him for his conduct in that situation; but on an investigation he was honourably acquitted, and was afterwards appointed to his present situation. A few days before his departure he represented, that if he went out only as head of the residency in the neighbourhood of another of which he had been governor, he would be placed in a disagreeable situation, as it might appear to many that the charges against him had been thought well founded. Upon this representation it was agreed that he should have the nominal appointment of lieut.-governor, but he was expressly instructed to consider himself in fact as merely the commercial resident, and as having no political authority whatever. This being the case, he was surprised how any political character could be ascribed to the protest; and he would leave it to their lordships' consideration, whether under such circumstances it would not be very improper to lay that document on the table. If the noble Marquis would agree to confine his motion to the first instructions, he should not oppose it.

Lord Holland thought that the noble Earl had completely failed in his answer to the statements of his noble relation. The noble Earl had endeavoured to show, that in consequence of a deficiency in point of form, part of the information called for was not fit to be presented to their Lordships: but he had said nothing to remove the impression, that a transaction had taken place with respect to the surrender of Java which deserved the serious enquiry of Parliament. In moving for the instructions sent to the governor of Java, his noble friend had inferred nothing from these instructions as to the treaty with the Sultan of Palembang. His noble friend merely wished to ascertain whether the terms of the treaty with the Netherlands were to be considered as absolute, or whether there had not been some understanding between the two governments on the subject of the surrender of Java, to modify those terms. Without some such understanding, there was a breach of faith with the native princes with whom the treaties had been concluded. The Sultan of Palembang surrendered Banca for what he considered an equivalent, and of that compensation he was now to be deprived. The noble Earl had said, that we made no promise to retain possession of Java; but did he mean to contend that it was just to deliver over to another power a sovereign with whom we had recently made a treaty, without asking any security for the fulfilment of the engagements into which we had entered? This would be an assertion in direct contradiction with the law of nations, and, what was far more important, with the feelings and common sense of all mankind. It would have looked much better had the noble Earl said, those who made the treaty with the government of the Netherlands were ignorant of the agreement entered into with the Sultan of Palembang. In that case there would be an acknowledgement of great carelessness, but the colour

which the noble Lord put on the transaction gave it a far deeper die. He had objected to the protest, that it is unofficial; but if his noble friend obtained that document, his next step would be to move for the treaty concluded with the Sultan of Palembang. But it is said, why move for all the instructions? The answer was, that though nothing appear on the face of the treaty, these instructions might show what really were the views of the two governments with respect to this affair. The noble Earl founded an argument on the circumstance of the Dutch having had a settlement on the island of Banca; but the real state of the fact was, that we had obtained the full sovereignty of that island, on a bargain with the Sultan of Palembang, and had afterwards ceded that sovereignty to the Dutch, leaving the sovereign from whom we received it without any security for the stipulation into which we had entered with him. He must consider the honour of the country very much sacrificed, if the government did not insist on the fulfilment of that stipulation by the Dutch. It might, perhaps, be thought by the leading statesmen in some other countries, that a great advantage was to be obtained by lowering the character and credit of Great Britain. It might suit their policy to say to nations in remote parts of the globe, "You see what you gain by entering into agreements with the English. Whatever stipulations they may may make with you, they are certain to sacrifice you to their general system of policy, whenever they make peace with their neighbours in Europe."

Earl Bathurst, in explanation, said, that in acknowledging the Sultan of Palembang we had not pledged ourselves to protect him for ever; if indeed we had, then the case would be very different. He assured their Lordships that discussions were still pending with the Dutch government, and, upon that account, it would be improper to grant the present motion.

The Earl of Liverpool thought it a sufficient answer to whatever had fallen from noble Lords on the other side, that the protest which his noble friend (Bathurst) considered it proper to refuse, was in reality not an official document, and, consequently, one which ought neither to be asked nor granted. Besides, his noble friend informed their Lordships that discussions were still going on between this country and the Netherlands, which it was desirable should be conducted in an amicable way; but if we were bound by the treaty of Paris to surrender some settlements to that government on the restoration of peace, the non-surrendering would evidently have been a violation of that treaty. He abstained from now entering into any discussion respecting Banca. A colony or sovereignty which had been acquired by war, conferred no real sovereignty till its acquisition was ratified by other means. Whatever had occurred at Banca was but temporary in its operation. The power still resided in the original sovereignty, till new and definite arrangements could be nationally made. He would protest, for one, against any doctrine which went to impeach those usages which had so governed the conduct of all well regulated states; and by which it was acknowledged that whatever had been conquered during war was to be disposed of during peace. It was to the abandonment of such principles that we owed some of the worst calamities which had befallen the civilized world.

The Marquis of Lansdown expressed his willingness to confine the motion to the object suggested by the noble Earl (Bathurst). He would not allow at the same time that, because Governor Raffles exceeded his powers, that was sufficient reason for refusing the document alluded to. Such a document, though not founded on proper authority, might still be important on account of the consequences that followed from it. He would not, however, press this part of the motion, now he was informed that many of the circumstances connected with the case were the subject of negociation. His object principally was to know how far the treaties with the native powers had been considered at the time the Dutch colonies were ceded. The fact of the Dutch having a settlement at Banca did not alter the case. They never held military possession of it, and the treaty entered into with the Sultan of Palembang shewed that they were not considered by England as possessors of the island. The Sultan ceded it with a view to permanent advantage to himself, as it was of permanent advantage to those who obtained it. The principle of sovereignty alluded to by the noble Earl (Liverpool) would not apply here, for Banca was placed in our hands as a permanent independent possession, not connected with the colonies acquired from the Dutch. The noble Marquis concluded by moving for a copy of the engagement entered into with the Sultan of Palembang by Governor Raffles, for the cession of Banca. The motion was agreed to.

Feb. 9.—Lord Viscount Sidmouth laid upon the table the papers relating to the surrender of Java and the cession of Banca, and a copy of the treaty with the Sultan of Palembang. Ordered to be printed.

Feb. 12.—The Marquis of Lansdown, in consequence of the absence of the secretary of state for the colonies, to

whom, as well to himself, it was inconvenient to attend that night, postponed his motion respecting the cession of the island of Banca, and the treaty with the Sultan of Palembang, until Monday next. Adjourned.

Feb. 15.—The Marquis of Lansdown rose, pursuant to notice, to move for some additional papers relating to the treaty with the Sultan of Palembang and cession of Banca to us. His object in moving for these papers, the production of which, he understood, would not be objected to, was to demonstrate to their Lordships the nature of the connexion that had subsisted between us and the Sultan of Palembang, before we even got possession of Java, although we had since abandoned that potentate to the mercy of his present foes. He should now only move for copies of all dispatches and instructions from the Governor-gen. of India to Sir T. S. Raffles, Col. Gillespie, and the Dutch authorities. Ordered.

The Earl of Liverpool, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, laid before the house several official papers relative to the late war in India, and the noble Earl gave notice of his intention to move the thanks of the house to the Marquis of Hastings and the army serving in India, on to-morrow se'nnight.

Feb. 22.—Mr. Barrow, from the East India House, presented the annual accounts of the East India Dock company.

Feb. 23.—The Earl of Liverpool said, he wished to postpone the motion of which he had given notice for this day, respecting thanks to the Marquis of Hastings and the army in India, on the conclusion of the war, till Tuesday next. Ordered that their Lordships be summoned for Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Jan. 29.—Mr. Hume postponed his motion relative to the administration of justice in India till Wednesday the 17th of February.

Feb. 5.—Lord Jocelyn brought up the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the claims of the Carnatic creditors.

Mr. Hume complained that, in the year 1819, the house could only find Indian documents laid on the table to the year 1816.

Lord Binning said, that the proper authorities had given every order requisite for their being speedily dispatched from the seat of government in India; but he hoped no more delay would occur in their production.

Feb. 10.—Mr. Barlow, from the India House, brought up the fourteenth report of the Carnatic committee. Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. Alderman Wood said, he believed he should be more successful in his present motion than he had been in the last. He was not aware that any objection could be made to it, and therefore he had not thought it necessary to give any notice. This motion was for a return of the annual expense of the transportation of convicts to New South Wales and its dependencies; and also the whole annual expense of those convicts from 1815 down to the latest period to which the accounts were made up. To the year 1815, similar accounts were already before the house. Ordered.

Feb. 15.—Mr. Canning laid upon the table a considerable volume of papers relating to the war in India. He gave notice, that to-morrow se'nnight he would move the thanks of the house to the Marquis of Hastings, and to the British army.

Sir Robert Wilson did not wish to bring on any premature discussion; but he wished to know whether ministers had received any information, or had taken any steps to procure it, to ascertain how far the laws of nations had been violated by the execution of a Killedar taken at the fort of Talnier.

Mr. Canning said, that he should most willingly submit to the house all the information on this important subject it was at present possible for government to collect; it would be of course imperfect to a certain extent, but the hon. gentleman would not be precluded from delivering his sentiments upon the subject on Tuesday s'ennight.

In reply to a question from Lord Morpeth, Mr. Canning stated the charges connected with these transactions of a military nature would form an item or items in the accounts annually presented. The papers were then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Killedar of Talnier.

Sir R. Wilson then moved for copies of the report of Gen. Sir T. Hislop to the Marquis of Hastings respecting the execution of the Killedar of Talneir on the 28th of February last, together with any other public document or correspondence relating thereto; which was agreed to, and the papers ordered, after a few words from Mr. Canning, who regretted the information now in the power of the government to contribute was likely to be very imperfect, as but little information had been given upon this topic in the despatches from India.

Mr. Courtney presented some papers connected with the execution of an Indian chief, by the orders of Sir Thomas Hislop.

Feb. 17.—Mr. De Crespigny inquired whether it was the intention of his Majesty's ministers to lay before the house any papers explanatory of the origin of the most destructive and expensive

war which raged in the island of Ceylon? If it were not their intention, he should take an early opportunity of moving for their production.

Mr. Goulburne, in reply, observed, that the government would have no objection to the production of such papers, connected with the war in Ceylon, as were necessary for the information of the country.

Feb. 18.—Mr. Bennet rose to move for a committee to investigate into the present mode of transporting offenders to New South Wales, and into the state of that colony. He described the condition of the convicts, both before they were embarked and during the voyage, as calculated to excite abhorrence. He afterwards traced the great increase in the numbers transported from 1814 to 1818. The removal of boys from the hulks to the transports completed the destruction of their morals. The expenses on account of convicts since 1788 amounted to £4,000,000 ster ing. After some other observations, he inveighed against the system of government pursued there as unjust and oppressive. The governor commanded the prices of corn by unfair means. A report was usually circulated among the settlers, that government stores were open for the purchase of corn at ten shillings per bushel; but when the settlers arrived with it, the stores were shut, and they were compelled to accept what price they could obtain; meat was subject to a similar controul. The courts of justice required revision; for Mr. Laud, one of the magistrates, was an auctioneer. The hon. gentleman next entered upon a comparison between some of the counties in England and New South Wales, as to the proportion which offenders capitally convicted bore to the whole population. In Birmingham it was as one to 8759. But the number of rogues in New South Wales exceeded those in Warwickshire. No one could open the gazettes published at Sydney, and other parts of that degenerate colony, without reading of robbery, murder, and other crimes constantly occurring there. He next adverted to the ill effect of power, in turning the head of a worthy man, as he believed Governor Macquarrie to be. This Governor had thought fit to order three persons to be whipped for going through a hole in the wall of his park, and yet one of them was an artist of great ingenuity. The Governor had inflicted on one person five hundred lashes by his own authority. Why should government entrust the safety of 20,000 subjects to the absolute disposal of one man without a council? The hon. member then passed to the moral and religious condition of the inhabitants, and complained that the Governor had put into gaol a catholic priest who went there to instruct the people as a pastor, and many catholics. As a proof of the deficiency of religious instruction, not more than 400 women in all the colony ever attended church. On the other hand, 52 public-houses were licensed, including many kept by landlords of infamous character. He admitted, however, that wise legislators might render the colony of great utility to this country. Amongst the benefits already derived, 8,000 Merino fleeces had been exported thence to England last year by one gentleman. Still he must deplore the want of an agricultural population. A distant settler applied to the Governor for only three husbandmen; and he received two tailors and a London pickpocket. The expenses incurred at home, in transporting the convicts last sent thither, amounted to £62 a man. He believed that penitentiaries might be established here for less expense. The hon. member then concluded with moving, "that a committee be appointed to "enquire into the system of transporta-"tion, and the state of the colony of "New South Wales, and to report their "opinion to the house."

Lord Castlereagh conceived that the object of the hon. gent. would be best attained by connecting the proposed enquiry with that into the state of gaols, which he (Lord C.) intended to move for; and the state of the criminal code he also considered another branch of the same subject. The committee of 1812, of which the late Sir S. Romilly was a member, concluded their report with stating, that of late years the government had turned its particular attention to the means of improving the state of the colony at New South Wales, and he could now inform the house, that a commissioner was about to proceed thither to enquire on the spot as to the practicability of better arrangements. Under these circumstances he should move the previous question.

In the sequel of a debate, which lasted till midnight, the original motion was supported by Mr. Wilberforce, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Wynn, and Mr. Forbes; and opposed by Mr. Goulbourn, Sir B. Martin, Mr. Canning, and Mr. B. Bathurst. The previous question was then carried by a majority of 139 to 93.

Feb. 22.—Mr. Farran brought up an account of the receipts and disbursements of the East India Dock Company.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Canning postponed the motion of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, and the officers and troops engaged in the late war in the East Indies, until Tuesday se'nnight.

Feb. 24.—Mr. Howarth put off, until Tuesday fortnight, the motion of which he had given notice, for the production of certain papers with regard to India.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1819.

Cotton.—The Cotton brought forward by public sale went off at very reduced prices. Ordinary Surats, in the house, sold at 7d.; middling Bengals 7d.; fine 8d. The sale at the India House on Friday next consists of 900 bags Surats, 460 Madras, and 250 Bengal; there are two other public sales advertised for the same day.

Sugar.—The deliveries from the warehouse continue considerable: last week 2,664 casks, nearly all for the home consumption of the country; the market this forenoon may again be stated heavy, yet there is an appearance of a reviving demand, particularly for good and fine Sugars, which continue scarce, and the prices may for these descriptions be stated rather higher, the inferior browns continue pressed upon the market at low prices. The purchases of refined goods have been rather limited, and as several parcels are pressed upon the market, generally the prices may be considered lower, particularly for money. There is some revival in the request for Foreign Sugars.

Coffee.—There were no public sales brought forward last week; on the Wednesday the request by private contract considerably revived. The market this week has opened rather heavily; few holders are getting more confidence, and will not press sales during the present limited demand. The great depression of the prices in England has produced little or no effect on the continental markets; accounts state there was a heaviness in the sale of Coffee, but no depression had taken place on account of the unfavourable intelligence from London.

Rice.—At the India House last week about 6,000 bags of Rice were brought forward; the whole went off at higher prices than had been generally anticipated; Bengal white sold 19s. a 21s.; yellow 18s. a 19s.; the fine Patna sold 32s. a 33s.; the whole warranted free of home consumption duty.

Indigo.—The prices have little varied for some time past; the recent declaration by the East-India Company has no effect on the market; the quantity declared for sale is less than had been generally anticipated.

Silk.—The sale at the India House has commenced; the prices are about 2s. per lb. higher.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

HOME LIST.

*** *Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, post-paid, to Messrs. Black and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.*

BIRTHS.

Feb. 7. In Baker street, Portman square, the lady of Mathew Law, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 6. At St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, Capt. Edw. Walcott, R.N. son of Edmund Walcott, Esq., of Wincton, Hants, to Charlotte Anne, daughter of Col. John Nelly, of the Company's Bengal Artillery.

16. Geo. Ray Esq., H.C. Bengal Establishment, to Isabella, second daughter of the late Christ. Wright, Esq., of Cleasby, Yorkshire.

Jan. 23. Mr. Robert Franck, of the H.C.'s ship Minerva, to Miss Caroline Ann M'Cabe, of Stoke-Newington.

—. At West Peckham, Kent, Henry Hosmer, Esq., of the Company's Service, to Sarah, daughter of John Buttanshaw, Esq., of Hampton.

DEATHS.

Feb. 4. At Cheetwood, Lancashire, Jas. Banks Robinson, Esq., late of the Royal Navy, in the 71st year of his age.

6. At his house, Oak Hall, Wanstead, of a paralytic stroke, Peter Everett Mestaer, Esq.

17. At Bishopstrow, Wilts, Mary, widow of the late Col. George Martin, of the Company's Service, and third daughther of the late Rev. Dr. Thringe, of Sutton-Deny.

25. At the house of N. Snell, Esq. Gloucester-place, New-road, Sam. John Richards, of the Hon. East-India Company's Engineers, Bombay.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Jan. 31, Off Dover, Feb. 2, Gravesend, Eclipse, Winter, from Bengal 10th Sept., Madras Oct. 3, and Cape of Good Hope Nov. 28.

Feb. 4, Deal, 11, Gravesend, Lord Cathcart, Brown, from Bengal.

6, Liverpool, Diana, Williamson, from Bombay Aug. 30, and Cape Nov. 18.

8, Cowes, 13, Gravesend, Jane, Hales, from the Cape Nov. 17.

—, Cowes, Hoop and Fortuen, Gordon, from China and Batavia.

—, Liverpool, Samarang, Durant, from Bombay Oct. 11.

11, Liverpool, Ganges, Chapman, from Bengal Oct. 18, St. Helena Dec. 26.

12, Clyde, Euridice, Young, from Bengal Sept. 10.

13, Liverpool, Hindostan, Stewart, from Bengal and Cape Dec. 8.

—, Deal, 16 Gravesend, Cæsar, Taylor, from Bengal Aug. 22, Madras Oct. 6, and St. Helena Dec. 23.

—, Deal, 16 Gravesend, Comet, Wilcockson, from the Cape.

14, Deal, 16 Gravesend, Juliana, Ogilvie, from Batavia Oct. 17, and St. Helena Dec. 16.

15, Liverpool, Blacher, Pearson, from Bengal Sept. 21.

19, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Butcher, from Batavia.

—, Deal, Briton, Dobson, from Bengal Sept. 24, St. Helena Dec. 28.

21, Deal, Atlas, Short, from Bengal Oct. 17, Madras 18.

23, Liverpool, Mary, Montreath, from Calcutta Oct. 19.

Departures.

Jan. 26, Gravesend, 31 Deal, Stockton, Langley, for Bengal.

27, Portsmouth. Maister, Berriman, for Ceylon.

—, Deal, Marquis Camden, Larkins, for China.

—, Deal, Lowther Castle, Morlock, for China.

—, Deal, Ingle, Borradaile, for China.

—, Deal, Essex, Nisbet, for China.

—, Deal, Vansittart, Dalrymple, for China.

—, Deal, Charles Grant, Scott, for China.

29, Portsmouth, Prince Regent, Clifford, for Bombay.

—, Portsmouth, William Pitt, Graham, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

30, Plymouth, Catherine Stewart Forbes, Lamb, for Bombay.

Feb. 1, Deal, Thames, Liston, for Bombay.

2, Portsmouth, Regulus, Smith, for the Cape.

—, Portsmouth, Earl Moira, Barker, for the Cape.

—, Portsmouth, Peace, Walker, for the Cape.

—, Portsmouth, Barrosa, Anderson, for the Cape.

—, Deal, 22 Portsmouth, Nestor, Theaker, for Madras and Bengal.

6, Gravesend, 14 Deal, Bombay, Hamilton, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

—, Gravesend, 10 Deal, Waterloo, Alsager, for Bengal and China.

—, Gravesend, 14 Deal, General Kyd, Nairne, for Madras and China.

—, Gravesend, Marianne, Thompson, for the Cape.

7, Gravesend, 14 Deal, Windsor, Franklin, for Madras.

—, Gravesend, 14 Deal, Streatham, Heaviside, for Bengal and China.

—, Gravesend, 14 Deal, Lord Wellington, Wasse, for Bengal.

8, Gravesend, 14, Stakesby, Henderson, for Bombay.

—, Gravesend, 14 Deal, Atlas, Mayne, for Bengal and China.

11, Gravesend, 22 Cowes, Amity, Gray, for Java.

14, Gravesend, Golden Grove, Steel, for the Cape.

—, Deal, Herefordshire, Maney, for China.

15, Plymouth. Stockton, Langley, for Bengal.

21, Gravesend, Cadmus, Appleby, for the Isle of France.

22, Lymington, Sappho, Stewart, for Madras.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1818-19.

When sailed.	Voy.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs.
1818.	2	*Regent*	916	James Haig	Philip Ripley	Jas. Hamilton	William Scott	H. Edmonds	John Simpson	R. Alexander	Alex. H. Sim	China	1818. 8 July	1818. 28 July
9 Aug.	3	*Moffatt*	717	Andrew Timbrell	Simon Lee	Thos. Addison	W. P. Bagwell	R Colquhoun	Robt. Groome	GeorgeWalton	Christ. Fearon			
30 Jan.	4	*Marquis Camden*	1200	H. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	James Sexton	Tim Curtis	John Fenn	Gilson R. Fox	C. E. Newbury	E. Harrison			
27 Jan.	5	*Charles Grant*	1200	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	Wm. R. Best	Henry Lee	George Denny	Jos. Coates	Robt. Strange	Mich. Connal			1819.
30 Jan.	5	*Lowther Castle*	1200	J. Wordsworth	Chas. Mortlock	J. A. Tween	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J. Wordsworth	S. T. Bridger	N. G. Glass	Bombay & China	12 Nov.	3 Jan.
27 Jan.	4	*Inglis*	1200	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	Jos Dudman	W. E. Farrer	Wm. Allen	C. Pennington	Rich. H. Cox	Chas. Pillans			
	7	*Essex*	1200	Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet	Edward Moul	G. Aug. Bond	Wm. P. Jones	R. Treherne	Thomas Hog	Joseph Cragg			
30 Jan.	3	*Vansittart*	1200	John Carstairs	R. S. Dalrymple	J. Foulerton	W Cruikshank	Henry Cowan	John More	J. W. Wilson	Pat. Stewart			
29 Jan.	7	*William Pitt*	820	Charles Graham	Charles Graham	Fitzw. Young	Jas. R. Palmer	R. Lindsay	A. C. Watling	T. Davidson	George Adam	St. Hel. Benc. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
	5	*Bombay*	1200	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton	Wm. Pascoe	Sam. Holbrow	W. Whitehead	Wm. Robson	Jas. Simpson	Fred. Palmer	St. Hel. Bombay, & China	19 Dec.	2 Feb.
	3	*Herefordshire*	1200	John Card	William Hope	R. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker			
	1	*Windsor*	1332	George Clay	J. R. Francklin	A. F. Proctor	John Levy	Mark Clayson	Feliz Boultbee	Edw. Edwards	M. Francklin	Madras & China	Do.	Do.
	3	*General Kyd*	1200	James Walker	Alex. Nairne	E. Maxwell	Jer. Watson	A deCardonnel	John Pearson	P. P. Allevn	James Cannan			
	2	*Waterloo*	1325	*Company's Ship*	Richard Alsager	Charles Shea	J. B. Burnett	J. Cuthbertson	Peter Pilcher	Hezek. Clark	George Homer			
	4	*Atlas*	1200	Jasper Vaux	C. Otway Mayne	R. B. Everest	John Alder	Jos. Stanton	G. Braithwaite	John Dill	Robert Mayne	Bengal & China	Do.	Do.
	7	*Streatham*	819	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Haviside	John Lowther	Fred. Orlebar	Edw. Hanson	Nich B. Bull	R. Gilpin	E. H. Coffin			
	4	*General Harris*	1200	James Sims	George Welstead	John Morse	Henry Kemp	E Bond, jun.	Jacob Luyken	James Paton	Henry Barry	Penang & China	25 Jan.	1819. 17 Mar.
	3	*Warren Hastings*	1200	William Sims	Richard Rawes	Thos. Young	James Eyles	George Probyn	Wm. H. Coles	T. Clemishaw	Richard Bawes			
	5	*Rose*	955	Stu. Donaldson	Thos. M'Taggart	Thos. Sandys	J. M'Taggart	R. Palmer	John Hay	Wm. M'Adam	John Milrey	Mad. & Beng.	Do.	Do.
	3	*Minerva*	976	William Mellish	John Mills	Richard Aplin	Charles Butler	Hector Rose	Frank Daniell	F. Parsons	Robert Frank			
	6	*Carnatic*	820	William Agnew	John Blanshard	J. D. Collis	Chris. M'Kay	F. Phipps	Geo. Deudney	John Eccles	James Smith		23 Feb.	16 Apr.
	6	*Thomas Grenville*	886	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Manning	Geo. Williams	John Brown	G. T. Calvely	John Pratt	Richard Shaw	John Benifold			
	1	*Kellie Castle*	1300	Stewart Erskine	Alex. Lindsay	Chris. Biden	Chas. Cowles	Edw. Adams	F. Barton	Robert Elliot	William Cragg	China	Do.	Do.
	4	*Bridgewater*	1200	James Sims	Chas. S. Timins	R. Davidson	V. J. Munden	John Colman	H. Columbine	And. Thomson	John Ward	St. Helena & China	Do.	Do.
	7	*Lord Castlereagh*	819	Henry Bonham	W. Younghusband	R. Manderson	John Williams	Pat. Lindesay	Geo. A. Legget	W. Lorimer	Ellis Bostock	China	Do.	Do.
	8	*Marquis of Ely*	1262	William Mellish	Geo. Richardson	G. H. Furlong	W. Meriton	Wyn. Luyken	—	Jas. Anderson	Thos. Vokes	St. Hel. & China	23 Feb.	10 Apr.
	4	*Larkins*	637	Hen. M. Samson	Robert Locke	J. H. Buttivant	L. E. Dryden	—	— Edwards	—	—			
	3	*Apollo*	652	Chas. B. Tarbutt	George Tennent	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Matilda*	774	Wm. Hamilton	Wm. Hamilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	China		
	2	*Cornwall*	798	George Palmer	John P. Wilson	Alex. W. Law	Edward Pagler	—	—	Robt. Christie	—			
	4	*Princess Charlotte of Wales*	978	Milliken Craig	C. B. Gribble	FCunynghame	Edward Foord	Benj. Bond	—	—	S. Drysdale	Bengal	25 Mar.	16 May
	4	*Marquis of Wellington*	961	Henry Bonham	John Wood	Hen. Hosmer	—	Charles Oakes	—	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shepherd			
	1	*Catherine*	535	Hen. Blanshard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Madras	11 Mar.	—
	1	*Marq. of Hastings*	450	George Lyall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay	25 Mar.	—
	1	*Barossa*	698	Buckles and Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*York*	475	Hen. Blanshard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Hooghly*	480	Buckles and Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal	25 Apr.	—
	1	*Fame*	430	Joseph Dowson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Almorah*	416	Matthew Boyd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Alberton*	480	William Bawtree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Kingston*	804	William Parker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto	? June	—
	1	*Princess Charlotte*	409	Buckles and Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	6	to	0	6	0
Coffee, Java.. .....cwt.	6	18	0	—	7	8	0
—— Cheribon.....	6	4	0	—	6	10	0
—— Bourbon	6	8	0	—	7	0	0
—— Mocha	7	0	0	—	7	8	0
Cotton, Surat..... . ...lb.	0	0	8	—	0	0	11
—— Extra fine.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	1
—— Bengal	0	0	6	—	0	0	9
—— Bourbon	0	1	6	—	0	2	6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0
Anniseeds, Star..... .	4	15	0	—	5	0	0
Borax, Refined...	4	15	0	—	5	10	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	8	10	0				
Camphire unrefined.....	10	10	0	—	12	0	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	3	6	—	0	6	0
—— Ceylon.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	6
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17	0	0	—	18	10	0
—— Lignea.	9	0	0	—	10	0	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11	—	0	3	10
China Root.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
Coculus Indicus.....	2	10	0	—	3	0	0
Columbo Root.....	2	15	0				
Dragon's Blood.....	30	0	0	—	35	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	10	0	0				
—— Arabic.....	4	5	0	—	6	5	0
—— Assafœtida.....	11	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Benjamin	8	0	0	—	65	0	0
—— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Galbanum...	34	0	0	—	36	0	0
—— Gambogium	15	0	0	—	19	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	5	10	0	—	7	0	0
—— Oilbanum.....	7	0	0	—	8	0	0
Lac Lake.....	0	1	6	—	0	3	6
—— Dye..... ...	0	7	0				
—— Shell, Block..... .							
—— Shivered							
—— Stick.....							
Musk, China.....oz.	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	1	6	—	0	2	0
—— Cinnamon	0	15	0				
—— Cloves...	0	3	6				
—— Mace.....							
—— Nutmegs	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb	0	4	0	—	0	11	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	7	0	0
Senna.....lb.	0	1	3	—	0	2	6
Turmerick, Java ....cwt.	1	3	0	—	1	10	0

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.	0	15	0	to	1	2	0
—— China	1	10	0	—	1	15	0
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts.....							
—— Blue....	8	10	0	—	10	0	0
Indigo, Blue .....lb.							
—— Blue and Violet.....	0	9	0	—	0	9	3
—— Purple and Violet ...	0	8	6	—	0	8	10
—— Good Ditto.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
—— Fine Violet.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	3
—— Good Ditto.....	0	7	8	—	0	7	11
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	7	3	—	0	7	7
—— Fine & Good Copper	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
—— Middling Ditto.....	0	6	6	—	0	6	9
—— Ordinary	0	5	9	—	0	6	0
—— Fine Madras							
—— Manilla							
Rice .....cwt.	0	14	6	—	1	12	0
Safflower..... .....cwt.	10	10	0	—	11	0	0
Sago .....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	16	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2	4	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein .....lb.	1	5	0	—	1	8	0
—— Novi	1	8	4	—	2	0	3
—— Ditto White.....	1	8	4	—	2	0	3
—— China	1	6	2	—	1	12	11
—— Organzine..... ...	2	0	0	—	2	10	0
Spices, Cinnamon	0	9	7	—	0	11	9
—— Cloves	0	3	4	—	0	3	7
—— — Bourbon..							
—— Mace.....	0	6	8	—	0	8	0
—— Nutmegs.	0	5	11	—	0	6	1
—— Ginger .....cwt.	1	11	0	—	1	12	0
—— Pepper, Company's lb	0	0	8				
—— — Privilege	0	0	8				
—— — White.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	1
Sugar, Yellow..... cwt.	1	15	0	—	1	18	0
—— White....	2	8	0	—	2	14	0
—— Brown	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
Tea, Bohea..... lb.	0	2	3	—	0	2	4
—— Congou	0	2	8	—	0	3	6
—— Souchong	0	3	10	—	0	5	8
—— Campoi	0	3	6	—	0	3	8
—— Twankay	0	2	9	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe....	0	5	2	—	0	5	3
—— Hyson Skin	0	3	1	—	0	3	11
—— Hyson	0	4	7	—	0	6	0
—— Gunpowder	0	7	6	—	0	8	0
Tortoiseshell.....	1	18	0	—	2	5	0
Woods, Saunders Red..ton	7	10	0	—	8	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 *March*—*Prompt* 28 *May*.

Company's.—Tea, Bohea, 370,000 lbs. — Congou, 4,250,000 lbs. — Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 400,000 lbs. — Twankay, 1,200,000 lbs. — Hyson Skin, 40,000 lbs.—Hyson, 940,000 lbs.—— Total, including Private-Trade, 6,800,000 lbs.

The *East-India Company* have given notice, that at their sale of *Tea*, which will be held in the month of March 1819, the several species of Tea will be put up to sale at the following prices respectively, viz. Bohea at 1s. 5d. per lb.; Congou at 1s. 10d. and 2s. 3d.; Campoi at 2s. 8d.; Souchong at 2s. 11d.; Pekoe at 2s. 10d.; Twankay at 2s. 9d.; Hyson Skin at 2s. 8d.; and Hyson at 3s. and 4s.

For Sale 16 *March*—*Prompt* 11 *June*.

Company's. — Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, and Nankeen Cloth — Damaged Coast Goods.

For Sale 23 *March*—*Prompt* 9 *July*.

Licensed.—Coffee and Sugar.

For Sale 24 *March*—*Prompt* 7 *May*.

Sundry Baggage of Passengers and others.

For Sale 30 *March*—*Prompt* 16 *July*.

Company's.—Madeira and Cape Madeira Wine.

For Sale 8 *April*—*Prompt* 28 *July*.

Licensed.—Coffee.

For Sale 22 *April*—*Prompt* 30 *July*.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Indigo.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The Exchange at Calcutta on London, by the latest accounts, was at 2s. 8d. per Sicca Rupee for Bills at 6 Months' Sight.

The Six per Cent. Loan Paper was at a discount of from Six to Seven per Cent.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Probable Time of Sailing.*
Cape of Good Hope.		
Brilliant	900	Mar. 1
Madras and Calcutta.		
Bristol	450	Mar. 1
Surry	820	Mar. 20
Calcutta.		
Albion	500	Mar. 31

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of January to the 25th of February, 1819.

1819.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3½ p. Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£	Lottery Tickets. s.	d.	1819.
Jan. 26	272½	79⅜ 79⅛	78⅜ 78½	98⅛ 97⅞	107⅝ 107⅞	20 1/16 20 1/16	—	—	88¼	2½p	—	—	—	—	87.88p	20.17p	78¾ 79⅛		—		Jan. 26
27	272½	79⅛ 79	78⅛	97⅞ 97⅛	107⅜ 107½	20 1/16 20⅛	—	—	88¼	2¼p	—	—	—	—	85p	19.15	79		—		27
28	272½	79 78⅝	78⅜ 78⅝	97⅜ 97⅛	107⅛ 107½	20 1/16 20⅛	—	—	88	2⅛p	—	—	—	—	84.86	17.19	78⅝ 78¾		—		28
29	—	78¾ 79	78⅛ 78½	97⅛ 97½	107⅛ 107¼	20 1/16 20⅛	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	82.84	12.15	78¼ 78⅜		—		29
Feb. 1	272½	78⅝ 78½	78 77⅞	97⅜ 97	107⅛ 107¾	20⅛ 20⅜	—	—	87⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.9	78⅝		—		Feb. 1
3	271½	78⅝ 78⅜	78⅜ 77½	97¼ 96½	106¾ 106⅞	20 1/16 20⅜	—	—	87⅜	1⅛p	233½	—	—	—	82 80	15.17	78⅛ 78⅜		—		3
4	—	78⅛ 78¼	77⅞ 77⅝	96⅛	106¼ 105⅞	20⅛ 20 1/16	—	—	87⅛	—	—	—	—	—	79p	12.5	78⅛ 78⅛		—		4
5	269	77⅜ 78⅛	76⅜ 77	95⅜	105⅛ 105⅜	20 1/16 20 1/16	—	75⅜	86⅜	¼p	—	—	—	—	76.78	4.10	77⅛ 77⅛		—		5
6	—	77⅝ 77⅛	77⅛	95⅛ 95¾	105⅛ 105⅜	20 1/16 20¼	—	—	86¾	—	—	—	—	—	76.78	7,16	77⅝ 77⅝		—		6
8	—	77½ 77⅝	77 76⅞	95¾ 95⅜	105⅝	20 1/16 20¼	—	—	86⅝	—	—	—	—	—	76.78	8.16	77½ 77½	19	18	0	8
9	269½	77⅜ 77⅜	77⅛ 77⅛	95¾ 95½	105¾ 105¼	20 1/16 20 1/16	—	—	86⅜	—	228½	—	—	—	77.79	10.15	77⅛ 76¾	19	18	0	9
10	—	77¼ 76¾	76⅜ 76¼	95⅛ 95⅝	106½ 106⅝	20 1/16	—	—	85⅞	¼ 1d	—	—	—	—	76 78	15.9	77 76¼	19	18	0	10
11	268½ 269	76⅜ 77	76⅝ 76¼	94¾ 94⅝	105¼ 105¼	20 1/16 20⅛	—	—	86⅞	⅞ ⅜d	228	—	—	—	76.78	15 8	76½ 76⅜	19	18	0	11
12	—	77⅛ 77¼	76¼ 76⅜	95⅛ 95¾	105⅜ 106⅛	20⅛ 20 1/16	—	—	86¼	⅞ ⅜d	228	—	—	—	76.77	10 18	76⅝		—		12
13	—	77 76⅞	76⅛ 76⅜	95⅜ 95⅝	106⅛ 106¼	20¼ 20 1/16	—	—	85⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.18	76¼ 76¼		—		13
15	—	77 76⅞	76⅛ 76⅜	95¾	106⅜ 106½	20⅛ 20¼	—	—	85⅞	—	—	—	—	—	71.78	12.18	76⅛ 76⅜		—		15
16	—	76⅞ 77⅛	76¼ 76¼	95⅛ 95⅜	106⅛ 106⅞	20 1/16 20¼	—	—	86⅛	—	—	—	—	—	69.70	12.18	76⅜ 76⅝	19	18	0	16
17	269 268	77½ 77¼	77 76⅝	96⅛ 96	106¾ 107	20¼ 20 1/16	—	—	86⅛	—	229½	—	—	—	71.63	11.18	76⅞ 77⅛		—		17
18	—	77¼	76⅜ 76⅛	95¾ 95⅞	106⅛ 106⅞	20 1/16 20⅛	—	—	86¼	—	229½	—	—	—	63.59	18.9	76½ 76¼		—		18
19	268½	77⅜ 77⅞	76¾ 77¼	95¾ 96¼	106½ 107⅛	20⅛ 20 1/16	—	—	87	—	—	—	77	76⅝	67p	17.11	76¼ 77⅜		—		19
20	—	77¼ 77½	76⅝ 77⅛	96 95⅞	106⅞ 106⅜	20⅜ 20 1/16	—	—	86⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.13	76⅛ 76⅜		—		20
22	269	77¼ 77⅛	76¼ 76½	96 95⅝	106¼ 106½	20 1/16 20⅛	—	—	86⅜	—	—	—	—	—	64.67	6.9	76⅛ 76½		—		22
23	267½	76⅝ 77	76⅛ 76⅜	95⅜ 95⅞	105⅞ 106⅛	20 1/16 20 1/16	—	—	85⅝	—	—	—	—	—	67.68	8 12	76⅛ 76⅜		—		23
25	266	75⅝ 76⅛	74⅝ 75⅞	95⅛ 95⅜	105¼ 105⅜	20 1/16	—	—	84⅞	—	—	—	—	—	64.66	6.10	76⅛ 75⅞		—		25

E. Evton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

APRIL 1819.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Early in 1804, from being senior in my department with the Bundlecund army, I accompanied a detachment of it that joined part of the grand army occupied in the siege of Gwalior گوالیار; and being afterwards for two months in garrison in that enormous and superb citadel, I had an opportunity of admiring the many Hindu buildings contained within it; and having many years before visited the Táj Máhal at Agra, the Jamai Masjid at Delhy, and other magnificent monuments of Moghul grandeur, I had acquired a taste for oriental antiquities; and having long felt desirous of visiting Persia, and those places that gave birth to a race of poets, whose elegant writings had for twenty years formed the chief source of my literary amusement; and having completed the period that entitled me to retire to Europe on the full pay of my rank, I wrote to my old schoolfellow, Dr. W. Hunter, secretary to the Asiatic Society, to ascertain whether I could possibly accompany an embassy, then supposed to be proceeding to Cabúl, if not to Taharán, and occupied myself, in the mean time, in drawing up a route of my intended travels, and the Persian antiquities this natural curiosity might enable me to explore. But so far from the armistice in the Dukkan terminating in a peace, the plains of Hindustan continued for two years more to be the seat of anarchy and bloodshed; and I was doomed to make a third dreary voyage of 15,000 miles across the ocean, be captured by Admiral Linois, wrecked on the coast of America, and encounter more perils than any overland journey could have subjected me to. However, as some more fortunate travelling amateur may benefit by those memorandums, I beg leave to subjoin a copy of them as follows.

Whether I had accompanied a British envoy, and availed myself as far as it went of its escort; or at once set out in the character of a sannyási on a pilgrimage to visit the sacred fire at Bakú باکو, on the N.W. extremity of the Abis-gún ابسگون or Caspian sea, I should

have accommodated myself with only absolute necessaries, and a few húndees from a Calcutta banker, whose drafts are current all over Asia; and leaving Delhi and the banks of the Jawn جون Jumna, early in January, should have proceeded by the common route of Paniput پاني پت, where the Moghuls, in A.D. 1761, decided that their empire should sink gradually into the hands of a few British merchants, instead of being conquered by the Marattahs; by Ludiana (which is now a frontier British cantonment) and by Amritsír, the present capital of the Síks, to Lahúr لاهور, and passing the Chináb چناب at Wazírabád, and the Jílam جيلم at Jílam, where I should be first struck with the change of features in the country, the face of that part of the Panj-áb پنجاب I had then crossed retaining the flat and rich characteristics of the rest of Hindustan; whereas the rugged and wild appearance of the opposite bank, and that hilly tract I was about to enter, would inspire the most undaunted traveller with awful presentiments. But I should soon have found that the *really great* Moghuls had travelled this road before me, and with the usual magnificence of all their undertakings had cut a broad road through the solid rock of the only impracticable chain of hills on this tract, which is still in good repair, and extends near a mile, before I could reach the town of Rawil Pindí; the famous fort of Rahtás رهتاس I should have passed before I reached that town. After recreating some days in the beautiful valley and garden of Hassan Abdaul, three stages east of the Sind سند, and which was the favorite resting place of Akbar and Jihángír, the patrons of Hassan Anjú, author of the Farhangi Jihángírí, during their annual migrations together to Cashmír کشمير; and enjoying the following poetic description of that pastoral valley and emblem of paradise, جنت نظر of Rafia-ad-din, the companion also of Hassan Anjú, on those summer excursions, and a poet of the court of Akbar, if I could not actually visit it:

مرا افتاد گذر نوبتي سوي کشمير * اگر تو گوش کني شمهٔ کنم تقرير
عراق و هند و خراسان و فارس را ديديم * ندیده ام به هوا و لطافت کشمير
تمام سال از کشمير تا حدود خطا * هوا فصل بهار است وجاي ابر مطير
گلست وسبزه صحرا و آبهاي روان * رواق و طاق و محلهاي خوب بر تصوير
زهر طرف همه کوهست وچشمه سار و درخت * میان کوه پر از جوز و سیب و از انجیر

On one occasion I made a journey into Cashmír, and if you will listen to me I will try to give you some small description of that charming valley: I had visited Irac, Khorasan, Hindustan, and Pars proper; but had no where experienced the soft air and fine climate of Cashmír. Throughout the whole year, from Cashmír as far as the borders of Khatá, there reigns a perpetual spring, and the atmosphere is tempered with gentle showers; so that the fields are at all times covered with flowers and verdure, and the plains filled with purling streams, and the views diversified with stately palaces, domes, cupolas, and other magnificent buildings, and the sides of the valleys rise into hills, with fountains, rivulets, and groves, and the hills are clothed with every variety of the nut tree, the apple and the fig.

After describing the mirth and revelry in which this simple people

pass their happy time, and their comforts in houses, clothing, and food, he adds, How shall I describe the lovely damsels?

شکر لبان صنوبر قد سمن رخسار * بهر طرف که به بيني چو ماه و بدر منير
کمند کيسوي مشکين دلربايانش * هزار حلقه بر آن همچو حلقهٔ زنجير
چو زلف‌را ز سر دلبري برافشانند * ابريزد از سر هر مو هزار جان اسير
هزار يوسف مصري بر آرد از تهٔ چاه * دهان تنگ زليخا وشان حور نظير
تمام شان نمکين و طريف پر زينت * تمام شان بحلاوت چو قند و شکر و شير
رفيع در قدم شاه اکبر غازي * رسيده بود بکشمير با محمد پير.

For, in my opinion, all their lips are sweet as sugar, their forms stately as the mountain pine, and their breath fragrant as jessamin; and on whichever side you look you can behold only moons and full moons; the musky and waving ringlets of those heart-plunderers twined into a thousand wily snares, like the links of a chain: when they let loose their flowing tresses from those soul-ravishing heads, the point of each hair can captivate a thousand hearts; they can draw a thousand Josephs of Egypt from the bottom of the well (where his brethren immured him), and damsels with small and pouting lips, that may rival Zúlikhá (Potiphar's wife), and compare with the houries or nymphs of paradise; all of them fresh, young, and blooming; all of them arrayed in splendour, and sweet as milk and sugar. Rafiá (that is the author) had visited Cashmír in the train of the Emperor Akbar Ghazí, and in the company of Mohammed Peer.

In this Ghaz'l we have an example of the degeneracy of the age in which the author wrote, A.D. 1601; for the classical purity of the Persian muse had been corrupted by Jamí and his followers a century and a half before that time; as we may observe in such expressions as سمن رخسار, which translated literally, would signify a jessamin cheek, and convey the sickly hue of Shakespear's green and yellow melancholy smiling at grief, rather than a rosy and blooming dame, that could captivate the heart; but in the فصل بهار and other compounds, we recognise Hafiz and the poets of the preceding ages. Of European travellers, Bernier and Foster give the best accounts of Cashmír. The distance from Delhi to the Attok is 570 miles; from the Attok to Peshwar 50; and from that to Cabul 180.

The fine province I had just traversed, called Panj-áb, or Five Waters, from being included within the five rivers, the Sind proper, the Jílam, Chináb, Rawí, and Biyah; or the Indus, Hydaspes, Acesines, Hydroates, and Hyphasis of the Greeks, and but lately forming part of the Moghul empire, is now occupied by the Síks, a rising sect, who might be considered, in respect of the Hindús, what the Protestants are to the Catholics, and who, on any change of Brito-oriental fortune, are likely to be the sovereigns of Hindustan. But neither they, nor their lately acquired territory, offer much to interest the transient traveller. After crossing the Indus at Attok اتک, and considerdering myself at Níláb نیلاب, the oriental Persian name of that pass, as in the territory of Persia, I should find the superior class speaking the Persian language; but the modern vulgar dialect throughout Cabul is the Pushtú پشتو, a language whose origin and idiom, as well as the Afghán افغان people, who speak it, we have very unsatisfactory accounts of, and both of them I should have

made a point of investigating on the spot. Are the Afghans the descendants of those Pahlowáns پهلوان the companions of Zál and Rostam; and is the Pushtú a dialect of the Pahlowí? And of the origin and idiom of the Panjábi we are equally ignorant. Keeping the south bank of the Kámah کامه or Cabul river, I should pass by Péshwar پیشور and Jilálábád جلالاباد to the city of Cabúl, the oriental capital of Cábulistan کابلستان, and the fief and residence of Zál and Rostam. Kh'ajah Abd-al-karím خواجه عبدالکریم a native traveller of genius and learning, who accompanied Nadir Sháh on his return from Delhi to Persia, A.D. 1739, and to whom I am indebted for much information, found Cabúl, then dependent on the Shah, much desolated by the oppressions of the governor; but the country in a better state, and the natives hale and robust, from its healthiness and fruitfulness, and the ruins were comparatively modern, nor had then or have now any interest.

Before I proceeded west I should take a trip to Balkh بلخ, lying near 2½ degrees, better than 300 miles by the road N.N.W. from Cabúl, which Kaí-khosró کی خسرو while deciding the fate of Irán and Túrán ایران و توران, in his famous wars with Afrasiyáb افراسیاب, king of Túrán توران, made his capital; and which in a military sense had, by the ancient Persians, been always considered as the post of honour as well as the residence of sanctity and learning, being the place where Lohrasp passed his latter days, and under whose auspices Zardasht زردشت planned his reformation of the ancient religion, which had somehow been tarnished by the contiguity and idolatry of the Brahmans. Indeed Balkh has from time immemorial been considered as the oldest city in the world, and the Musulmans have in consequence given it the name of Omm-al-balád أم البلاد, or the mother of cities; but I fancy they meant Bámíyan. In Nadir Shah's time it was reannexed, as it has often been, to Persia, and was then much decayed; but it is now, together with its surrounding territory, a province of Afghanistan, still encircled with walls, and otherwise in ruins, with the exception of one corner, where is the citadel or residence of the governor and his establishment, with a few Hindú and other dependents. For, curious enough, all over the eastern provinces of Persia, we still meet many Hindú colonies, an object to a person travelling as a sanniyásí; and the contiguous territory abounds with villages and cultivation, owing to its many canals, and particularly that called Bandi Amír; another example of the munificence of Timúr. But since his time the Ozbeks ازبک have become the reigning tribe at Balkh, as well as at Orgunj ارگنج, in Kh'arizm, at Bakhara and Farghánah, and the Turkí is now its vulgar dialect. In its ruins I should find much to interest; and among those exotic tribes I should expect to meet examples of that beauty of the Turks ترکان, so constant a theme of the Persian poets; but might possibly find it to consist rather in their fair and ruddy complexions, contrasted with their black and musky hair, than in regular features and well-modelled persons. The inhabitants of Farghánah are proverbial for this excellence, as those for Bakhárá are for genius and learning, the ancient Persian

word بخار having that signification, and this city is still the seat of science, abounding in Madresat مدرسة or colleges, and otherwise rich and populous. But I could expect no recompense for the danger and fatigue of passing the deserts, that would still intervene between me and those provinces; for Túrán has ever been poor in money, and the means of luxury and splendid buildings, but rich in the necessaries of life, with a superflux of population, having robust frames and healthy constitutions, and being ready to follow any adventurer, and when trained to war able to conquer every country they proceed against; but within a few generations getting enervated in their turn, and mingling with the natives, while the original soil, in its happy poverty, continues the cradle of successive adventurers and conquerors.

But my chief object in this trip would be to visit Bámí or Bámiyán بامیان بامی, generally confounded with Balkh, though a distinct and very singular place, to which my favourite reading so often refers me, and which I have already partly noticed. Indeed, as Balkh would properly enough seem to have been the grand military station and post of honour, so Bámí was the seat of the philosophers and priests, and sanctified asylum of the pious and aged; and it was when Ispindiyar, or Xerxes, as the Greeks call him, withdrew the select troops from Balkh to strengthen his army employed in the conquest of Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, and impose upon the inhabitants the new faith of Zartasht, that the people of Túrán made an inroad upon Balkh and Bámí, and slew Lohrasp, who was living retired there, and all the priests and learned men.

But before I quit Balkh, it behoves me to notice it as the birthplace of Jilál-ad-dín Rúmí, so called from having long resided in the province of Anatolia, or Asia Minor, but more commonly quoted by the title of Málowí Manowí مولوي معنوي, or the mystical doctor. His chief work, the Masnowí مثنوي, is rich in imagery and a blaze of mystic love throughout. The commencement of its first book has been quoted by Sir W. Jones and Thomas Law, the brother of the late Lord Ellenborough, and ably translated by each into English verses; and no work of its bulk abounds more with fine poetry and elegant diction: and thus opens the third book.

گفت معشوقي بعاشق كاي فتا * تو بغربت ديدهٔ بس شهرها
پس كدامين شهرز آنها خوشتر است * گفت آن شهري كه دلروي دلبر است
هر كجا باشد شهٔ مارا بساط * هست صحرا كربود سم الخياط
هر كجا كه يوسفي باشد چو ماه * جنت است آن ارچه باشد قعرچاه
با تو دوزخ جنت است اي جانفزا * با تو زندان گلشنست اي دلربا

A mistress asked her admirer, and said, O, fond youth! during your travels you have visited many strange countries; which of them have you found the most agreeable place of sojourn? He replied, I find that city the most attractive, which is the dwelling place of my beloved: wherever the queen of our wishes might reside, though it were narrow as a needle's eye, it would seem to him an open and spacious plain: in whatever place that moon-like Joseph might dwell, it were the garden of Eden, though in the bottom of a well: in your society, O charmer of my soul! hell would seem to me a paradise; with you, O ravisher of

my heart, a dungeon were a rose-bower; (alluding to Abraham in the fiery furnace).

Both the Múlowí and Sadi were intimate at the court of Abákákhán, son of Hulakú, who reigned A. H. 663 and 680 at Maragha; but though familiar with most of Sadi's works, I recollect no notice that he takes of his cotemporary and brother poet: yet, from a sentiment I copy from the Gulistan, so similar to that of the concluding couplet of the above lines, they could scarce have expressed themselves so much alike, as one not to have borrowed it from the other. Which has done it best, I shall leave to the reader's taste to decide; and would recommend to our critics, who are ready enough to adopt the cant of enlarging on the verbiage of the Persian poets, to try if any of them can express it half so well, in double the number of words: also, I would recommend the above as an example of the concise elegance with which a Persian poet can carry on a familiar or argumentive dialect. Sadi says,

ای سیر ترانان جوین خوش نه نماید * معشوق منست آنکه بنزدیک تو زشت است
حوران بهشتی را دوزخ بود اعراف * از دوزخیان پرس که اعراف بهشت است

You, O epicure, in your luxurious indulgence, have no relish for a crust of barley bread, that is my mistress, which in your eye appears so plain and ugly: by the huries or nymphs of paradise, purgatory would be looked upon as hell, but ask the damned in hell, and they will answer you and say, purgatory is a perfect paradise.

The Múlowí is indeed esteemed the prince of Sufí poets; and his Masnowí teaches us, in the sweetest strains, that every thing emanates from the Deity or a Supreme Being, and that all nature abounds with divine love. Both Sadi and Hafiz follow the same track; and though, perhaps, his superior in elegance of language, they assuredly fall short in accuracy of sentiment and sublimity of diction. A learned man was asked, how it came to pass that he and Hafiz differed so widely in their definition of love, the last saying; که عشق اسان نمودا ول ولی افتاد مشکلها "that the path of love appeared smooth at our outset, but we soon found it full of asperities and difficulties;" while according to the Múlowí, "Love appeared at once as a murderer, that he might terrify all who entered his pale:"—the learned man promptly answered; "the Múlowí discerned at first, what Hafiz found out only at last, and that to his sorrow!"

Within its ancient territory Bámí contains more antiquarian remains, cut in rock and chiseled in granate and marble, and images of much superior bulk to those of Egypt; and, allowing for that bulk, of equal and perhaps more appropriate symmetry than our *much-worshipped idols* of Greece and Rome. Of what they were upwards of two centuries ago, the following particulars of Hassan Anjú, then an eye-witness, must interest; and from the accounts of late travellers from Delhi and Benares I have myself conversed with, they are little the worse now.

سرخ بت و خنک بت آن دو بت است که در زمان جاهلیت مشرکان در موضع بامیان از مضافات کابل که در سرحد بدخشان واقعست از سنگ تراشیده و از کوه اوبخته آنرا می پرستیده اند و بتازی آنرا یعوق و یغوث خوانند و بعضی صنات و لات گفته اند و قریب باین دو صورت صورت

دیگر هست که بشکل پیر زنی از آن دو صورت خردتر که نام نسرم باشد و بعضی ستوا خوانند و این صور از غرایب و عجایب روزگارند گویند که بلندی هر یک از آن پنجه و دو گز بود و میان این صورتها مجوفست چنانچه از کف پایشان راه راست و نردبان پایها کرده اند که بجمیع جوف آنها توان گشت حتی سر انگشتان دستها و پاینها و در فرهنگها مرقوم است که سرم بت عاشق خنک بت بوده

The Farhani Tihángúl says:

The Sorkh-bot and Khing-bot, or red and grey idols, are two images cut out of solid rock and attached to a mountain, which the polytheists of the territory of Bamiyan, in those parts of the province of Cábul bordering on Budakhstán, had in the days of ignorance worshipped: they call them in Tazí Yawoc and Yaghos or Yaghoth; and some say Manát and Lát: near by those two idols there is another image resembling an old woman, but less than those two, and called Nasrom by some, and Sutwá by others. Those idols are the wonder and miracle of the times, the two largest being said to be fifty-two Yaz or yards high, and hollow throughout, with passage and steps, so as to admit a person to walk all over their interior, except into the toes and fingers. Other Farhangi, or dictionaries, call Sorkh-bot the lover of Khing-bot.

Again, the Ayíni Akbarí describes one of the large images as eighty ells and the other as fifty ells high, and as standing erect and cut in niches out of the solid rocky mountain, and so as to be sheltered in some measure above from the weather. Mohammedans, that is the Persians, call them Gil-shah گلشاه or Adam and Eve; the Hindús, B'hím and his consort; the followers of Búdha, Shahama and his disciple, and others Sheth and his son, whose tomb the natives at this day point out near Balkh; and they properly enough distinguish between Balkh Bakhárá and Balkh Bamiyan; also Diodorus Siculus especially states, that Balkh is situated in a flat low country, at some considerable distance from the hills, and that Bamiyan is surrounded with high and steep mountains, and that the last existed before Ninus. Like Thebes in Egypt, Bámí, or what remains of it, consists chiefly of apartments and recesses hewn in an insulated mountain, eight manzils or stages, that is eighty, or perhaps by the windings of the road among the Paropamisan mountains, one hundred and twenty miles N. W. of Cabul. Some of the Soms or Somchahs سم و سمچه are large enough to have been temples of worship; but the greater part are only sufficient to afford comfortable dwellings to the natives who still inhabit them. Two miles south of them are the ruins of the city of Ghulghulah, which the early Musselman visitors were more able to demolish, though a dynasty of kings reigned there till Jingiz Khan's جنگیز خان time, who finally extirpated them. Many of the hills, both towards Badahkshan and Balkh, have similar excavations and particularly Mohi on the Balkh road. Alluding to its similarity to Thebes, it is curious that Diodorus Siculus (who in trusting to Ctesias, and he in having long resided as a physician at court, had better opportunities of knowing Persian history than Herodotus and the earlier Greeks) is wonderfully correct in his oriental accounts, states, that on one of the statues on a tomb contigious to that city was this lofty inscription:

I am Ozymandyas, King of Kings, (the real title of the Persian monarch); let

him who would know how great I am, and where I repose, surpass my works!

And he adds: "another sculpture on the walks of the same mausoleum commemorates the triuph of this king over the insurgents of Bactria or Balkh."

Was this the mausoleum of Cambyses, clearly a corruption of Kám-bekhsh کامبخش another of the titles of Ispindiyar, and by which he is recognized as the conqueror of Egypt and the destroyer of its idols? And of the same heroic character might not the Sorkh-bot and Khing-bot of Bamí have also been a memorial, which, huge as those images of Thebes appear to the Greeks and us, so far exceed them in colossal magnitude? Nor let any petty critic quibble at Ispindiyar having survived this expedition into Egypt, and been buried with his forefathers in his native soil; for it has been ever common in the east for kings and great men to prepare their own tombs, and often at different places, as we have an example in Nadir Shah, who according to my friend Abd-al-karím, had one made for him at Mashed مشهد and which a cotemporary wit was desirous of his occupying before he himself seemed to wish it:

همه غزل و جهان پر نام تست * زمیش اینست خالي گآن جام تست

There is no Ghaz'l or song without your name, and the universe rings with your fame, only this goblet of your carcass stands in want of being replenished with its wine.

We have all heard of the rooted aversion that Musselmans have to all manner of images, whether ornamental statues or worshipped idols; and it must astonish travellers to find any where they could reach and destroy them. In its plenitude Balkh was also an appendix of the Moghul empire, and is of course an object of interest with the English. Whenever the Moghul armies passed that way, those images, which they could not reach to deface with their hands, received a few cannon shot; and Aurangzíb on one occasion brought up his whole top-khanah توپخانه or artillery park to assail them; when the story tells us, "having struck one of them in the thigh such a flood of blood issued from the wound as had well nigh deluged his whole army!" However this might be, being equally superstitious as he was fanatic, a dream he had that night prevented his renewing the attack; and this account, however extravagant otherwise, is a proof of the magnitude and sublimity of those two images. What makes it probable they are Persian monuments, the head-dress of the male figure is similar to the two colossal figures we see half buried at the Tekhtah Rostam تخته رستم near Istikhar, having the same bushy appearance of hair. Whoever were the original occupiers of it, all accounts agree that the antient territory of Balkh Bamí included Sejistam on the west, Bakhara and Sammarkand on the north, Badakhshan to the east, and Cábul, Sind even to the banks of the Ganges, on the south; and no spot seems better to correspond with the seat of Paradise, according to our scriptural as well as the Mussulman accounts of that residence of innocence and bliss: and tradition tells us that Abraham resided there before he removed with his father to the westward; but Mussulmans again confound him with Zartasht. If ever such a dynasty as the Mahábádian of the Dabistán existed in Persia, it must have reigned at Balkh Bamí; but Malcolm and our other journalists are again in error by supposing that Mohsan Fání is the

only Persian writer that notices such a race of Persian kings, for Firdousí referring to it in a conversation between the Símorgh سیمرغ and Cahramán قهرمان makes that fabulous bird observe, "that she had lived to see seven floods, and that a perfect void succeeded each:" alluding to that series of fourteen chronological cycles or periods, half of which, according to the antient Persian, as well as Hindu and Egyptian fables, is elapsed and half of them to come. On many such occasions we cannot but admire the address of Firdousí in disposing of such romantic stories, which as a true historian he is under the necessity of noticing, and putting them into the mouths of beings as fabulous, to narrate them.

On reading such hyperbolical imitations, we must still be the better pleased with Moses's more simple relation of truth and revelation, in the creation of our world and in the deluge of Noah. On a warm summer evening, as our common and first parent Adam stood contemplating the starry expanse of the sphere of heaven; and as the moon, two days in wane, first lighted up the gloom around him; and as he afterwards, on a clear frosty day, sat enjoying the warm rays of a noontide sun; he could not miss admiring the magnificence of those prominent works of his hands and the goodness of their maker: but had fourteen moons burst at once upon his view, or fourteen suns distracted his attention, they could scarce have struck him with that marked wonder and surprize. Thus our Scripture account of the formation of the universe out of chaos, of the creation of man out of dust, and the duration of the antediluvian world, is simple and grand, as well as that of the deluge or universal flood, the earth's resuscitation in the race of Noah, and the confusion of languages on the impiousness of the building of Babel; but the fourteen creations, the floods of oriental exaggeration, their continuance of millions of years, and the wars of the Titans and giants, whether Hindu or Persian, Grecian or Roman, add not to our ideas of their sublimity and greatness!

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—It has been said, that to our connection with the East are to be attributed the gigantic strides which luxury and voluptuousness, two evils, the sure attendants of opulence and prosperity, have been making, within this last half, or rather quarter of a century, in Great Britain. Fashion, being a tyrant, models the national manners to suit her arrangements, and compels us to submit to a host of modern innovations.

To begin with what has of late become a very popular topic of conversation, I mean tea: I can recollect the time, Sir, when towards seven o'clock in the evening, a fine portly kettle, or elegantly formed tea-urn, made its appearance in the drawing-room, accompanied in its progress by an agreeable hissing sort of murmur, and surrounded by a dense cloud of steam; agreeable prognostics of the pleasing ceremony about to take place: and now, Sir, with what pleasure do I recur to the scene which followed! How shall I describe the interesting confusion of gossips, drawing their chairs towards the table; the delightful aromatic fragrance, dispersed around by the reluctantly expanding

leaves; the agreeable buz of incipient chit-chat; the gradual repletion of the porcelain cups; the snowy rocks of submerged sugar, dissolving in fantastic shapes, like an *avalanche* that has rolled into a lake——alas, Sir! I find my subject is hurrying me away: *Quid verbis opus est: tempora. mutantur.* Let me call your attention to the present aspect of affairs; *nihil prisci et antiqui moris.* About seven o'clock,—seven do I say, about half past nine or ten,—the gloomy partakers of this heretofore exhilarating beverage (of the male species) begin singly, or in pairs, to make their appearance in the drawing-room, round which the ladies are already seated; when lo! to each is brought a cup of half cold *slop*, made by a careless servant in a neighbouring room, where the orthodox mode of making tea is altogether disregarded *; where the various cups are intermixed, in wild confusion; and whence the liquid produced has a strong tendency to bring into disrepute an article of high and established reputation. But this, Mr. Editor, is but one, forming a part of a grand system of innovation. I have reason to believe, and from high authority, that they are actually making an attack upon that social, agreeable, and healthy meal, a breakfast, by the introduction of footmen, who, it seems, are to make the tea at a sort of bar, (*risum teneatis!*) and serve it to the company; thus destroying, at one blow, that hilarity and entertaining intercourse, which has hitherto attended this pleasing repast: not to mention that the mistress of the house is thus deprived of the fair *dignity* and *patronage* of her *place*, and that, besides, not a single opportunity can be thus afforded to the circle, for *discussion* and criticism upon the article of which they are partaking*.

I perceive, that my indignation is causing me to trespass upon your valuable columns, to a greater length than I had originally intended; I shall therefore, reserving many observations for a future opportunity, at present merely trouble you with a remark or two upon the wild outrageous length to which they are now extending the time for social intercourse of an evening. What would be the surprise of some of those ancient members of the House of Commons, who, we learn from Clarendon, "met for business at eight o'clock in the morning, and closed at twelve," could they rise into existence and *dine out* with some of the present senators at seven, eight, or nine, p.m., or breakfast with a friend between two and three o'clock? The evil is becoming universal, and there is no getting from a theatre much before half past twelve or one o'clock. The French may well say, "we understand these things better *chez nous*." Having been lately at Rouen, I observed, with equal surprise and satisfaction, that by half past ten o'clock the theatres were not merely closed, but from the "solemn stillness" around, that all the inhabitants of the city were, probably by that time, "buried in sleep;" and it is notorious, that even at Paris, you may be present at a play, and comfortably in bed, before eleven o'clock. In the hope, that some of your fashionable readers may be induced, from these observations, to relax a little in their system of innovation,

I remain, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
TRAGULA.

* Tea should stand five minutes after the water is poured upon it; when the greatest proportion of their aromatic power will have been given out by the leaves.

† The edges of the leaf are obtusely crenate, excepting at the base, which is entire. The apex is emarginate; but an opportunity of obtaining this latter point does not often present itself, the leaves being frequently broken.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Having devoted much consideration to the project of repealing the usury laws, and removing the present maximum for the rate of interest, one of the measures now before parliament, I am anxious to offer, through the channel of your miscellany, a few remarks on some of the radical points belonging to the subject; for I am not bold enough to request the full range of as many columns as a complete essay upon it might fill. At the same time, this important question for the legislature seems to fall within the circle of your general plan in two ways; first, by the manner in which the repeal of the present law might affect the market price of property invested in long established funds, *e. g.* India stock; for should it become an affair of course to get in this country, six, eight, or ten per cent., by lending disposable capital on adequate security, the proprietors of stock yielding a high return in dividends—not as interest, but as commercial profit—and who have intermediately purchased their portions of such property at prices above par, or exceeding the amount of the original capital, could never replace their purchase money by selling out. As the consideration for their shares was augmented by the relative effect of the present law; so it would be depressed by the repeal of it, or by making a high rate of interest on the mere loan of capital legal. Secondly, a business of universal concern at home must excite an agitating sympathy in the dependencies of the empire. If the state as a body, and its subjects as individuals, are to bid against each other at the money-lender's auction, the high rate of usury in India will not descend to meet the rise in Britain, but become more onerous.

There are two classes of people who are eager that the bill which Mr. Serjeant Onslow has once more introduced into the House of Commons should pass into an act: those who have money to lend, and expect to make fortunes by exacting high rates of interest; and those who want to borrow, and expect to reap ease and felicity by sowing their remnants of property in the field of extortion.

In discussing this branch of civil polity, it is my deliberate purpose to avoid appealing to the authority of any writer on political economy; because those who adduce the arguments and opinions of Adam Smith as principles and maxims on every other point, will allow no weight to his reasons and conclusions on this. Mr. Cooke, the author of *Thoughts on the Expediency of repealing the Usury Laws*, says that the opinion of Adam Smith on this subject is diametrically opposed to the whole spirit of his work; and so indeed it is. But this can embarrass only the disciples who derive their doctrines from the scriptures of the same master. Believing, as the writer of this letter does, that what is now understood by political economy has no claim to be called a science; and that it is such a sort of labyrinth, that if an enterprising thinker wander boldly into the centre, the paths are so arbitrary, and the divisions so easily leaped, that he may force his way out on any side; it is not incumbent on him to reconcile the general rules of political economy with its exceptions. Were the facts which it cites from the histories of polity and commerce separated from the metaphysical involutions by which their proper indications are obscured, and arranged in classes as materials of statistic knowledge, they might be referred to safely; and then, if deductions were built upon them by the legislator, the connection between the premises and conclusion would be direct

and tangible. But the present rolling sphere of political economy is so incongruous a mass of terrene atoms, clouds, air, meteors, and vacua from detonation, that the more characteristic name for it would be *Political Ontology, or the Plain Art of Legislative Providence for all the People, mystified by pure and abstract speculation.* Hence we successively have new causes of distress artificially created and universal benefit always in prospect, mathematics and progressive misery, metaphysics and tranquil moonshine.

Mr. Jeremy Bentham was one of the first of our political economists who undertook to demonstrate the public utility of unlimited usury, and the morality of unlimited extortion. Many persons treat the speculations of Mr. Bentham as if, like the virgins in the Scripture parable, five of them were wise and five of them were foolish; or as if, like the two women grinding at the mill, one is to be taken and the other left: but the truth is, his opinions on universal suffrage and unlimited usury are all parts of a uniform system, and emanate from a mind of the same character. There is one epithet which would draw that character at a single stroke; but a passage in St. Matthew (v. 22), forbids me to express it. But looking again at that passage, and recollecting that St. Paul applies the same epithet to the infidel who reasons on false data, I apprehend that the restraining injunction was only meant to protect from wanton reproach the afflicted individual in whom the defect of an infirm mind literally exists, and not to shield from deliberate rebuke the ambitious philosophist in whom the defect is but relative; that is, a measure of incapacity detected by comparing his display of talent with his pretensions to genius,—his exact portion of common sense on his own principle of the universal equality of human minds, with his singular fertility in state projects.

Political economy was originally synonymous with "political management," statistic knowledge was occupied in the sublime cares of social providence: but the *laissez faire* system inculcates on governors the easy duty of not managing at all; in order to make their high trust a sinecure, they are to extinguish the privileges of the weak, to abolish the restraints which moderate the advantages of the strong, and to legalise oppression and extortion. What is now called political economy has usurped the name without the credentials of a science. It has involved tangible things accessible to the line and plummet, and material objects ponderable in the scale of daily experience, in a speculative labyrinth as uncertain as metaphysics. The professors of this school teach as incontestable maxims of commercial legislation, to be applied in all civilized states, mere generalizations, arrived at by passing over many of the peculiar institutions of every national society, by disregarding the effect of those internal ranks and mutual links of relation and dependence which vary in every country, by allowing nothing for the different tenures and subdivisions of property—the advantages of those who hold large acquisitions in the demesne of the soil—the disadvantages of those who have not a foot of land to stand upon, and labour for their daily bread—by not giving due weight to the connecting gradations between those two classes: the masters of unemployed money, the holders of annuities, the proprietors of capital invested in trade or manufactures, or scattered like seed in acquiring a liberal art or profession. All those different interests require to be supported by the protection and balanced by the mediation of the legislature. Every one of the

maxims which statists venture to lay down, ought to be examined like a candidate for a diploma, before it is admitted to have any local authority; and it never can pretend to universal application.

As many a mariner escapes the tempest and the quicksand, to owe his destruction to the demonstrations of false lights on a semi-barbarous, or illmanaged reflectors on a friendly shore; so the vessel of the state, which has weathered, not a single storm, but a long season of storms, may be shipwrecked in the harbour of peace through the delusions of political economy. Confident theory stands opposed to diregarded experience; and no one suspects that in the repeal of many of our ancient laws, the foundations of national prosperity have already been subverted. It is too late to proscribe this branch of study as holding perfidious prospects. It must be pursued. The theory that is gradually corrected may ultimately become right in all its parts; and the theory that is right in all its parts will coincide with practice. Meanwhile there is no safe course but in discarding political economy as a system, and in letting the rival claims of its professors, to dictate to the legislature from chairs of authority, lie in abeyance.

I shall now endeavour to answer some of the arguments for unlimited usury. The fundamental one is, that every individual is intitled to the full enjoyment of his property, of whatever species consisting. *Answer.* The regulation of the rate of interest does not compel the possessor of disposable capital in money to lend it; it leaves him the full enjoyment of his money, if he prefer retaining it in his own hands to placing it out on loan.

2. Every species of property other than money is comparatively unrestricted. A man may dispose of his fields, corn, houses and cattle, goods and manufactures, at his own discretion; but if his property consist of gold or silver, the terrors of human legislation are arrayed against him, to prevent him from disposing of it for his own benefit with equal freedom. *Answer.* If the money is to be absolutely exchanged, and the property transferred for other articles, he is as free from restraint as the opposite party with respect to the terms of the bargain; therefore it is only in the case of houses, cattle, or other property which is in itself *useful* or *productive*, being hired or let out, that any comparison can be made with the *inherent* value of money received on loan, and the double engagement made both to pay for the temporary use of it and to return it. Now a house will not endure for ever; nor are horses now-a-days, like those of Achilles, immortal: there is a wear and tear going on under the most careful occupation of the former, or exercise of the latter; therefore more should be paid for them than the interest of what they cost. But the man who lends money on adequate security, after receiving the stipulated profit on it for a series of years, may have it returned to him, or leave it to his heirs, unreduced and unimpaired; so that he may be said to USE it while he enjoys the interest paid by the borrower, and by throwing all the risk of accidents to the capital on the borrower, he makes the treasure, which might be fugitive under his own custody, immortal. There is therefore a material difference between hiring money and hiring articles which wear out. But the interference of the legislature, in preventing the borrower from paying more for the use of the money than under these circumstances it would be generally worth, must be justified, not on the ground of taking care of the interests of an individual, or of protecting any number of individuals from making improvident bargains, but on the broader principle of looking to the manner in which the industry and

the prosperity of the community must be affected, if the drones of society were encouraged to lie inactive, and without enterprise, or the exercise of any one talent but that of making an unfair bargain once in a few years, to extort from the heirs of property, or from the cultivators of the various fields for industry and adventure, in return for safe keeping as well as employing their barren heaps of mammon, the greatest share of the profits, or more than the profits that can be made in trade, while they encounter none of the risk. The higher the rate the commercial adventurer pays for the interest of borrowed capital, the more liable is the establishment to fail. On the other hand, if the maximum fixed by law for the sake of the community, is not high enough to induce an individual capitalist to lend his money, he may embark in some commercial concern or public undertaking; and as he will have no interest to pay on his own stock, one obstacle to the free working of a great machine is removed. But there is peril in every thing but lending money on good security. To pursue gain, and encounter any risk, is what the heartless miser abhors. Unlimited usury would enable him to realize the first with rapidity, and to throw the second on the too sanguine speculator: under such a system of legalised rapine, there would be more merchants wrecked on the strand of bankruptcy; but the rich money-lender would exult amid the convulsions of credit in his safe mortgages.

I shall not, in my present communication, take any notice of the prohibition of the Mosaic law against taking any usury except on a loan to a stranger, *i. e.* a person not a Jew; nor of the progressive reductions of the maximum under the Roman law, till usury was entirely suppressed; nor of the universal prohibition which prevailed in Christendom during the early and middle ages; nor of the same principle in the Mohammedan law; because the experience of all ages and countries declares, that when the prohibition is total, neither moral considerations, nor legal penalties, will prevent the iniquitous usurer from exacting interest at exorbitant rates, calculated rather to ruin than to relieve the borrower.

3. The difficulty which persons possessed of real estates find, in raising money on mortage, is attributed to the usury laws. *Answer.* As far as this difficulty has prevailed since the peace, the high price of the funds proves that it must be attributed to some other cause than the legal maximum of interest. During the war, indeed, it might be attributed to that restraint, because the loans negociated by government generally secured to the lender a fraction above five per cent. But how would a similar effect be obviated by introducing unlimited usury? Whatever were the general rate, if the public service should require a loan, the demand is so great, and the necessity so imperious, that the finance minister would be obliged to give the contractors something more than the current rate; just as the state has frequently agreed to a slight excess beyond the maximum rate of interest under the present law; and thus so much capital being absorbed in the new created funds, the person desirous to borrow on real security under a settlement, could obtain no loan on any terms compatible with raising portions for younger children, reserving a liberal income to the tenant for life, and clearing off the incumbrance in time for an unembarrassed repetition of the same process. So that by the effect of unlimited usury, the trustees under a settlement could not borrow many times and keep the estate in the same family. "Time is a great innovator." I have seen many legislative changes intended to consult

the new circumstances of the age, but in reality opposed to its requisitions.

If the alleged difficulty of obtaining money on mortgage does exist, the hint of an alternative may be acceptable to conveyancers drawing settlements, and to the parties negociating family contracts. In order to make a provision for younger children, suppose that, instead of raising the stipulated sum by mortgage, the trustees were impowered to grant a lease of a proportion of the estate, say the fifteenth part, for ninety-nine years without impeachment of waste, at a pepper-corn rent, receiving a consideration adequate to the value of such a lease. In three or four generations, the lease first granted would fall in again to the possession of the family; and supposing a marriage settlement, and a similar lease under it, to occur once in every generation, the diminution of the rental would not altogether so abridge the income of the successive tenants for life as the incumbrance of as many mortgages, with the obligations both of keeping down the interest and repaying the capital on each.

4. The convenience of government will not be affected on important emergencies by the repeal of the usury laws; because it appears, on reviewing the pecuniary transactions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that *the usury laws do not exercise on them the remotest influence.* Loans are negociated, funds are created, exchequer bills issued, without the least reference to the legal rate of interest. *Answer.* I have partly anticipated this argument in pursuing the collateral branch of the third. But the assertion that the usury laws do not moderate the interest on the loans to government is not correct; it is true, indeed, that the letter of those laws cannot vacate transactions which have the sanction of parliament, under which a small excess above five per cent. is sometimes given. But without their general operation, the competition of private borrowers might have compelled the state to give seven, eight, or ten per cent. Could our national debt have reached the present nominal amount under a system of unlimited usury, the annual interest on it might have been twice what it is; but that were impossible, for before the capital of the debt could have reached its present amount, the country would have proved unable to support the burden of the interest, the engagements to the public creditor must have been broken, and the national credit and resources exhausted.

5. Let us see how the usury laws affect the borrower, who either having only a life interest in the security offered, is obliged to purchase the capital wanted by granting an annuity, or being unable to borrow on absolute property at the maximum interest permitted by law, grants an annuity as an indirect way of increasing the interest. It is part of the contract in either case, that he charge himself with the expense of insuring his own or another person's life, to secure the return of the capital to the lender. This whole annual engagement amounts to fifteen or sixteen per cent.; whereas, had the usury laws not existed, he might have obtained the same accommodation at six or eight per cent. *Answer.* In the first case, under a system of unlimited usury, he would equally have to purchase the principal, instead of borrowing it; and as the capitalist might obtain more than the present legal interest from another party, and have his capital returned, this license would operate exclusively to the lender's advantage, and oblige the seller of the annuity to grant it of heavier amount or at fewer years' purchase, and his other expenses would increase in proportion. In the second case, if he obtained a loan at six or eight per cent., he would have to

return the capital. The argument seems altogether to be founded on a confusion of ideas; perhaps there are not many whom it could mislead had it been entirely passed over. I find various other observations adduced as arguments for legalizing unlimited usury: I have not left them unanswered because I am unprovided with answers, but because they seem but shoots from the main branches, and the *pro* can hardly be stated without suggesting the *contra*.

Our canals, our manufactures, our wonderful machinery, our improved agriculture, are the free offspring of progressive inventions, spirited enterprizes, and judicious undertakings, conceived and matured UNDER THE OPERATION OF THE USURY LAWS. No doubt many capitalists, who have embarked their money in these noble undertakings, might, under a system of unlimited usury, have been lenders to the projectors of less solid and less successful concerns, instead of being proprietors in these—perhaps with greater gain to themselves, and correspondent loss to the public; and with some convulsive transitions in the real estates which had been guarantees of safety to the barren speculations of cold-hearted avarice. If the borrower fail, however rich the lender may grow, the state reaps nothing, while the managers, clerks, and labourers in the establishment lose their employment. What is the object of the capitalist, who has the heart to desire, and the face to demand, from the relaxed and faltering law, an iniquitous sanction, nothing less than security for the highest rate of interest which he can extort? Why truly, to reap a certain profit without risk and without enterprize. The proprietor of land, or of a house, who lets it, encounters the possible risk of insolvency in the tenant. The merchant who employs his capital in commercial speculation is exposed to many accidents which may deprive him, not only of profit, but of a return of the principal embarked in trade. The ship-owner, who lets out his vessel, does not stipulate to have it returned after several voyages as sound and as fresh as when it was launched; but the capitalist, who lends money upon valid security, is indemnified without the expense of insurance, whatever disaster may inflict ruin on the borrower. It seems, therefore, more reasonable to remedy the defects of the usury laws, and to obviate some of the present means of evading them, than to repeal them. How much weaker are the great springs of credit and finance, in countries where similar instruments to an equable system of loans are not in action!

There is one modification, however, which no writer on the subject has suggested, but which has occurred to the author of these hints as equitable in principle; and that is, to make a distinction between loans on real and personal security. The maximum on real security might either be lowered to four and a half per cent., or that on personal security raised to five and a half. There might also be a medium rate for money borrowed on bond, as a security stronger than a bill of exchange, and weaker than a mortgage. The inflections of a quarter per cent. in three separate *maxima* would allow a compensation in the rate of interest for deficiency in the security.

It would be politic to relieve the landed interest by taking off the heavy stamp duties on deeds of sale, settlement, and mortgage. The same or a greater amount of revenue is wanted, and must indeed be raised; but this might be done with comparative relief, by giving the substituted tax another shape, and the burden a different distribution. A man who could carry, without feeling it a grievous load, half a hundred weight on his shoulders, would move very awkwardly with

twenty-eight pounds of lead in each pocket, or with plates of iron in his shoes. If the expense of landed securities were materially diminished, much of the present difficulty in negociating or transferring a mortgage would be dispelled. The seeds of prosperity are in the country.

STHENES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Exeter, March 15, 1819.

SIR:—Your excellent register constitutes an useful description of periodical work, which has been long a desideratum, for the purpose of communicating to the inhabitants of Oriental India, and of this country, all that may be relatively interesting in politics, science, and general literature. It contains a leading feature of great interest, or an uncommonly accurate and correct publication of Debates in the India-House. Your reporters must be people of great merit in their line; as the parliamentary speeches (excepting in some instances) are not edited in a style, language, or manner equal to what appears in your register. Within the last four years particularly, the debates in the India-House have evinced much political knowledge and general research. The reasoning is close, logical, and acute; while the language is classical, flowing, and polished. In this new school of oratory, highly informed and sensible men, who may not be gifted with talents of elocution and reply, are induced to come forward more than heretofore in imparting important information beneficial to the subject under immediate debate. This intimate examination, and complete sifting of questions of great political, financial, and commercial moment, and the diligent consideration of their tendencies and bearings on the whole and every branch of the subject, cannot fail to be highly advantageous to the public service. I feel a satisfaction in bearing testimony, however feebly, to meritorious and able exertions, to which your record has certainly given a degree of interest not formerly so much attached to them; or at least, not so much felt.

When any proprietor has duly reflected on any subject connected with the welfare of the East-India Company, and more especially when men of great experience and information have approved of the results of such reflections, it becomes a duty due to the general body, to state what more intelligent persons may modify, and if in power, may be the useful means of carrying into practical effect. Under this just impression, I shall endeavour briefly to state a few subjects, for a more able consideration by others, better qualified to appreciate the real value and utility which they may be found to be of to the constitution of the East-India Company.

So many, Sir, are now filled with the laudable ambition of becoming Directors of the East-India Company, that three-fourths of them must necessarily remain long in the field before their efforts are crowned with success. We have sometimes witnessed the impatience created by this feeling of long expectancy manifest itself in a manner highly detrimental to the best interests of our general service. When once a candidate is elected, he enters on office with a firm determination of bestowing his utmost attention on every degree of the scale of detail of business of the mighty house he belongs to; and uniformly perseveres, till his more experienced brother directors judge him qualified to fill the highest offices. This cannot be

effected but by going through the regular routine of offices, so admirably arranged, and calculated to render every director efficient in his station, and adequate, ultimately, to take a distinguished lead. On this principle, every director, who has been even a short time in office, is justly deemed an eligible person to remain in a situation for which he must have been judged qualified when he was elected, and for which he must necessarily be more fit than a candidate who has to go through the ordeal of choice, and who is totally unacquainted with the qualifying system of the house. It is also on this just and fair ground, that the Court of Directors feel that they are doing no more than their duty, when they recommend to the proprietors the re-election of six directors who are out by rotation (on a very salutary principle), and whom they have found diligent or able coadjutors when in office. It cannot be expected that four and twenty men, who frequently take differing views of the same subject, can always coincide in sentiments. *A fortiori*, therefore, must we conclude, that six men recommended publicly by a collective body thus constituted, must, in the nature of things, be more eligible individually and generally, than any candidates who may offer themselves with a view of displacing such recommended and tried directors. Thus it appears, that a proprietor cannot, with any justice or propriety (independent of disrespect to the court at large), support any candidate so circumstanced. I do not, Sir, understand that there is at present any intention of running counter to the dictates of reason and good sense; and state the subject, merely in outline, to shew permanently the detriment arising to the service, by a practice sometimes heard of, and only heard of to be reprobated; because it militates against the general interest, in destroying, or at least in undermining the confidence which the directors ought to feel in the permanency of their situations, and in the just support of the proprietors.

Let me turn, Sir, to another subject, and endeavour to place it in a light in which it certainly ought to be viewed. The number of votes on our list may, on an average, be taken at three thousand. In general not above the one half of these votes come to the ballot; and to effect that even, many proprietors, anxious to support the claims of merit, or to discharge a debt of friendship or duty, are under the necessity of taking distant journies at a considerable expence, frequently with much inconvenience, and often with much risk to health. The majority of the absentees, from various circumstances and insuperable impediments, find it quite impossible to follow their inclinations. Those who best understand the constitution of the East-India Company, have concluded, on the soundest principles of policy and good sense, that two-thirds of the twenty-four directors ought to consist of retired civil and military servants, who have filled situations of distinction, or whose talents and services have been marked by merited approbation, through a long and conspicuous course of civil, diplomatic, or military employments. I include, also, principal merchants from India. The other third part of the Court should be very properly composed of the high and respectable class of London general merchants; and of an equally respectable description, retired naval commanders. Now, Sir, the fifteen hundred proprietors who are in habits of attending elections, may, in a great measure, be supposed competent judges of the merits and pretensions of the candidates of the two descriptions last mentioned; but certainly not equally so of the qualifications

and fitness of candidates from the two services of India. In saying this, I of course except such of the fifteen hundred as have served in either line in that country. It is a known fact, Sir, that the proprietors who cannot attend at elections, on account of distance, health, or means, are in general precisely the very persons who ought to be present, being almost all retired servants, who, it must be allowed, are at all times the best judges of the eligibility of candidates with whose character and talents they are perfectly acquainted. If members of the British Parliament are returned by a guarded process of local election, there surely cannot be any rational objection to a modified exercise of similar means applied to the election of a candidate for the situation of a director, in order to avoid the serious inconveniences, and to yield the manifest advantages stated My plan of effecting so desirable an object is short, simple, and obviously practicable The general election in April being, as it ought to be, a mere matter of requisite form, is out of my question, which is applicable only to candidates coming forward to offer themselves for filling casual vacancies Let the intended election, and names of the candidates, be announced in the public papers six weeks previously to the day appointed. Every proprietor of India stock must be palpably known to be such, at least in his own parish and neighbourhood. If he be inclined to vote for any candidate, let him, accompanied by the clergyman and church-warden, present himself before the nearest magistrate, and take the usual affidavit of the amount of his stock, and of the time he has held it, &c. Let him then deliver to the magistrate a certificate, signed by himself, with his proper description and designation under his name, and specifying that he gives his vote, or votes, to the candidate whose name is inserted in the certificate. Let the magistrate, clergyman, and church-warden, attest the transaction at the bottom of the certificate, noting the place and date of the procedure. The magistrate would immediately seal up the certificate (in a single-letter form) and address it to "*The Scrutineers of the ensuing Election at the India-House.*" On the day preceding the election, after which day all received certificates would be destroyed unopened, the scrutineers (previously appointed) would open all the addresses to them, and place the votes to the credit of the different candidates. The trifling fees of office in the country no proprietor would for a moment think of; and the expense of the postage of the single-letters might be very fairly charged to the candidates, or rather to him who ultimately proved successful.

As often as I have had occasion to state this important amelioration to reflecting and intelligent characters, in and out of the India-House, it has instantly experienced their decided approbation, on account of its justice, utility, and propriety.

I trust, Sir, that the present Governor General, whose political talents and military skill have achieved such wonders in so short a space of time, will remain in his station sufficiently long to consolidate his splendid conquests. Distant may be the period of the appointment of a successor; and when that must happen, I, and every proprietor of reflection, must deeply deprecate the appointment of any but a military character of experience and talents to a station in its nature essentially military. We have only to look to the two last governments for an ample justification of such precaution. At Madras and Bombay, the intelligent natives do not look for a military governor; but at the head

of affairs, the country powers undervalue any governor general who is not a distinguished military character; and in future such weighty considerations ought, more than ever, to be attended to, as unquestionably the salvation of our oriental empire depends on this very circumstance.

THREE STARS IN THE HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I propose in the following essay to support this proposition; THE LOSSES INCURRED IN THE PRIVATE TRADE ARE PUBLIC LOSSES. The profound thinkers, who conduct the theory of trade so well in the closet, have involved us in some costly experiments. I say "us," speaking as one of the public; for there are no private losses in foreign commerce. The capital dissipated by throwing goods on distant shores without any adequate return, is a deduction from the wealth of the community. So the rupture of a vein, though but a small part of a living animal, is not confined in its effects to the exhaustion of a delicate vessel, but is felt over the whole body, by making the circulation languid, and by communicating depression to the heart, alarm to the nerves, and torpor to the extremities.

The crisis affords a suitable opportunity for comparing those compound machines, and simple instruments of mercantile business—a Chartered Company built on a public basis, and Individual Houses standing on private responsibility; comparing them, both as having intimate relations with the community, and as competitors in the same branch of foreign commerce.

1. How do they respectively affect internal trade and the barometer of credit by their dealings at home; particularly the reputation and stability of houses who supply them with goods or hold their engagements?

When the Company sustain a loss it terminates with themselves. What would ruin an individual is too light a disaster to affect their general prosperity. As far as the loss extends, it is a diminution of the profits; the dividends to the proprietors will be a fraction less, and there the mischief ends. Neither the manufacturer, nor the dyer, nor the merchant, nor the packer, who furnished to the Company the cargo wrecked, damaged, or anticipated in the market, lose any thing. Suppose the loss on one ship to be £200,000, whether one, or ten, or fifty persons executed the orders for the goods yielding no returns, none of them are besieged by their creditors out of pure sympathy. All of them, in proportion to their share in that transaction, stand and flourish in the Company's stability. But when a heavy casualty falls upon an individual firm, the consequence is not merely the failure of one house, but the failure of several others who are primary creditors to a large amount, and serious losses to many more into whose hands smaller portions of the dishonored bills had incidentally come. These are pleased to have only a skiff sunk, while those who had whole ships drawn into the vortex can find no topic for consolation. Even to have been connected with the unfortunate parties, induces many accelerated applications for the settlement of accounts by which creditors betray alarm. Many houses which are not overthrown by the shock feel its undulations.

2. Which vehicle of foreign commerce affords a guarantee against the mischief of overtrading?

Prudence is no protection where so many competitors may be rash. There are other establishments to-

tally unconnected with the string of failures, who are yet involved in the disaster of running a dead heat with a crowd of unconscious antagonists in a race of blind emulation. Those who enter horses for the stakes at Newmarket, know at least when they start, how many competitors they have. But this race to and from India is not round a course which the eye can measure, but from every part of a circumference of twenty-five thousand miles to a stage in the centre. After running three or four thousand leagues, the sanguine crowds reach the winning post at one moment, and nobody gains the plate. Leith, London, and Liverpool, three of the cleverest colts in Europe, came in together for the *Gossipion* stakes: the judge cannot name the winner.

Knowledge is no longer power: speculation has paramount authority. We have read much of "productive labour" in those books in which the sources of the "Wealth of Nations" are investigated. Are the channels to wealth navigated with more success since the sources have been discovered? What labour can be more unproductive than bringing spices from India in order to carry them back again? The inverse mode of reimportation is just as common: we may imagine the original idea of "trading with ourselves by circumnavigation" to have been conceived by a professor of this branch of "human wisdom," at a moment when he was inspired with a bottle of London particular Madeira. The ideas, flowing thence by association, are all realized. Now we can have London particular cyder, London particular brown stout, London particular japan tea-boards, and London particular flannel petticoats, all improved by a voyage to the East and back. The Bombay Price Current of July 1, closes with the following quotation: "It may be "stated that assorted investments "of goods from England and other "parts of Europe, as also from "America, are selling at a dis- "count of 25 per cent." And I have observed in your journal many notices to the same effect from other Oriental markets of subsequent date. Another of the sources of wealth which European wisdom has opened, is that of "*cotton-gathering*" from every accessible emporium; this discovery had its origin from one of those pleasant reveries in the closet, which, in familiar language, is called "*wool-gathering*." It may be said that these unprofitable speculations will never be repeated: not perhaps by the same parties, nor always in the same identical articles; but in a free trade with so remote a region, how is the supply to be proportioned to the demand? and who will seal and ratify his own exclusion to accommodate his rivals in the market, or to make a patriotic sacrifice to the community, or to yield undisputed advantages to American traders? Looking at the blessed effects of making experience bend to illusive theory, I cannot but compare Oriental commerce without politic restraint, to the freedom of a kite, which, at an immense elevation, is released from the supporting string.

An establishment like that of the East-India Company, of which the proprietors are distributed through a large portion of the community, residing in every part of the empire, could not, even while it enjoyed the privilege of an exclusive trade to the East, be termed with any propriety a *monopoly*. It was instituted in order to be the organ of national commerce with that division of the world, of which the remote situation will always make it essential that unity of direction, and a combination of advice from all parts without rivalship, should assign the amount and distribution of stock and investments, of exports and imports, in order steadily to maintain such an interchange of commodities as may add to the riches and avoid wasting the resources of the country,

The compound word *organikoinopoly*, equivalent to the organ of national commerce, might not unaptly represent the union of exclusive privileges with public functions.

In the same proportion as competition in the internal trade is beneficial to the community, so competition in external commerce may, under the especial circumstances of India and China, be proved by experience to be of an opposite character. With China, in particular, were individuals of another country to trade under the disadvantages of rivalship, as that astute people have given foreign commerce a national character and public sanctions, the advantages resulting to the united body, and the disadvantages to the isolated strangers, would be parallel to what is experienced in military encounters between firm combination and loose independence. Individuals cannot cope with a nation.

Knowledge was the founder of Britain's wealth: speculation is the prodigal heir. It may cost the country many more unproductive voyages, and public credit many more shocks, to induce the sanguine spirit of misdirected enterprize to return into the former tried channels of trade. Meanwhile the extensive losses incurred by the private trade, are so many strokes of public palsy induced by departing from a sound regimen. PI.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE

OF THE

LATE MAJOR GEORGE WILLIAMS,

Of the Bombay Establishment.

WE are unwilling that the loss of this worthy man and good soldier, who died at Bath on the 4th of January 1819, should be recorded in our miscellany without a respectful notice of some of the particulars of his useful life, as far as the materials furnished by a literary friend extend.

He went to Bombay as a cadet in 1783, just after the cessation of a long war in India; a state of affairs which made promotion so slow that he, in common with many of his cotemporaries on that establishment, did not obtain the first commission of ensign earlier than 1788. The first years of Mr. Williams's service were passed in the garrison of Surat, in regimental duties; the only duties that can lay the foundation of military eminence. Proceeding in the comparatively quiet tenor of this noiseless life, Mr. Williams, by strict attention to his duties of soldier and citizen, gained the respect and esteem of his superiors and of his associates. All that survive of the latter class will call to mind, with feelings of friendly sorrow, the even cheerfulness of Williams's disposition, his unrepining spirit, and the comfort and pleasure which his presence always diffused among them; and this under the pressure of pecuniary privation and stagnated professional prospects, that required a more than ordinary share of mental elasticity to bear up against.

On the reformation of the Bombay army in 1788, by General Sir Wm. Medows, Governor and Commander-in-chief of that presidency, through the instrumentality of General Hart (now M.P. for Donegal, then Major Hart, Adjutant General of the Bombay army) Mr. Williams obtained his ensigncy; he was removed to Malabar on promotion to lieutenant early in 1789. Here he remained, we believe, several years, and served in those distinguished corps, the Bombay European regiment and the Bombay grenadier battalion, in the campaigns in Mysore under General Sir Robert Abercromby, who commanded the field army employed against the dominions and capital of Tippoo Sultan. After serving on the regimental staff of his corps, he was selected by General Bowles, commanding officer in Malabar, as his military secre-

tary, which situation he continued to hold also during that officer's subsequent command of the forces of Bombay.

A change in the command of that army threw Captain Williams off the general staff, and (having in 1798 gained the rank just designated) he came to England on furlough for the benefit of his health. In 1801-2 we find him again on the general staff of the Bombay army, as Major of brigade to the contingent then serving in Guzerat, under the command of Col. Alexander Walker, in cooperation with the government of his Highness the Gaikawar. In the confidential discharge of a pacific and delicate mission to Mulhar Row, on that chief's own invitation, Captain Williams was treacherously detained in the fort of Kurree; while a furious attack was, with almost unexampled perfidy, impelled on the small body of troops under Colonel Walker. The utter defeat and dispersion of the forces of Mulhar Row, he being made a prisoner, effected the release of Captain Williams. As a reward of his services and sufferings he was appointed by the Bombay government, Deputy-Quarter-master-general to the subsidiary force in Guzerat.

The Gaikawar ruler of Guzerat having ceded the important fort of Kaira to the East India Company, Captain Williams was appointed to receive charge of, and to command it. The cession was obtained under circumstances that made its surrender to the English a matter of uncertainty and anxiety; and it required much circumspection and management to ensure success to the enterprize, as it may be termed, of taking possession. This was effected, however, in the most complete and satisfactory manner; and Captain Williams continued in the military command, charged also with the civil jurisdiction of the district of which Kaira is the capital, until the General Mahratta war in 1803. He was then selected to direct the operations of a body of Gaikawar cavalry, intended to act in cooperation with the Bombay army under Major General (now Sir Richard) Jones, and the Bengal army under General Lord Lake in the north of India. But after proceeding some marches as far as Rutlam, this ill-organized body of horse, owing to the mismanagement or treachery of its immediate leader, Meypur Row, refused to advance any further, and returned into Guzerat. Captain Williams, altogether unaffected in reputation by this defection, which was entirely beyond the scope of his controul, then joined the army under General Jones, advancing to the siege of Burtpoor, and was appointed Commissary of Provisions to that force, with which he returned at the peace to Bombay; and in 1805, having been promoted to a majority, to England. He retired from the service in 1807.

Major Williams was distinguished by the usefulness of his qualifications, rather than by any portion of brilliancy or *éclat*. His character was that of plain, steady, unpretending good sense, influencing a strict propriety of conduct into habits of order and prudential arrangement. His superior officers yielded him, while on their staff, their entire confidence, and they never had cause to withdraw it. The same may be said of his private friends; not one, we may venture to say, who had the pleasure of being so classed, but will confirm our opinion of the strength and solidity of his understanding, of the undeviating kindness of his disposition, and of the honesty, warmth, and benevolence of his heart.

DESCRIPTION

OF A

NEW ISLAND CALLED EDMONSTONE'S ISLAND.

(Extracted from the Journal of a Trip to Saugor.)

WEDNESDAY the twenty-eighth of January 1818, weighed at 8 A. M. from the vicinity of the Reef Buoy, and stood to the north-east for the buoy that marks the entrance to Lacam's Channel: crossed the middle of Saugor Sand, and made Light-house Point about noon, and the buoy we steered for; changed the course

to N. W. by N., and soon came in view of the opening of Channel Creek. Kept a westerly course for Edmonstone's Island, off which we anchored about three o'clock; remained here the rest of the twenty-eighth and the whole of the next day, for the purpose of examining the place.

Edmonstone's island, the object of our expedition, is an interesting instance of alluvial formation, and of the rapidity with which the great rivers of India are adding to its continent, in the upper part of the Bay of Bengal. It is, in fact, at present little but a sand-bank, but is evidently making rapid strides towards a higher character, and has grown into its present extent and elevation in a very short period; four or five years ago it was not in existence, and was first brought to notice by the marine survey of Saugor and the new channel in the latter part of 1816. It lies in about lat. 21° 35″ and long. 88° 20″ and occupies the position laid down in the charts as that of Saugor Shoal, or a shoal on the eastern edge of the upper part of Saugor Sand. The situation of this sand, between the mouths of the Hoogly and Channel Creek, is sufficiently illustrative of its formation. The gradual and constant drifts brought down with the ebb and current from those two extensive issues, and thrown by them, as they rush to the sea, to the east and west, have occasioned an accumulation of sand, rising at last above the surface, and the formation of a distinct and manifestly growing island, under shelter of the main land, which separates the two openings of this branch of the Ganges.

Edmonstone's island is now about two miles long, from east to west, and about half a mile in breadth from north to south. The western extremity is thrown up into small hillocks, some of which are considerably above the level of the sea. The whole island, indeed, rises with a rapid slope from the beach, and the centre is sufficiently above high water mark to be beyond the access of the ocean, unless in one of its most furious moods; the southern shore, which is washed by the main sea, is tolerably straight, and consists of a fine, firm, and shelving sandy beach; one which is highly favourable for sea bathing: the northern coast is very irregular, being broken into bays, and stretching out in narrow tongues in many places, which form, indeed, with other sand-banks, now beginning to show their backs at low water, a series of shoals across the channel that now separates this island from Saugor. The width of the channel is not above four or five miles, and the greater part of it is too shallow for the passage of vessels of even small burthen; it is far from improbable, therefore, that in the course of a few more years it will be completely filled up, and that which is now Edmonstone's island will become the southern boundary, where

"*Saugor* breasts the bitter tides."

The steps by which a bank of barren sand is becoming every day, nay every instant, adapted to the maintenance of animal and vegetable life, are here to be observed in their earliest stages, and the infant operations of nature, the nascent produce of alluvial deposition, laid open to our view. The edges of the island are strewed with the trunks of trees, with branches, leaves, pods, and seeds, washed off from the opposite coast, and deposited by the retiring tide: they are seen also in vast quantities floating across the narrow channel, and bearing a tribute to the new formation. So considerable is the quantity of timber brought off in this manner, that some of the boats, employed to bring fire-wood from the Sunderbunds, prefer coming to Edmonstone's island to pick up and load with the scattered pieces which they find there. Such pieces as escape their search decompose, and furnish a supply of vegetable mould, in which also the decayed leaves, thrown here in great numbers, assist. The seeds, it would appear, retain in many instances their vitality, and such as grow in sandy soils are spontaneously sowing themselves; some of the branches, also, are taking root. The island is covered in many places with the excrement of sea birds, affording consequently both soil and manure; and the northern shore is visited by myriads of a small species of crab, whose exuviæ will not be wasted in nature's economical manufacture. The central part of the island already presents the appearance of verdure, and at a distance seems to be covered with a thick and brilliant grass; some grasses have

actually taken root, and there are several tufts of the long *cús* (saccharum spontaneum) in a very thriving condition. A number of small trees and shrubs are also springing up; amongst which are several of the *manky* date, and of the *aal* (morinda), the large triangular seeds of which last are scattered everywhere about in vast abundance. There is also a considerable quantity of the *noona* lag, or purslane (portulacca oleracea), and a kind of bean. The principal plant, and indeed the principal instruments in this alluvial formation, are however the *ipomea pes capræ* and the *salsola*; of both of which there is great abundance, and the former particularly plentiful, giving its verdant appearance to the centre of the island, and both in life and death an essential contributor to the growth of the island. The creeper strikes a strong and deep root into the sand; it then runs along the surface for many yards, thus contributing to bind down the loose soil below. Being covered repeatedly by fresh drifts of sand, it shoots up its winding branches through them, and prevents their being blown away again; and running in every direction, crossing and recrossing the branches shot out from every individual root, it forms a most compact and intricate net-work; and preventing the possibility of the substratum of sand being carried away, it serves to entangle and detain every fresh accession. In itself it forms also a valuable addition to the island, for being very abundant, presenting in many places a thick interwoven bed of vegetable matter, it affords by its decomposition a superstratum of vegetable mould, and a fresh and improved source for the growth and maintenance of other plants. In this manner, a few years will no doubt cover the sandy base of Edmonstone's island with a thick tangled wilderness of long grass, spreading creepers, and dwarf trees, similar to the thickets of the opposite main-land and islands; and that spot over which man now rambles with impunity, will become, at no very distant period, the haunt of the ferocious monarch of the neighbouring woods.

Edmonstone's Island is at present visited only by woodcutters and fishermen: these people had erected two huts to Siva or the *linga* upon it; but there was no other sort of habitation. The channel between it and Saugor is well supplied with various sorts of fish, and turtles are found on the southern shores.

" * * * *."

INDIAN COPAL.

In the fifth number of the Journal of Science and the Arts, edited at the Royal Institution, is an article by Mr. Daniell, containing an experimental investigation of a new species of resin from India, which he declares likely to become a very valuable acquisition to the arts, if procured in sufficient quantities. Its being so procurable, however, depends upon the ascertainment of its origin, which appears to have been unknown to the person by whom the resin had been sent to Europe; and Mr. Daniell very reasonably regrets that such an omission as the name or description of the plant from which the resin is obtained should have occurred: it does not seem, however, to be of any very great importance, as it may be most probably supplied from other sources of information.

The substance to which the name of Indian Copal has been given appears to be the resin in question. This is not the produce of the Bengal side of India, but exudes from a tree that grows on the Malabar coast, whence indeed Mr. Daniell received it, the Vateria Indica of Linnæus. The following notice of it occurs in Dr. Ainslie's work, in the division the Artisan's nomenclature, under the head Varnish: "*Varnish Poynic* (Vateria Indica, Linn.) *Doupoe, Sanse.*"

"The resin, which in its fresh state is called in some parts of Malabar *pundum*, has been ascertained by Dr. Roxburgh to be a copal. On its being first taken from the tree it is of the consistence of honey, and of a dirty white colour, but it soon afterwards becomes brittle, so as to be easily powdered. It dissolves in turpentine, and forms a varnish no way inferior to that prepared from the copal of America."

This account agrees in some respects with the description given by Mr. Daniell

of the resin he examined. It appears, however, that Dr. Ainslie was not apprised of the best menstruum for the resin; and the only complete solvent is a compound of camphorated spirits of wine and oil of turpentine with a small quantity of ammonia.

The Indian copal is not originally procured in Bengal; the plant has been introduced into the botanical garden and has hitherto flourished, it may therefore be disseminated. That the resin, however, is known here appears probable, by the following extract from Dr. Fleming's Catalogue of Indian Drugs in the eleventh volume of the Asiatic Researches.

"A concrete resinous substance is imported from Bussorah, which passes at the Custom-house, and is also sold in the bazar under the name of *cahruba* or amber, but which I found on examination to be real copal, the resin so much used in England as a varnish. This substance is used for the same purpose by the coachmakers of Calcutta. It resembles so perfectly the finest amber in colour and texture, that the jewellers make necklaces of it which pass for those of genuine amber, and from which it is difficult to distinguish them. The copal is, I believe, the produce of the Vateria Indica, a tree which grows on the Malabar coast. I was favoured by Dr. Horsburgh with a specimen of the resin of that tree, and found it both in appearance and chemical qualities to coincide entirely with genuine copal."

The last remark of Dr. Fleming's appears to be not quite correct, for American copal is soluble in camphorated oil or spirit, which does not seem to be the case with the Indian copal. It must not be supposed, either, that the substance sold in the bazar under the name *cahruba* is in no case genuine amber. The substitution in general appears to be unintentional, and to arise from the difficulty that really does exist in discriminating by external characters pure copal from amber.

The Sanscrit name given by Dr. Ainslie to the resin of the Vateria Indica must be very incorrectly written. *Doepoe* cannot be the form of any Sanscrit word, and no doubt is intended to represent धूप *dhúpha* or *dhoopu*, the Hindoostanee *dhuoh*; a term, however, that more correctly signifies incense, or any fragrant resin so employed, than any one gum or resin in particular.

"* * *."

Calcutta, August, 1818.

MEMOIR REGARDING BENARES.

THE city of Benares being better known to the learned of Europe, at least by name, than most of the other cities of India, an history of it, as authentic as practicable, is certainly a desirable object. The origin of this city is, like that of most others, buried in obscurity; but where authenticity fails, fiction has amply supplied its place. According to the Casee Pooran, it is impossible ever to know by whom or when Benares was founded: this affirmation, however, may justly be doubted, and in fact is contradictory, since immediately afterwards the Pooran goes on to relate that Benares, or more properly Casee, was built by Mahadeojee at the time of the creation of the world. It is a principle of Hindoo ethics, that prayers and penances are irresistible: accordingly, no sooner was the Mahadeo quietly settled in his new town, than one Raja Deodas, by the strength of his prayers, forced him to vacate, and usurped the vacant throne. The Mahadeo not being a man who silently submitted to these sort of forcible ejectments, sent a few of his deotas or disciples to turn out the Raja; whose prayers, however, being the most efficacious of the two, soon prevailed, and the deotas were forced to retreat. Nothing daunted at this, the Mahadeo next sent Gueshjee, who happily succeeded in ousting the interloper; after the accomplishment of which feat the Mahadeo re-entered his "good city," and reigned for the short period of five thousand years!! Thus much for the Pooran. The original name of the city was Casee, and it is not known at what precise period it was changed to the present denomination of Benares.

One of the chief curiosities is a mosque, built in A.D. 1677, by the cruel and bigotted Aurungzebe emperor of Hindoostan,

on the spot where an Hindoo temple, called Benee Madho, was situated. The minarets, of which there are two, measure one hundred and eighty-six feet from the top to the bottom, and are built at the distance of thirty feet from the Ganges, which rolls below in gorgeous pride. One of the minarets is in a falling condition; the other the author mounted, by about one hundred and thirty steps of the vilest construction, twisting within-side, somewhat similar to the monument in London. The view from the summit is peculiarly imposing; the city, with its thousand temples, stretched out below, while the painted domes of Ramnugu (the palace of the Raja of Benares) glitter in the sun, and the distant white battlements of Chunargurh (twenty miles off) appear on the verge of the horizon.

Benares is supposed to contain a million of inhabitants, four hundred thousand of whom are Musselmauns and the remainder Hindoos: it is also calculated that out of the above one million three-fifths are females; and that twenty-five thousand pilgrims, merchants, travellers, &c. daily, on an average, enter and go out of the city. The brick houses in it are calculated to amount to one hundred thousand. The town itself is five miles long and four miles in breadth; and an hundred Brahminy bulls prowl about its streets; and the number of Fakeers, Brahmins, and Suneassies, who live by begging, is immense. There are fifty regular places where food, salt, wood, and water are distributed gratis; and several buildings are set apart for cooking food gratuitously. The population is four times greater than when the English first gained possession of the province, and is daily encreasing; and one hundred and forty million pounds of grain are yearly consumed in the city.

To the temples of Gunesh, Unpoorah, Beseshur, and Bhyroo, citizens and foreigners (principally Marrattahs) are continually flocking from morning till night; on ordinary days about five thousand, and on holydays at the very least ten times that number; and it must be remembered that these are pretty frequent, there being no less than one hundred and fifty-four Hindoo holydays in the course of the year. Benares contains a thousand temples, one half of which are dedicated to Mahadeo, and in each temple two or three Brahmins officiate. The most famous object of Hindoo adoration in Benares is the temple of Beseshur, which was built A. D. 1681, by two men of the names of Bismath and Sumkhura, stated to have come from the Deckan; this, however, is a disputed point, and the foundation of the temple is by some ascribed to Ahlea Bace, wife of Mohara Holkar.

The temple itself, which the author visited twice, is undoubtedly handsome (but not in a degree equal to a very small temple at Ramnugur commenced by the unfortunate Raja Cheyt Singh, and left unfinished at his death, which is perhaps one of the most exquisite specimens of indefatigable and minute labour in all Hindoostan) but is too much confined by surrounding houses. The only entrance to it is by a narrow lane *not five feet* wide, and blocked up with dirt and Brahminy bulls: the temple stands on the north. On entering it is at first impossible to distinguish any thing, the eye being blinded by the sudden change from glare to darkness: a few lamps glimmer here and there; but the ear is saluted by the buz of prayers and the harsh tingling of a large copper bell, which is suspended from the roof of the centrical apartment, and is sounded by each worshipper on his departure. On each side are a few small rooms, each feebly lighted by a single lamp placed in a niche over the object of adoration (the lingah). Many people of both sexes were on their knees, scattering on the lingah rice, water, and leaves, which were soon devoured by the Brahminy bulls, who were roaming about the temple, quite at their ease; the crowd was incessantly entering and departing. The author mounted a narrow flight of steps to the roof, which he found covered with human excrement, thus rendering the temple a fit receptacle for the enormities of the Hindoo religion. The Brahmins were very annoying in their beggings for money; but this seems to be a priestly custom, sanctioned every where by long usage, and equally as applicable to the friars of the west as to the Brahmins of the east.

Among the curiosities of Benares may be reckoned a well, to which people resort from Lucknow and other places, to shave

for the first time the heads of their children. A razor fastened by a bit of string is dropped into this well, and when drawn up again is supposed to be particularly *well charmed* for this barbarous operation.

The Observatory (described in the Encyclopædia Britannica) was built by Raja Maun Singh.

The College is a very ancient foundation, and of great celebrity, particularly since the time of the above Raja Maun Singh, who was either its founder or bestowed a very considerable pension on it; it has no endowment in lands. The Raja of Benares used to support it by assignments on the revenue, which, at the time of the cession of the province to the British, induced Mr. Duncan to obtain from Government, at the entreaty of the Raja, the promise of an annual sum of twenty thousand rupees; that sum, however, was never expended, and in 1812 the Committee of English gentlemen for the management of the college, conceiving that, from the nature of Mr. Duncan's arrangement, Government were pledged to appropriate the above yearly sum to the use of the college, funded more than half a lac of rupees in Company's paper. The present expenditure, which varies with the number of students, may be calculated at from sixteen to eighteen thousand rupees a year, in which is included the salaries of the professors, subsistence to the scholars on the foundation (scholars who are candidates for admission receive nothing until they are admitted, either by vacancy or examination), and the money expended for the purchase of books and the employment of librarians and copyists. In 1816 there were about eighty students. The Committee elect the teachers, who are all Brahmins and Pundits, supposed to be particularly versed in the several sciences they profess to teach and superintend.

M. E. S. K.

November 1817.

LIST OF

GOVERNORS-GENERAL, VICE-PRESIDENTS, and COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF BENGAL; ALSO OF THE JUDGES:

With the Dates of their respective Appointments, from the Year 1733 *to the present Period.*

GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

Mr. Freke	1733
Cruttenden	1738
Braddyll	1739
Forster	1746
Dawson	1747
Fitch	1748
Barwell	1750
Drake	1756
Col. Clive	1759
Mr. Holwell	1760
Vansittart	1761
Spencer	1765
Lord Clive	1765
Mr. Verelst	1767
Cartier	1769
Hastings	1772
Wheeler (Acting)	1781
M'Pherson (now Sir John)	1785
Earl Cornwallis, K. G.	1785
Sir A. Clarke, (provisionally)	1792
Earl Mornington (Marquis of Wellesley)	1793
Mr. Speke (Acting)	1793
Sir John Shore, bart.	1793
Mr. Speke, Vice-president and Deputy-governor	1797
Sir A. Clarke, Vice-president and Deputy-governor	1799
Sir G. H. Barlow, bart. do. do.	1801
Lieut.gen. Hewitt, do. do.	1803
Marquis Cornwallis, K. G.	1805
Sir G. H. Barlow, bart. Vice-president and Deputy-governor	1805
Mr. Udny, do. do.	1805
Sir G. H. Barlow, bart. K. B. Governor-general	1805
Earl Minto	1807
Mr. Lumsden, Vice-president and Deputy-governor	1809
Lieut.gen. Hewitt, do. do.	1811
Earl Moira (now Marquis of Hastings) also Commander-in-chief	1813

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Col. Alexander Champion	1747
Lieut.gen. John Clavering	1747

Brig.gen. Carnac, resigned	1767	Marquis Cornwallis, K. G.	1805
Col. R. Smith, commanding the forces	1767	Maj.gen. W. Dowdeswell, provisional Commander-in-chief ..	1807
Brig.gen. Sir Robert Barker . ..	1767	Maj.gen. Sir Ewen Baillie, knt. do.	1807
Lieut.gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K. B...	1770	Maj.gen. William St. Leger, do. .	1807
Col. Charles Chapman	1773	Lieut.gen. George Hewett	1807
Lieut.gen. Giles Stibbert	1785	Maj.gen. William St. Leger, commanding the forces during the absence of the Commander-in-chief	1807
Lieut.gen. Sir R. Sloper, K. B. ..	1786	Lieut.gen. Sir G. Nugent, bart...	1812
Earl Cornwallis, K. G...	1786	Earl Moira	1812
Col. A. Mackenzie, commanding the troops at the Presidency, during the absence of Lord Cornwallis	1789	CHIEF JUSTICES.	
Col. A. Abmuty, commanding the forces during the absence of Lord Cornwallis	1793	Sir Elijah Impey, knt.	1774
Maj.gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, K.B. in the temporary command of the troops	1793	Sir Robert Chambers, knt. ..	1791
Maj.gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, K. B. confirmed Commander-in-chief	1793	Sir John Anstruther, bart.	1793
Maj.gen. Charles Morgan, in command of the troops, during the absence of the Commander-in-chief	1797	Sir Henry Russel, bart.	1796
Maj.gen. Sir A. Clarke, K. B. ..	1797	Sir John Royds, knt. (Acting) ..	1807
Brig.gen. Giles Stibbert, provisional Commander of the forces	1799	Sir E. Hyde East	1813
Maj.gen. Sir J. Craig, K. B. provisional Commander-in-chief ..	1801	PUISNE JUSTICES.	
Lieut.gen. Gerard Lake	1801	Sir R. Chambers, knt.	1774
		Mr. C. S. Le Maitre	1774
		Mr. Hyde	1774
		Sir William Jones, knt.	1783
		Sir William Dunkin, knt.	1791
		Sir James Watson, knt.	1796
		Sir John Royds, knt.	1797
		Sir Henry Russel, knt.	1798
		Sir William Burroughs, knt. ..	1806
		Sir Francis Macnaghtan, knt. ..	1815
		Sir Anthony Buller, knt.	1816

SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

MEDICINAL PLANTS OF JAVA.

(*Continued from page* 266.)

Remarks on the Third Column of the Table.

STIMULANTS.

Jasca pinnatifolia (*tinggiling monti*). My attention was first directed to this plant by remarking the repute which it is held in by the natives. It is employed, both at Batavia and in the eastern parts of the island, internally as a stimulant or tonic, and externally in contusions and swellings: infused with water, it yields a bitter mucilaginous fluid, with a peculiar aromatic taste, somewhat inclining to that of the *arum*. I think it deserves some attention and enquiry. It grows in fertile grounds, near the foot of large mountains. The form of the root is globular, somewhat compressed and incurvated, resembling a kidney; and is about the size of a nutmeg.

Laurus (*krangeang* of the Javanese). This species, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is not yet described; it agrees in flavour and sensible qualities with the *laurus nobilis* of Linnæus, and may become useful as an external remedy. The berries, which have a strong, pungent, aromatic taste, are employed as a condiment by the natives; several other species of *laurus*, of less evident activity, are employed in their practice.

Belonica—(*akum-gul*), a plant of a very

agreeable aromatic flavour, agreeing in sensible qualities with several other plants of the natural order to which it belongs, for example the *teucrium*, *melissa*, &c. The infusion of the dried leaves is of a dark brown colour; its taste is pleasantly aromatic and somewhat bitter. It is diaphoritic, and may supply the place of the other plants of this order in common use.

Valeriana (*kettull-gunnung*). Its specific characters approach very near to the *valeriana officinalis* of Europe, perhaps it may be somewhat modified by climate; its sensible qualities are the same; it remains to be determined how far it agrees with it in effects and use.

Eupatorium (*te-gunung*). The infusion of this plant has an agreeable exhilarating effect; its odour is aromatic, and somewhat pungent; it strongly resembles the *eupatorium* (*aya-puna*). It grows only in the elevated situations of the island; where the natives, that are acquainted with its use, employ it in infusion, as a common drink in fevers and colds.

From the following three plants essential oils are prepared, which possess a strong stimulating effect, and are useful externally applied.

1. *Andromeda*, a new species (*gandapuro* of the Javanese). The oil has a peculiar odour, and is very volatile and heating; it is greatly in repute among the natives in rheumatism. The *gandapuro* is a shrub, and grows only in elevated situations; all the parts of it are penetrated by its peculiar flavour.

2. The shells of the fruit of the *amyris proticim* (*tung-gulung* of the Javanese) afford an aromatic essential oil, which is useful as a substitute for the oil of turpentine and similar stimulating oils.

3. The pericarp of the *randu-bastu* of the Javanese, a doubtful genus, likewise contains a large portion of an aromatic oil.

I shall add to these the *Weluling* of the Javanese, forming a new genus, which acts peculiarly on the salivary glands; the stem is covered with a rough bark of a pungent aromatic quality. Like other sialagogues, it produces an increased flow of saliva, and is very generally applied by the natives in tooth-ache, and as a roborant of the gums. The taste is hot, but by no means disagreeable, and it produces an astringent effect on the gums.

TONICS.

Chloranthus spicatus (*kras tulang* of Batavia and its environs, *palu-dengen* in the eastern parts of the island).

The odour of the root resembles that of the seneka, snake-root; the leaves are generally employed by the natives as a corroborant; they make an infusion of them. It is also employed in decoction, in gonorrhœa, and in some stages of syphilis. The plant doubtless possesses some virtues. Several cases of mild intermittent fevers have been cured by it: it deserves some further observation to determine its effects.

Mimusops elengy (*tanjung* of the Malays and Javanese.) The bark of this is likewise a mild tonic: it possesses more bitterness and astringency, but less aroma than the *kras-tulang*. It has been found useful in fevers and as a general roborant; in some parts of the island it is in high esteem as a remedy of this class. The bark is used in decoction. Rumphius mentions various uses to which the flowers, wood, &c. are applied, but seems not acquainted with the tonic virtues of the bark.

Of the genus *brucea* I have discovered two species: the first is called *fraxalot* by the Javanese, and *kimonjenjen* in the district of Jacatra; the second *pati-lolar* on Java, and *kipait* in Jacatra. All the parts of the first species, the *fraxalot*, which has a shrubby stem, the root, the bark, the leaves, and the fruit, are intensely bitter. It imparts both to the watery and to the spirituous infusion a penetrating bitter taste. Its effects are simply tonic; it is useful in diseases of the stomach and intestines, and in all cases where a pure bitter is indicated. It has appeared to me, that combined with the bark of the *suren* tree, to be mentioned hereafter, which is considerably astringent, it might be very useful in many cases of dysentery, in the latter stages of the disease. I have given it to several persons in debility of the stomach and diarrhœa with good effect, both in a watery and spirituous infusion. In most cases where the *quassia* or *simaruba* are generally employed, it may be used with advantage, and supply their place: the bitter taste, when infused in water, is developed rather slower,

but becomes equally strong in a short time.*

The second species of the *brucea* (called *pati-lallar*) is a tree of middling size: all its parts are impregnated with a bitter taste, which resembles that of the *frasàlot*. Its name implies that it is obnoxious to insects. It depends on future trials to determine in how far the two species agree in qualities and effects. From the trials I have made with the first species I can recommend it for further investigation; it promises most utility in diseases of the stomach and intestines, but may probably also be employed advantageously as a general tonic in febrile diseases.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

* As I have described this shrub, both in a medical and chemical point of view, in a separate dissertation, I refer to that for a more minute detail of my remarks.

POETRY.

ELEGY

ON THE DEATH OF A WIFE.

From the Sanscrit of Jagannátha Pándita Rajà.

With face averted frowns relentless Fate,
And wills the jewel of her race depart:
To whom shall I my agonies relate?
What words can soothe the anguish of my heart?

Where are those modest smiles, that once could move
Each wild emotion of my soul to peace?
Where are those sparkling eyes—twin friends of Love?
That tongue—that once could bid each suffering cease?

In dim unconsciousness perception wanes,
And knowledge travels on oblivion's road.
My fair—alone this faithful breast retains,
The guardian goddess of the warm abode.

Soul of compassion! was compassion spurned?
So swift the haste that urged the heavenward flight,
No tender glance upon thy husband turned
From eyes than azure lotuses more bright.

How wilt thou scale the skies? Alas! the thought
Is bitter, that I cannot give thee aid,
As when my arm, by thee in terror caught,
Thy steps upon the marriage marble stayed.

Dear as the genius that my verse inspires!
Thy image never shall my soul forego—
Pure, mild, and spotless—fraught with all the fires
That taste can guide or fancy can bestow.

Now bursts unchecked the Coil's loudest song,
And blooms the Lotus with unrivalled charms,
In peerless splendour moves the Moon along,
Love of my life!—since thou hast fled these arms.

Mine were Mahendra's joys—how short their hour!
Fleet as the lightning's transitory blaze!
Thou leav'st me wretched—like the monarch's power,
Whom counsel flies, and destiny betrays.

What crime was mine? what sudden anger tore,
Far from her lord, a fond and faithful wife;
Thee, Form of Grace! to distant mansions bore,
To pass in happiness, eternal life?

Thy soft endearments, like ambrosial dew,
Through all my soul poetic rapture shed;
How shall my verse its pleasing strain renew,
Since all that gave it excellence is dead?

How canst thou contemplate, throned high in heaven,
Thy once dear lord, cast prostrate on the earth—
Him to whom late each tenderest name was given,
From whom each earthly transport late had birth?

How many virtues has thy death resigned!
The loveliest grace, a heart from anger free,
The mildest manners, and the purest mind;
All hast thou left, and, ah! abandoned me.

Thy living beauties shot a golden ray
That shamed the radiance of resplendent fire;
Now on thy charms the flames triumphant prey,
And red with vengeance glows the funeral pyre.

More soothing thou than camphor to the sight,
More sweet than round the neck the lotus flower,
Thou more than strains poetic gav'st delight—
First of thy sex!—a heaven-descended power.

How could'st thou fickle and inconstant seem,
And leave for Death the husband of thy youth,
Thou who hadst never even in a dream
One instant forfeited thy plighted truth?

Late, on the couch reclined in soft repose,
Thy lord—thy love—each tender thought possessed;
Now vainly do I tell thee of my woes,
No answer soothes the sorrows of my breast.

Those words that dropped like honey from thy tongue,
Those charms with pity's dew so oft adorned,
Those graces loftier poets should have sung—
By me, alas! are only to be mourned.

" * * * "

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS

Spoken at the Chowringhee Theatre, July 30, 1818, upon the Marquis of Hastings' revisiting the Theatre.

Entering at the Stage Door.

What have we here? Let's see—can this be true?—
An audience here again? I'll mend my view;
Yes there they are—ranged in their usual places,
Row above row, a set of smiling faces—
Their cheerful looks bespeak a friendly greeting;
I'll on, and wish them all a merry meeting.

Advances.

Welcome, good friends! whose presence here recalls
The voice of gladness to Chowringhee's walls,
Where for six tedious months has silence been
Sole sad spectatress of the lifeless scene,
And, dark enthroned amidst her cobweb train,
Usurped the Drama's long established reign—
A reign of reason, that we hope once more
Our efforts and your aid shall yet restore,
Again with renovated glow to blaze
In all the brightness of its best of days.
Palled with enjoyment, epicures can show
'Tis wise awhile indulgence to forego,
Till sated appetite recovering feel
A keener relish for the savoury meal;
So may this pause your lagging zeal revive—
And public taste, more sensibly alive,
Again that warm encouragement express,
Which prompts exertion and secures success.
If happy omens shew what fates impend,
Assured success the counsel shall attend,
Which bids the muse her mirthful carol raise
Amidst the voice of gratitude and praise—
Amidst the shouts of victory that tell—
Amidst the Pæans that to HASTINGS swell—
Amidst the thanks a grateful nation owes
For rights asserted, and for humbled foes;
For empire spread—whose mercy-sceptered hand
Distributes blessings on each prostrate land;
For all that History shall through every age
Record of HASTINGS in her proudest page,
A name to Britain and to India dear;
Long to be loved at home—for ever cherished here!

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Feb. 4.

The general court assembled at the usual hour. The minutes of the business transacted on the preceding day having been read:

The *Chairman* (James Pattison, Esq.) acquainted the court, that it was met pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of proceeding in the consideration of the official documents respecting the late military operations in India, and resolutions of thanks adopted in consequence by the court of directors; which documents and resolutions had been open at this house for the inspection of the proprietors since the 20th ult. He then directed the following resolution, relative to Sir Thomas Hislop, to be read by the clerk:—

"That the thanks of this court be "given to Lieut.gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, "Bart. Grand Cross of the Bath, for his "distinguished and successful services "during the late campaign in India, and "particularly in the battle of Mhaidpore, "fought on the 21st of December, 1817, "by the forces under his immediate com- "mand, against the army of Mulhar "Row Holkar, which terminated in a "decisive and important victory."

Mr. *Hume* said, the transaction to which he was about to call the attention of the court would, he was sure, be admitted by all persons, even by those who had heard only partial accounts of it, to be of the very highest importance. The subject embraced a question, which not only compromised, if the fact were proved, the fame and character of an officer of distinguished rank in his Majesty's service, but, if he were right in the opinion he had formed, compromised also the honour and glory of the British arms in India. He was anxious that perfect justice should be done to the high and distinguished officer to whom he was about to refer; and, as he knew that great difference of opinion existed with respect to the transaction to which he meant to call their attention, as he was aware that all the documents connected with it were not yet before the court, he felt that it would be prudent, under these circumstances, not to proceed to the vote of thanks then submitted to their consideration. He, in common, he believed, with every gentleman in the court, was ready to acknowledge the general merits of this gallant officer; but, until the transaction to which he had adverted was cleared up and explained, he could not agree to an unqualified vote of thanks to him. Conceiving that, if they proceeded, they were liable to fall into inconsistency as public men, and considering that the discussion must at present be a partial, and in some degree an *ex parte* one, he wished, in order that no injustice might be done to this individual, that time should be afforded to him and his friends to come forward with such explanation of his conduct as he might be able to put them in possession of. He submitted to the court, therefore, that the wise and sensible way for them to proceed would be to postpone the vote of thanks to Gen. Hislop, until full and satisfactory information could be obtained with respect to the transaction at the fortress of Talneir. By adopting this course, if they erred at all, their error would be on the safe side, and they could not be censured for indecent precipitation. Such a line of conduct would not tend to injure Gen. Hislop's character, if it afterwards appeared that he had through mistake transmitted a charge against himself; for it must be borne in mind by the court, that it was on a statement contained in one of his own public dispatches, printed in the royal gazette, that he (Mr. Hume) had founded his objections, and should found his observations. In that statement were contained those circumstances which he meant to bring forward. If, from the hurry of the moment, or any other circumstance, the gallant officer had given a detail to the public that was not perfectly correct, by postponing the motion time would be afforded him for rectifying the error. He regretted that they were placed in such a situation as compelled them to ask for certain explanations from this gallant officer, before they proceeded to vote him their thanks; but, as explanation appeared to him to be indispensably necessary, he conceived the just and prudent course for this court would be to postpone any proceeding with respect to Gen. Hislop until the necessary documents were placed before the proprietors. If they did this, they would effectually save their own consistency without injuring the gallant officer; whereas, if they proceeded to thank him now for his public services, and the statement to which he had alluded should not be contradicted, then they would stand in the situation of having approved all his acts, amongst which was one in violation of public faith, and in defiance of the laws of war and of humanity. (*Hear, hear!*) Should it, however, be contradicted, should Sir Thos. Hislop come forth innocent from the ordeal, their thanks would be cordially and unanimously given, and the jealousy manifested in granting them would but enhance their value. (*Hear, hear!*) He would, therefore, before he introduced the question formally, submit to the hon. Chairman the propriety of postponing the resolution relative to Gen. Hislop, and going on with the other votes.

Mr. *S. Dixon*—"I think the court ought to be put in possession of the facts first."

Mr. *Hume*—"I am unwilling, through delicacy to the gallant general, if I can avoid it, to call for the reading of the official documents, since they are absolutely of an inculpatory nature, and ought not, in my humble opinion, to be introduced unless the question is to be fully discussed."

Mr. *Bosanquet* said, the hon. gentleman had made an appeal to their Chairman which it was quite impossible for him to answer. He sat there as chairman, to preserve order and regularity in their proceedings, and could not, without the direction of the court, postpone any discussion. The whole question was now before the court; and he thought the hon. gentleman, instead of appealing to the Chairman, should have adopted the usual mode, that of bringing before the proprietors any substantive question as an amendment, if he deemed it necessary to postpone the consideration of the original motion.

The *Chairman* said, that having heard the explanation of the hon. director on the subject, and agreeing perfectly in the correctness of that opinion, he felt himself bound to declare, that the proposition of withdrawing the resolution, which the hon. gentleman had made, could not be attended to; therefore the substantive motion must go on. If the hon. proprietor chose to offer an amendment, in the form of a proposition of adjournment, or of the previous question, or in any of the other regular modes resorted to in debate, he was very willing to receive it, but the motion could not be withdrawn without the consent of the court.

Mr. *Hume* said he regretted the alternative, and was proceeding to address the the court, when

An hon. Proprietor rose to order. He said, before the hon. gentleman proceeded it would be necessary that the documents connected with the subject should be read; at present they had only the *dictum* of the hon. gentleman. Until some documents were read, the subject could not be brought under discussion.

Mr. *Hume* said, if the hon. proprietor had waited one moment, he would have found that he was perfectly aware of the course it was incumbent on him and proper to take. He must beg leave, before he proceeded any farther, to correct the hon. proprietor on one point. The statement he was about to make did not rest on his *dictum*, it was founded on a public document, written by Sir Thos. Hislop himself to the Marquis of Hastings, and now lying on their table; and, if the hon. proprietor had not seen it it was his own fault, and he had not therefore a right to say that he (Mr. Hume) founded the objections on his own *dictum*, or had not informed himself on the subject. (*Hear, hear!*) In bringing forward this question, very reluctantly, he felt himself in a very delicate situation. It was owing, however, to his having for years taken rather an active part in the affairs of India brought before this court: having always determined to proceed, under all circumstances, consistently and impartially, the duty of bringing this very unpleasant business before the court, (as he thought the honour of the court would be compromised by silence,) had therefore devolved on him, and that duty he would steadily, and he hoped justly perform. He very much respected the hon. officer to whom the charge related, and with whom he might say he was personally acquainted, having been in his company; and he hoped that neither the hon. proprietor who had risen to order, nor any other hon. gentleman, would imagine that he had any object in view, but that of doing justice to Gen. Hislop, and, at the same time, preserving the consistency and dignity of the court. Although all the documents had been open for fourteen days to the inspection of the proprietors, yet as many of those present in court might not have had time to peruse them, he thought the best and shortest means of putting the court fully and fairly in possession of the circumstances of the transaction, and the grounds of his objections to the unqualified vote of thanks to Sir Thos. Hislop, would be to allow the clerk to read a few of the public papers on the table before them. If any gentlemen should afterwards think it proper that any other papers should be read to the proprietors, he should be extremely happy to have them called for.

The first document Mr. Hume requested might be read was

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir Thos. Hislop, to the Governor-gen. and Commander-in-chief, dated Camp, at at Talneir, 28th Feb. 1818.

"In my dispatch of the 23d inst. I "apprised your lordship of my having "taken possession of the fort of Sindwah, "and of my intention to pursue my route "to the southward on the following day. "Having descended the Sindwah Ghaut "without molestation from the Bheels, "I reached Kurrone on the 26th inst. "and moved towards the Tapty at "this place yesterday. On the march I "received an intimation that the Killedar of Talneir had determined upon re-"sisting the occupation of his fort by the "British troops, and this, on my arrival "before the place, I found to be correct, "as he had already commenced a fire "from a few guns, and a number of "matchlocks from the walls, upon our "advanced parties.—On this I directed a "reconnoissance to be made by the Qr.-"mast.-gen., Lieut.-col. Blacker, and the offi-

"cers of the engineers, with a company of "*light* infantry, the deep ravines round "the place preventing its accessibility on "the service by the cavalry picquets: I "*sent* at the same time a letter to the "Killedar, warning him of the conse- "quences which would ensue from his "*rebellion* if persisted in; to this I re- "ceived no answer, but I afterwards "learned that it had been delivered to him. "—The reconnoissance being completed, "I directed the ten six-pounders (in- "cluding the horse artillery guns), and "and two five and a half inch howitzers, "with some twelve-pound rockets, to be "brought into position, so as to knock "off, in as great a degree as such limited "means would admit of, the defences of "the gateway. These opened with ad- "mirable effect about eleven o'clock from "the heights on which the pettah is si- "tuated, from about one hundred to three "hundred yards distant from the walls, "the enemy keeping up an occasional fire "from his guns, and a sharp one from "his matchlocks, by which several ca- "sualties occurred.—A second reconnois- "sance having been made by Lieut.col. "Blacker, who advanced to the outer "gate for the purpose, I determined upon "storming it, in the hope that at all "events a lodgement might be made "within; two six-pounders were accord- "ingly brought, under cover, close to the "gateway, and the flank companies of "his Majesty's Royal Scots and Madras "European regiment, under Major Gor- "don, of the former corps, supported by "the rifle battalion, the 3d light infan- "try, and the picquets under Major "Knowles, were brought from camp for "this purpose.—Meantime the Killedar, "alarmed at these preparations, and at "the effect of the batteries, sent to so- "licit terms. He was desired to open his "gates, and to surrender himself and his "garrison unconditionally, which he pro- "mised to do; some delay, however, "taking place, and the day beginning to "decline, the guns and Europeans were "brought up to the first gate, which was, "however, entered by the Europeans at "the side by single files, without re- "*quiring* to be blown open: the next "gate was found open, and at the "third the Killedar came out by the "wicket, with a number of banyans, "whom he had on the previous evening "forced into the fort from the pettah, "and surrendered himself to the Adj. "gen., Lieut.col. Conway. The party ad- "vanced through another gate, and found "the fifth, which led into the body of the "place, shut, and the Arabs within still "insisting upon terms. After some de- "lay the wicket of this gate was opened "from within, and Lieut.col. Macgregor "Murray and Major Gordon entered by "it with two or three officers and ten or "twelve grenadiers of the Royal Scots, "who were leading. I lament to state "to your lordship, that this gallant band "was immediately attacked by the trea- "cherous Arabs within, before adequate "aid could be given from the wicket; in "a moment they were fired upon and "struck down with spears and arrows. "The intrepid Maj. Gordon and Capt. "Macgregor resigned their invaluable "lives at this spot, and Lieut.col. Murray "was wounded in several places with dag- "gers before he had time to draw his sword "to defend himself. I have no common "satisfaction, however, in acquainting "your lordship that this brave officer is "doing well, as are also, I am happy to "add, Capt. O'Brien, Assist.adj.gen., "Lieut. Anderson, of engineers, Lieut. "Macgregor, of his Majesty's Royal "Scots, and Lieut. Chauval, of the 2d "Madras Nat. Regt., who were wounded, "the two former at the batteries and "the two latter at the wicket.—When "the attack commenced at the inner gate, "the outer one was directed by Lieut.col. "Conway to be blown open, while the "fire from the batteries covered the as- "sault; thirty or forty of the leading "grenadiers having, in the mean time, "succeeded in getting through the wicket, "the garrison took shelter in the houses "in the fort, whence they still opposed "an obstinate resistance; but the re- "mainder of the storming party having "by this time got into the place, the "whole of the garrison, consisting of "about three hundred men, of whom a "considerable number were Arabs, were "put to the sword, a severe example in- "deed, but absolutely necessary, and one "which I have no doubt will produce the "most salutary effect on the future opera- "tions in this province.—The Killedar I "ordered to be hanged on one of the bas- "tions immediately after the place fell. "Whether he was accessary or not to the "subsequent treachery of his men, his exe- "cution was a punishment justly due to his "rebellion in the first instance, particularly "after the warning he had received in the "morning.—Our casualties, besides the "irreparable loss sustained in Maj. Gor- "don and Capt. Macgregor, your lordship "will perceive, by the accompanying re- "turn of killed and wounded, are much less "numerous than might have been expect- "ed from the desperate nature of the ser- "vice on which the troops were engaged."

2.—*Letter from the Marquis of Hastings to Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop, dated camp, near the Goguer, March* 29, 1818.

"Sir:—I have the honour to acknow- "ledge your Exc.'s communication of "your having taken the fortress of Tal- "nier. The vigour and policy of your

"determination to reduce that place, "must necessarily meet my praise; it is "an additional proof of the judicious "energy which has marked your Exc.'s "conduct throughout this service. That "such valuable men as those who fell on "the occasion should have perished "through an act of atrocious perfidy, aug-"ments my sorrow at their loss. Painful as "it was to your Exc. to exercise severity "in such a case, you have the consolation "of being satisfied that you have, by "such an example, diminished the pro-"bability of much wanton waste of blood "in future."

Mr. *Hume* here observed, that it would be fair to state, that there was another letter from the Marquis of Hastings, of the 3d of April, also approving of this act; and, as it was but just that every thing he knew of in favour of Gen. Hislop should be laid before the court, he requested that it might be read.

3.—*Extract of a Letter from the Marquis of Hastings to Sir T. Hislop, dated April* 3, 1818.

"I have already, in my dispatch, "No. 21, of the 29th March, had the "honour to convey to your Exc. my ap-"probation of your proceedings at Tal-"neir. I have learned, with much satis-"faction, from your dispatch of the 7th "March, the submission of the remain-"ing fortresses ceded by Holkar, in Kan-"deish: a result which has undoubtedly "been materially produced by the exam-"ple justly and wisely made by your Exc. "of the garrison of Talneir."

4.—*Proclamation issued by Sir T. Hislop, on the 1st of March*—[The day after the surrender of Talneir].

This proclamation set forth that "peace "had been established between the Bri-"tish government and Holkar, and that "the latter had ceded to the British go-"vernment certain lands and fortresses, "for the surrender of which he had given "the necessary orders. That it therefore "became all persons commanding any of "the said forts to comply with the "commands of their sovereign, and to "give them up immediately. That Tool-"seran Mania, Killedar of Talneir, hav-"ing refused to give up that fortress, had "placed himself and his garrison in the "condition of rebels, and subjected him-"self and all his troops to the punish-"ment of death. That if any of the late "subjects of Holkar, whether Killedars "or others, acted in the same manner, "they should share the same fate."

Mr. *Hume* said, the two next documents should be read, in order to shew the court what transactions took place in another quarter, under circumstances nearly similar, which grew out of the capture of the fort of Mundlah, the Killedar of which had also resisted the British power.

5.—*Extract of a Dispatch from the Governor-general to Mr. Secretary Adams, dated Guypore, March* 17, 1818.

In this dispatch the Governor-general states, "that the Killedar of Mundlah "ought to be severely punished for his "atrocious attack on Col. O'Brien, "which would operate as a warning to "others. He directs, that no terms, "short of unconditional surrender, should "be given to any of the ceded forts that "might in future resist the British "power; and orders, that the comman-"ders shall be brought to a native drum-"head court-martial. If found guilty, "they are to be sentenced to imprison-"ment and hard labour; and if ever "found again exciting resistance, to be "punished with death."

Mr. *Hume* proceeded to observe, that such were the orders of the Governor-general, conveyed to Gen. Marshal, for the treatment of Killedars or others who resisted the orders of their sovereign to surrender up particular forts to the British arms.

6.—*Proceedings of a Native General Drum-head Court-Martial, held by order of Maj.gen. D. Marshall, commanding left division of the Army, for the trial of Sahib Roy Hazaree, late Killedar of Mundlah, and Nathoo Ram Hazaree, one of his adherents.*

"*Camp, near Mundlah, 27th April,* "1818.—Sahib Roy Hazaree, late Kille-"dar of Mundlah, confined on the follow-"ing charges:—1st. For rebellion against "the state of Nagpore and against the "British government, in disobeying the "orders of the Nagpore government, "conveyed to him through Maj. O'Brien, "for the surrender of the fort of Mund-"lah to the British government.—2d. "For treachery in his attack on Maj. "O'Brien, who had advanced to Mund-"lah, to convey the orders of surrender "from the Nagpore government.—3d. "For rebellion against the state of Nag-"pore and against the British govern-"ment, in disobeying the demand made "upon him by Maj.gen. Marshall, for the "surrender of the fort of Mundlah, after "he had been formally apprized that the "fort had been ceded by the state of "Nagpore to the British government. "—*Opinion and sentence.* The court "having duly considered the evidence ad-"duced on the part of the prosecution, "and what the prisoner has urged in his "defence, is of opinion that the prisoner, "Sahib Roy Hazaree, is not guilty of the "first part of the crime laid to his "charge; there being no doubt in the "minds of the court that the prisoner

"was acting under orders from the Nag-
"pore government, and under the re-
"straint and coercion of chiefs (particu-
"larly Unoom Sing) sent by the Nagpore
"government to control the prisoner,
"and ensure obedience to those orders.
"The court is further of opinion, that
"the prisoner is not guilty of the second
"part of the crime laid to his charge,
"the only evidence to support which
"(*viz.* Major O'Brien) declaring his
"belief that the prisoner was not con-
"cerned in the attack on him. The
"court is further of opinion, that the
"prisoner is not guilty of the third part
"of the crime laid to his charge, for the
"reasons assigned in acquitting him of
"the first part."

Mr. Hume said, there was but one other paper necessary and connected with the charge or defence. It went to shew the injurious consequences on the public opinion in Candeish, that had resulted from the conduct of Gen. Hislop.

7.—Extract of a Report from Lieut.col. M'Dowell to the Adj.gen., dated Malligaum, June 17, 1818.

"Finding that treachery on our part
"was suspected, and wishing to do
"away a report all over Candeish so
"prejudicial to our character, I did not
"hesitate in signing a paper, declaring,
"in the name of my government, that
"the garrison should not be put to death
"after they surrendered; and I trust
"his Exc. will approve of this. Next
"morning about 300 men, mostly Arabs,
"marched out, and grounded, in front
"of our troops, about 900 arms, of dif-
"ferent descriptions, in an orderly and
"regular manner, which, with the con-
"duct of these men on the morning of
"the 29th May, in allowing me to carry
"off my killed and wounded, induced me
"to return to the three jemidars, and
"most of the Arabs, the knives that had
"belonged to their families for ages."

The papers having been gone through, Mr. Hume said, if any gentleman in the court wished that other documents should be produced, he could assure him that he was not aware of the existence of any beyond those that had been read that bore upon the question. If there were, either within or without the bar, any extract or extracts which any proprietor present thought necessary to the elucidation of the subject, he was anxious that they should be read, before he proceeded to make his statement.

Having paused for a short time, and no person offering, Mr. Hume continued. Taking it, he said, for granted, that there were no other documents useful to explain this case except those that had been read, he hoped he would be allowed to state, that in submitting to the court his observations respecting that unfortunate act, which the documents had so distinctly proved, he was most anxious to guard himself against any imputations whatever that might be cast upon him by the friends of the gallant officer whose conduct was now under consideration. As he had before stated, he had endeavoured, with assiduity and careful research, to make himself master, not only of those public dispatches which related to the transaction, but he had also been at considerable pains to obtain private information respecting it; and he had, in consequence, been favoured with the sight of several letters from men high in rank in which it was mentioned. He had one private letter from Sir T. Hislop himself in his possession, written five weeks after the event took place, some part of which would, he conceived, be material in guiding the opinion of the court. Independent of his own personal knowledge of Gen. Hislop (which, he admitted, was very little indeed), many of his (Mr. Hume's) particular friends, for whose opinion he entertained the highest respect (to whose sentiments, on all occasions, he paid the greatest attention, and some of them who had served in the field with and under this gallant officer) gave him a most excellent and humane character, and spoke in the most favourable terms of his general conduct. These circumstances rendered the task he had undertaken peculiarly unpleasant; but a public duty was to be performed, and all other considerations must give way to that. He was the more anxious to say this, because, by a most extraordinary coincidence of circumstances, it happened to be his lot, some time since, to challenge (because he considered it as highly wasteful and unjust) a grant of £3,000, which the Court of Directors had voted to Gen. Hislop, for alleged loss of baggage in the capture of the Java frigate, and he was then fortunate enough, by ballot, to carry the question against the appropriation of that sum to the use of the gallant officer. This strange coincidence might lead some persons to suppose that he had an enmity to Gen. Hislop, that the present was a double attack on that gallant officer, and that the whole was dictated by a sort of pique, and was not the off-spring of public spirit. But, so far from this being the case, he declared solemnly, that chance, and chance only, had thrown the duty on him, and he, as a proprietor regularly attending and taking a part in the discussions of that court, could not therefore pass over the present transaction in silence. If he had consulted his own private feelings, if he had attended to the earnest desire which he felt to conciliate many of his friends, who were also friends of the gallant officer, he would

not have taken up the subject; but, had he pursued such a course, he must have abandoned that respect which he owed to his own feelings of duty, and which was due also to the great body of proprietors, who had not, perhaps, the same time to give to those subjects. He would state to the court one grand reason which urged him to bring this question forward. An hon. director whom he now saw (Mr. Grant), and an hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird) not now in his place, stated, on the preceding day, and it was echoed through the whole court, that the British government in India was founded on opinion. Upon what opinion, he should like to know? The opinion of good faith, of strict honour, of scrupulous attention to justice in all our dealings with the natives? (*Hear, hear!*) He found no fault with what those hon. gentlemen had said. Their empire, he admitted, was, in a great degree, founded on public opinion; and the moment the British name was severed from the idea of faith and honour, and coupled with that of perfidy and violence, the British empire would be seen to totter. To this unsullied and transcendant character had the British arms chiefly owed their powerful authority and their brilliant success. Had we not been more depended on by the natives than they could depend on each other, all our attempts at disunion, all our efforts to subdue and govern, never could have broken and divided that empire as it was now broken and divided. This being the chief reason of your success in India, it was the more necessary for the safety of that empire that the British should always maintain that character for good faith, for probity, and for clemency, by which they had long been distinguished, and which had produced such advantageous results. Believing that this act, as detailed by the gallant General himself, had operated very unfavourably in that country, particularly in Candeish; being able to prove, from the documents just read, that a British officer, in consequence of Gen. Hislop's conduct, had been obliged to stoop "to pledge his and "his government's faith not to hang men "who surrendered to their arms," to an act before unknown in the British annals —being confident that this breach of faith, as he must certainly call it, on the gallant General's own shewing, had wrought the most fatal effects on the public opinion in that country, the court could not, he thought, without utterly compromising and losing sight of that nice regard to character which it had always heretofore evinced, agree to that unqualified vote of thanks which was now submitted to them. He should therefore, before he sat down, propose a qualification as an amendment to it. Having served for some time in the Indian army, and being well acquainted with the noble sentiments that filled the bosom of every officer in that country, he would not be discharging the duty which he owed to his gallant fellow campaigners, if he did not say, knowing their generous feelings, that he believed scarcely another officer could be found in India who would have suffered himself to act as Sir Thos. Hislop had done. The British army was heretofore proverbially distinguished, as much for temperance and moderation in the hour of victory, as for energy and bravery in the hour of battle. (*Hear, hear!*) It was most unfortunate for its fame that this charge should now be made. The duty of originating and supporting it he felt to be exceedingly unpleasant, but it was an imperious public duty, and he would faithfully fulfil it. He could not, however, do this, without putting the court, in a very few words, into possession of the details of this unfortunate transaction. The consequence of the victory of Mhaidpore, gained on the 21st Dec., was a treaty of peace with Holkar, signed on the 5th or 6th of Jan. following. By one of the articles of that treaty, a number of forts, south of the Soopara hills, were ceded to the British government. One of these was the fortress of Talnier, on the north part of Candeish, and near the banks of the Tapty river. Sir Thos. Hislop being furnished after the treaty, by Holkar, with proper orders for the surrender of those forts, in his progress with the army southward he very properly determined quietly to take possession of those which offered no opposition, and of reducing, by force, any that dared to resist. Having arrived before Talneir on the 27th of Feb., armed with all the authority that Holkar could give him, namely, an order directed to the commander of the garrison, desiring him to give it up, the General sent word to the Killedar to be ready to surrender the fort the next morning. Here it must be observed that Gen. Hislop did not state in his dispatch, nor had he (Mr. Hume) been able to discover, whether he sent in to the Killedar along with this message, "the chor chitty," or order of Holkar for delivering up the fortress. That was the only power which permitted the surrender on the part of the commander, and if it were not exhibited, the authority was not sufficient to call on the Killedar to open the gates of the fort, for no soldier who was faithful and understood his duty, when placed in charge of a post, would give it up to a mere *ipse dixit*. Such conduct would be base and dishonourable, and wholly at variance with the sacred trust reposed in him. If that order had not been sent to the Killedar, he could not, when he re-

fused to surrender the fort, be fairly charged with rebelling against his master. Indeed he might have conceived the summons to be a mere *ruse de guerre*, a trick to gain possession of a valuable post. They all knew that such plans had been sometimes successfully resorted to in warfare on the continent of Europe. By a scheme of that kind he believed one or two fortified places in Spain had been taken possession of, and certainly it might be considered all fair in war. The Killedar, however, returned no answer; and on the following morning, the 28th Feb., Gen. Hislop sent a second message, again desiring him to surrender. Here, also, it was necessary to observe that it did not appear whether the general transmitted the order by the second messenger. It did appear, however, by the General's statement, that the message was delivered, but the Killedar delayed giving an answer. By this it would be seen, that a message, and not a letter, had been sent: a circumstance which, of itself, in the opinion of some persons, would render the charge against the Killedar as completely untenable as it was unfairly brought. At eight o'clock Gen. Hislop proceeded in his preparations to attack the place. He was correct in doing so, because, with such a force as he commanded, he ought not to waste even an hour, much less a day. Finding that the Killedar would not surrender, he ordered some guns to take off the defences of the fort, and a storming party to hold themselves in readiness, as near the fort as he possibly could. The Killedar, alarmed at these preparations, and seeing that resistance was vain, sent out to know what terms would be granted. The answer was, "You and your garrison must surrender unconditionally." "Then" said the Killedar, "I will surrender unconditionally." If they called to mind what had occurred at different sieges where the garrison partly consisted of Arabs, for instance, at the siege of Malliganaa, under Col. M'Dowell, or if they reflected on the conduct of the Arabs who formed the escort of the Peishwa, they might easily conceive the difficulty which the unfortunate Killedar of Talnier might have experienced in endeavouring to make the Arabs consent to an unconditional surrender. He thought every thing that Gen. Hislop himself said must lead them to this conclusion, that the delay which took place in giving up the fort was occasioned by the obstinacy of the Arabs. But, supposing the delay arose from a reluctance on the part of the Killedar to give up the fortress that had been entrusted to him, could he be blamed for retaining his post, if he were ignorant whether the order for surrender was genuine and regular or false and counterfeit? As some delay took place after the Killedar stated that he was ready to give up the fort and garrison unconditionally, and as the day declined, Gen. Hislop very properly ordered a party to advance. At the outer gate not a single man was molested. The wickets were open, and the whole party entered quietly. The second gate was quite open, and they passed through. At the third gate, the governor, who had agreed to surrender, met them, accompanied by several banyans, or native merchants, who, in the east, were the principal men in the different villages. Whether those banyans had been forced into the fortress the night before, or had sought refuge there, being apprehensive of a hostile attack, was not ascertained. The latter was the more probable, as, being men of considerable property, it was natural enough for them to seek protection in the fort. The Killedar came out, and without hesitation surrendered himself as he had promised, unconditionally, to Lieut.col. Conway, adj.gen. of the army. Lieut.col. Conway (as he was able to learn from the private letter of Sir Thos. Hislop already alluded to) immediately sent him to the Commander-in-chief, who placed him in charge of the provost-marshal.

The *Chairman*—"I rise to order. The hon. proprietor must see that he is travelling out of the records on table."

Mr. *Elphinstone*—"The hon. proprietor professes to give the court a detail of the circumstances stated in the documents that have been laid before the court, but I will venture to say it is not a very correct one."

Mr. *R. Jackson*—"My hon. friend is perfectly at liberty to read the letter as part of his speech, but I admit it would be better if public documents only were referred to. I may, however, be allowed to say, that my hon. friend meant only to have read that part of the letter which was highly favourable to this officer."

Mr. *Hume* continued—I was desirous by the private letter to shew the favorable part of the transaction, but I shall refrain from doing so. The troops advanced (the Killedar had done every thing in his power, by an unconditional surrender, to give them possession of the fort), and passed through the fourth gate without interruption. At the fifth gate, though the wickets were open, there was a party of Arabs behind them still demanding terms. Some of the advanced party entered the wickets. How the hostilities began, the dispatches do not inform us. On that, as on several other points, they were wholly uninformed: but it appeared that many of the party who entered the fifth gate, leading to the body of the fort, were killed and wounded. His charge

against Gen. Hislop, for his subsequent conduct, was most grave and serious, for the garrison of Arabs within might have attacked the party without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the Killedar, who afterwards was made the victim of their crime! He admitted that the Arabs might be treacherous in the highest degree; but they were all put to the sword. As far as they were concerned, if they had behaved treacherously, they met the punishment due to their treachery: not a man, they were told, escaped; they were all put to death. (*Hear, hear!*) But the treatment of the governor, as the circumstances now appeared, was most unjustifiable. Why should the General sacrifice an individual, situated as the governor was, who had done his duty to the utmost of his power, who had surrendered himself up unconditionally, and thrown himself on the generosity and mercy of the British army? (*Hear, hear!*) This governor, against whom no charge appeared, was, after the storming of the place, ordered to be hanged on one of the bastions, under the express declaration, in the dispatch of Sir Thomas Hislop, which had been read to the court, that he was executed without the individual who decreed his death knowing or inquiring whether he was guilty or innocent!!! Such was the fact, such the detail of the whole transaction: and it was on account of this horrible event, that he called on the court to withhold its meed of praise from Gen. Hislop, great as his deserts in other respects might be (and he was ready to admit that they were great,) until the time should come when he could clear himself from the imputation of rashness or cruelty. (*Hear, hear!*) All he asked was, and he thought he had a right to ask it, that the court should suspend its unqualified thanks, until the period arrived when there should be an official examination into this affair. (*Hear, hear!*) If the grounds he had stated was not sufficient to induce the court to pause until a proper explanation was given, he had two other considerations to submit to them, which he thought, as they respected the treatment of the Killedar, demanded particular attention; first, what was the practice of modern warfare; and secondly, what was the custom of civilized Europe on such occasions? With respect to the former, he referred the court to documents lying on the table, and which had been read to them. He alluded to the order of the Governor-gen., dated in March, 1818, and to the trial, by a native court martial, of the Killedar of Mundlah, on the 27th of April, 1818. These documents sufficiently marked the opinion of the Governor-gen. with respect to the course that should be adopted towards rebels, whether taken in fight or with arms in their hands. It could not make against the Killedar, who had surrendered himself, that the garrison of Talnair were taken with arms in their hands! But the same thing occurred at Mundlah, and treachery was there practised against the British. But, notwithstanding this, the Governor-gen. said "Try the rebels "by court martial, and, if they are found "guilty, for the first offence imprison "them and keep them to hard labour; "but if they are detected again in trea-"chery, punish them with death." It was because Gen. Hislop had not tried the Killedar, to have proved his guilt of the charges made against him, that he conceived him to have erred against the almost general rule of the service. He believed there could not be found, in the military transactions of India for the last fifty years, one instance of this description. If there had been such, he had never heard of it; and, for twenty-five years past, he knew of nothing having occurred that was in any degree similar to it. The only case he recollected to have heard of, where quarter was refused to those who surrendered, that could in any way be compared with the scene acted at Talnier, was the storming of Ismael, an event that excited general horror and indignation throughout Europe, as much for the numbers as the way in which they were slain. With respect to their affairs in India, nothing of this kind, he hoped, until the present time, had ever disgraced and dishonoured them. As to the law of nations, he would immediately show, from the highest authority, that the act was completely at variance with it. In that law, as laid down by a very able writer, for the treatment of prisoners of war, an exception to the general rule was admitted, with respect to the putting individuals to death after their surrender; but he submitted that Gen. Hislop's act did not come within the scope of that exception. The writer to whom he alluded was Vattel, who stated very clearly what the law in such cases should be. "We cannot," said he, "with justice "take the life of an enemy submitting "and delivering his arms."* But to this there was an exception, which he would state to the court, if it could guide the proprietors in their decision. This then was the exception:—"When the enemy "has been guilty of some enormous "breach of the law of nations, and par-"ticularly if it be at the same time a "violation of the laws of war." This was the only case where life might be taken from an enemy, and quarter refused to him; that was, Vattel stated, "where an enormous breach of the law "of nations, and of the law of war, had

* Vattel, B. 3, c. 8, s. 146.

"been committed." This denial of quarter is no part of the law of war, but the penalty of the offending party's crime: but, to be just, it must fall on the guilty alone. If care be not taken it may visit the innocent, and, by this rigour, the law of humanity is infringed. "But," he continues, "whenever severity is not absolutely necessary, clemency is to be "used." This was an extract that in some degree applied to the present case; but even there they were told, that when severity was not absolutely necessary, clemency ought to be adopted: and he would ask if the execution of the governor at Talnier, after his surrender, was a case of absolute necessity; it did not appear to be so, which left the act committed by Sir Thomas Hislop without any support. Vattel said, in another place, "there are circumstances, when your "safety is incompatable with the existence of an enemy, that will justify "your destroying him; which puts it "out of all question that in cold blood "a great number of prisoners may be put "to death.* But it must be inquired "whether they were promised their "lives, or left open to such a sacrifice." It was only the great necessity of the case that could justify such an execution. Thus, Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt was obliged, in self-preservation, to put his prisoners to death, lest they should rise and overwhelm him. Again, Vattel said, "only enormous offences are "to be punished in this severe manner; "and when rigour is not of absolute "necessity, it is always beautiful to lis"ten to the voice of humanity and cle"mency." Now could we, with the case that had been stated, coolly place our hands on our hearts and say, that the case of the Killedar was the case of that absolute and pressing necessity as would justify a departure from all the rules of humanity and the uniform practice of our own country? *(Hear, hear!)* Was the safety of the British army and of their general depending on the life of this unfortunate man! *(Hear, hear!)* He hoped it was not harsh or unfair, to say, that there appeared nothing in the case to bring it within any one of these exceptions. He had stated those exceptions fairly; if they could apply, he had, he flattered himself, shewn that none of them could be applied to the act committed by the orders of Gen. Hislop, and he was sure that, having done so, it was not unreasonable in him to request the court, under these circumstances, to acquiesce in his suggestion, and suspend this unqualified vote of thanks, until the whole of the facts were before them. He would state the case of an officer, who for 24 years had served his country faithfully, had shed his blood in her defence, and had received the thanks of the legislature for his gallant conduct. In the 25th year of his service, it is discovered that he had cheated his men of some small allowances of money for coal, candle, or any other allowances. He is tried, and although his services, during a quarter of a century, may be urged in extenuation of this paltry offence; although those services were fairly stated, and duly considered, yet by the rules of the service this would avail him little; he would be condemned and dismissed the service. Such was the rigid law of war. Now if military law would carry a court to what seemed an excess of punishment to any otherwise most meritorious officer, was it much for him to ask, where there was such an apparent dereliction of duty in Gen. Hislop, that they should suspend until a future opportunity this general and unqualified vote of thanks and approbation to an officer, the whole of whose case was not yet before them? In acting thus, he hoped he was doing nothing but what tended to preserve the character of the court, and the honour and reputation of their military establishment. Let it be recollected, also, what the consequences of this act had been. Let it not be forgotten, that a gallant officer, at the head of a strong detachment, had taken, after a noble defence, the fort of Malligaum, having found himself obliged, previous to its surrender, to sign a paper, pledging his honour and the honour of government that he would not put the garrison to death in cold blood! Yet, according to the proclamation of General Hislop, of the 1st March, the day after the storm of Talnier, every man of the garrison of Malligaum was liable to the penalty of death; for the gallant general had told the whole of the people of Candeish, coolly and quietly, that every man who refused to submit at once to his new masters should suffer death! His was, therefore, he would contend, a deliberate act; and as it bore that complexion, they would be highly criminal if they thanked General Hislop, so long as any doubt remained of the nature of the transaction. But, in the dispatch of Col. M'Dowell, which they heard read, the result of Gen. Hislop's conduct was placed in the clearest point of view. Talnier was a fort in the north of Candeish, and Malligaum was in that province also. Col. M'Dowell was employed to reduce this latter garrison, and, such was the prevailing opinion of our want of faith in the country, such was the effect produced by General Hislop's conduct at Talnier, that he was obliged, in order to terminate the siege, to put his signature to a declaration derogatory to the honour of the Company, because it implied a suspicion of their integrity. *(Hear, Hear!)* Let the court attend

* Vatel, B. 151.

to the words of Col. M'Dowall: "Finding," said he, "that treachery on our "part was suspected, and wishing to do "away a report all over Candeish so "prejudicial to our character, I did not "hesitate in signing a paper, declaring, "in the name of my government, that "the garrison should not be put to death "after they surrendered!"

Now if he could gather any thing from dispatches, this report of their bad faith, this statement of their perfidy, this suspicion which appeared to haunt the minds of the inhabitants of Candeish, that men were hanged by the British after they had surrendered, must be set down to the account of the unfortunate occurrence which took place under the eye of Gen. Hislop at Talnier. *(Hear, hear!)* Was it not lamentable to think that a high-minded and gallant officer should thus be obliged to put his hand to a paper, to pledge the honour of the Company, to pledge the honour of the Indian government, that they would not hang individuals after they had surrendered, and thrown themselves on the once-entrusted humanity of British soldiers. *(Hear, hear!)* He stated this circumstance as one of the most serious facts of the case; but if he followed Gen. Sir J. Malcolm through his able and interesting dispatch of June, respecting the surrender of the Peishwa, he could find still more matter for comment. In that dispatch he stated that the Peishwa was afraid of treachery, yes, of treachery from those who were never before suspected,- and therefore it was that he declined, for a considerable time, to surrender. But he put faith in Sir J. Malcolm; he knew that he was as sincere as he was brave, and in his hands the Peishwa placed his life, without feeling any apprehension. That this was the fact was most evident, for the fugitive was hunted from place to place by numerous parties. Gens. Doveton and Smith endeavoured in vain, by most active and arduous pursuits for months, to capture him. The Peishwa flew from these gentlemen. Did he think that these gentlemen would act as Gen. Hislop had done? Certainly he had his doubts and fears!—The fact was, he knew Sir John Malcolm, and he felt that if he once pledged his honour his safety was perfectly secured; to him, therefore, he came, and surrendered, neither agitated by fear nor suspicion. Now if the circumstances which he had related were not highly detrimental to their honour and to their arms in India, he was utterly at a loss in what light to view this case. He knew not but that the transaction might be in some way explained; and he sincerely hoped it might: but, in the mean time, he called on the Proprietors not to commit themselves to the country and the world. Could the Court of Directors and Proprietors so far forget their honour and dignity, as to be the first to acknowledge, and thereby encourage, a breach of those laws which all civilised nations held to be sacred? *(Hear, hear!)* Would they do so particularly at the present time, when the character of America was trembling in the balance, on account of a somewhat similar transaction? — *(Hear, hear!)* Could they lightly look over the conduct of General Hislop, when every man was scanning the proceedings of America, with respect to the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister? Let gentlemen, therefore, act prudently: let them not do any thing unjust towards the gallant officer, or unfair towards themselves; but steer a temperate middle course, and leave this vote to be decided on a future day! He begged to state another and a very strong reason for this postponement, this was not a solitary instance. In the newspapers there had lately been a report that Lieut. Sutherland, commanding a party of the Nizam's horse, had ordered two individuals of rank in the late Peishwa's army to be hanged after they were taken prisoners. *(Hear, hear!)* All he wanted to know was, whether those persons had been tried by a court martial, or put to death as had been stated without trial? When instances of this kind were multiplying, they ought to be on their guard. Those persons were, it seemed, accused of having perpetrated, or of being privy to the murder of the Messrs. Vaughans, at the time of the Peishwa's defection. If they were guilty, he hoped they had suffered; but he hoped they had not been put to death in the informal way that was reported. With these remarks, and begging the Court to understand that he was not one of those, if any such there were, who would say that this transaction was not explainable, he would proceed to his amendment. He hoped, with great sincerity, that Gen. Hislop would have an opportunity, and would be able to explain; he, therefore, in requesting that the consideration of this vote should be postponed, did so, he would again repeat, that the Proprietors might not commit themselves by an unqualified vote of thanks. He trusted that the court would agree to the amendment he should propose, in the hope that whenever they obtained documents containing satisfactory information, sufficient, fairly and clearly, to explain the whole matter, they would then be called together, when they would be enabled to give a vote of thanks, which he hoped would receive, as all votes of this kind should, the unanimous assent of the Proprietors. *(Hear, hear!)* Great as was the honour derived from a vote of thanks, under most circumstances, yet it must lose much of its value in the eye of the person receiving it, whenever a

difference of opinion appeared to prevail in this court. Without any personal feeling whatever, but deeply impressed by the important circumstances of the case in a public point of view, circumstances which he could not silently pass over, he had introduced this question. If it were a troublesome or an ungracious task, he could not blame any person for imposing it on him; he certainly, from a sense of duty, had brought it on himself. Anxious to do justice to the private character and public services of the gallant officer, he should now move, that all the words of the original motion, after the word 'that,' be omitted, and that the following be substituted:

"That it appears by a public dispatch "from Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop, com- "mander-in-chief at Fort St. George, to "Marquis Hastings, dated 22th February "1818, before the fort of Talnier, and "now submitted to the consideration of "this court, that Toolseran Mania, the "Killedar or governor, had been sum- "moned, and had surrendered himself "unconditionally to Lieut.col. Conway, "the adjutant-general of the army; and "that, after the capture of the said fort, "Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop had ordered "the said Killedar to be publicly execu- "ted, without any previous trial as to his "innocence or guilt of the charges al- "leged against him in the following "extract from the General's dispatch: "'The Killedar I ordered to be hanged "'on one of the bastions, immediately "'after the place fell. Whether he was "'accessary or not to the subsequent "'treachery of his men, his execution "'was a punishment justly due to his "'rebellion in the first instance, par- "'ticularly after the warning he had "'received in the morning.' That this "court cannot therefore agree to any "resolution with respect to the services "and conduct of Lieut.gen. Sir T. His- "lop during the late hostilities in India, "until an explanation and exculpation is "given to an act which appears to this "court to be a gross breach of the laws "of modern warfare and of civilized na- "tions, and calculated to injure the Bri- "tish character for humanity and good "faith."

Mr. *S. Dixon*, in rising to second the amendment, begged it to be understood that this was the first time of his having heard that such a proceeding was in contemplation. He did not come into court with any confirmed impression on the subject; and if any combination existed to oppose the vote of thanks, which he believed was not the case, he had nothing whatever to do with it. On this occasion, he came forward, he hoped, with those feelings which an Englishman need not blush to own. Whilst this particular transaction stood uncontradicted and unexplained, he, for one, would be free to say, that so far from acceding to a vote of thanks, he would, if he stood singly on the question, be proud to hold up his hand against the proposition.—(*Hear, hear!*)—It was but seldom he had the pleasure of agreeing with his hon. friends below him (Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hume), but in his life he never heard an opening speech more free from rancour, more estranged from personal hostility, than that of the hon. mover; throughout his address, instead of exaggerating, he studied to soften down the conduct of Gen. Hislop; no friend could have introduced the subject with more kindness. An accuser (he could scarcely give his hon. friend that designation) generally made as strong a case as he possibly could; but his hon. friend had not done this, he had fairly detailed the case on both sides. He had stated, very correctly, that Sir T. Hislop had directed the Killedar to surrender a fort entrusted to his care; but here, no doubt unintentionally, he was mistaken in one point. The dispatch expressly set forth, that a letter was at first sent in, but that afterwards a mere verbal message was resorted to, by which the killedar was informed that peace had been concluded with his master, and that Sir T. Hislop had an order from that master, commanding the governor to surrender the fort to the British forces. He was one of those who were ready to admit that the killedar might have acted as he had done, conceiving that his conduct was perfectly right, and not meaning to do any thing unfair or indefensible. He could not allow the term rebel to be used towards him, because he refused to obey the orders of a master of whom he knew nothing. In resisting that new master surely he could not be accused of being in rebellion against his old and acknowledged sovereign, and still less could he be accounted a rebel to the British government. They ought also to consider what situation he was in: whether he was acting under coercion, or from his own free will. The very terms of the communication proved, that he was within the absolute power of the British army. He would ask any gentleman connected with the British army or navy, whether, under such restraints, they would be willing to obey orders? He thought that, instead of being executed as a rebel, a man, owing his faithful service to a particular master, and fighting for him, even against the British government, deserved to be honoured and applauded. Had he remained in the body of the fort for the purpose of defending it, and hazarded his life on that issue, which soldiers were always prepared for when a place was stormed, then it would have

been fair to have taken it. But the first entrance was not defended, for our troops entered by single files, which they could not have done had there been any opposition whatever. The second entrance was also open and unguarded; and at the third, the killedar came out, not attended by armed followers, but by a number of *banyans*, who appeared to have abandoned every thing that could do injury or create alarm. They were, therefore, throwing themselves on the mercy and humanity of a British army.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He recollected a song, written by Mr. Dibdin, (whose songs, by the way, seemed in his opinion to have done almost as much service to humanity as all the sermons he had heard preached during his life) in which the following line occurred—

"We shew them that Britons but conquer to save!"

he hoped this character would last for ever, and that Britons would always be known by their humanity rather than by their severity. No man could be more deeply impressed with the importance of this subject than he was, for he was aware that the character of a soldier was more dear to him than life itself. When he was fighting abroad for his country, the most anxious wish of his heart was to find his conduct approved of at home. It was his chief solace, his greatest pleasure, amongst all his toils and dangers, to reflect, that if he signalized himself he was sure to receive the public thanks of a grateful people.—(*Hear, hear!*)—It made him happy to find that his countrymen still preserved their character for generosity, and were ready to give the honest meed of praise to those who had fairly earned it. He would, with as much pleasure as the nearest and dearest friend of Gen. Hislop could feel, go forward and give him his most hearty commendation, were this question satisfactorily explained; but, under existing circumstances, until this impression was wholly removed, he, for one, could not assent to the original motion. He was not, however, bound by what he had said to withhold his vote even to the end of the day; for if a proper explanation could be given, he cared not from whom it came, he would join in giving to the vote of thanks all the weight he possibly could, but undoubtedly the character of the Company demanded that the stain which at present appeared on that of Gen. Hislop should be cleared away. He would not go into a detail on the subject, as the hon. gentleman had saved him that trouble, and should merely content himself with supporting the amendment for the same reasons he had adduced. He must repeat, that if he were the nearest friend of Gen. Hislop, he would rather adjourn the question now, in the hope that at a proper period it would be unanimously carried, sooner than take it at the present moment, disfigured by even one dissenting voice.

The *Chairman* said, as he did not see any gentlemen disposed to rise, he should beg the indulgence of the court, while, in a few plain sentences, he delivered his opinion on the motion proposed. He considered the attempt to deprecate the prejudging of this case, on which point the hon. mover had so often touched, as completely illusory, because, if his proposition were carried, the question would that moment be most perfectly prejudged. The amendment, in fact, stated a verdict on the whole case. He would not read it over again, but he well knew that it went to the extent of criminating this hon. gentlemen, whose name the mover had coupled throughout with the phrases of "gallant general," and "brave officer," terms that might be looked upon rather as words of reproach and disparagement than as epithets of approbation, joined as they were with this conclusion, that Gen. Hislop was guilty of the crime with which he had been charged. He begged to draw the attention of the court to the predicament in which they would be placed if this amendment should be carried. Amongst the papers laid on their table was a letter from the governor-general, expressly approving the line of conduct which Sir Thomas Hislop had adopted. He requested the particular attention of gentlemen to the date of that letter, which was the 29th of March, a great many days after the surrender of Talnier and the occurrence of this unfortunate event, for they must all allow that it was most unfortunate! What had happened in the interim? The Governor-general had given directions, it is true, with respect to the course that should in future be pursued on similar occasions; namely, that individuals so circumstanced should be tried by a court martial, by whom their sentence was to be pronounced, but with no reference whatever to the conduct of Sir Thomas Hislop, which he had so distinctly approved. What was the inference then, which, under these circumstances, every unprejudiced mind would draw? What result could an ordinary understanding come to but this: that there were circumstances attached to this particular case, which, in the Governor-general's mind, made him consider it a proceeding, not only not worthy of his censure, but demanding the most decided approbation? (*Hear, hear!*) Had he given Gen. Hislop that praise immediately, it might be supposed to have been extracted from him in a hasty and thoughtless moment. But it was not so; and to prove

that fact, let the court look again at the date. The hon. mover might say, that the Governor-general had considered it proper, generally speaking, to adopt the system of holding courts martial in a variety of cases. That was very true, but he had afterwards most strongly expressed his approbation of this isolated transaction: Now, before they proceeded farther, it would be well to consider that they had yesterday voted their thanks unanimously to the Marquis of Hastings, who had approved of this very transaction. If, therefore, the present motion was not carried, they would in effect pass a censure on that noble Marquis and on themselves. *(No! no! from Mr. Hume).* This would be the effect of the proceeding; they having on one day agreed to a vote of thanks to the noble Marquis, and on the following day absolutely and substantially rejecting it, by refusing to accede to a particular resolution on account of a transaction of which the noble Marquis had fully approved. The act, as it stood before them, was very deficient with reference to explanation; but if it were introduced to the court exactly as it had been introduced to the Governor-general, then they must come to one of two conclusions; either that the Governor-general's mind was actuated by principles different from those which impelled theirs, or else that he had grossly erred, and that the vote of the general court was therefore "praise undeserved," which the poet justly described as "censure in disguise." He wished gentlemen, before they interrupted the regular proceedings of those whom the proprietors had selected as their organ, would pause a little, and give some degree of credit to the directors for honorable feeling and propriety of conduct. The circumstance which was made the ground-work of the amendment had not, indeed it could not, have escaped them. The fact was, they viewed it with different feelings; they thought the time was come to give general thanks for the most important military achievements that had been effected since the period of Lord Clive, and they accordingly came forward with a series of well-considered resolutions. Could they, he wished to know, proceed forward a single step until this proposition was agreed to? Could they go on with the other resolutions, leaving this for a future day, without insulting the general who mainly assisted in achieving those victories which gentlemen had spoken of in such a strain of eulogium? Could they on this occasion discard him, who, in the only engagement that could be called a pitched battle, had crowned the British name with honor, by a most distinguished victory over their inveterate enemy Mulhar Row Holkar? *(Hear, hear!)* This was a case of a very peculiar nature; and he believed he stated the sense of the court to a certain extent, when he said, that if those gentlemen, who had an entire night in their chambers to consider of this unfortunate business, had come forward and said, "We will not refuse our assent to a general vote of thanks, reserving to ourselves the right of future inquiry into this "particular case," many of the gentlemen behind the bar, himself at least, would have met them with open arms; though, to the eye of prejudice, something might seem apparently unfavourable in their conduct, because they did not bring this circumstance particularly under the notice of the proprietors: but their not having done so arose from no sinister motive, it was occasioned by their having taken a specific view of the subject. With respect to the vote of thanks which was justly due to this gallant commander, they were willing that it should pass, with a fair and honourable reserve, that this transaction should be subject matter of future consideration. He feared he did not make much impression on the court, but he spoke from strong feeling. He could not bear that an amendment of this nature, dishonouring and discouraging for the remainder of his life a gentleman who had done the Company great service, should be suffered to disgrace the court. He used strong language, and he knew it would not please the hon. mover. They had been made friends yesterday, and he hoped they would continue so. The manner in which the hon. proprietor had brought forward this question might, he conceived, have been improved. It would have been much better if he had contented himself with taking the dispatches as they stood, for the basis of his amendment, instead of telling the story over again in his own words, and by that means enhancing and giving a stronger view of this most unfortunate occurrence. There were, in these resolutions, the names of Hastings and Hislop. The noble Marquis had approved of his conduct, and it ought to be understood, that he would not have resolved on such a measure as this without consulting some of the officers who were serving with him. Here, then, was a whole division of the army implicated in one transaction. He would, therefore, go the length of entreating hon. gentlemen, for the sake of their own honour and that of the court, to suffer the motion to pass, leaving to future consideration any measures that might appear objectionable.

Mr. *Hume* said, that no very good reason, and certainly not much conciliation, was offered to induce him to withdraw his amendment. It was called

dishonourable and disgraceful, expressions which he was not accustomed to hear; such words as these sounded rather harshly after the recent peace, of which the hon. chairman had spoken, and which he had hoped would have remained for some time inviolate. Phrases which were calculated to hurt the feelings of any gentleman certainly should not fall from the chair. He spoke warmly; but when a man was stung, it was natural for him to do so. He now begged to remind the court, that he had, before he entered on the subject matter of his speech, called on the hon. directors to suggest, if possible, some plan, some middle course, by which all parties would be united. The invitation was then refused. Now, however, it appeared the hon. chairman was anxious that such a course should be taken, and he certainly had not any objection.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor had mistaken him. He gave him credit for his motion, and the manly and open manner in which he had brought it forward. He certainly thought, however, that the adoption of it would be a disgrace to the court. These words were not meant in the smallest degree to reflect upon him. He would make no recantation of them; since, in whatever he said, he had only in view the performance, to the best of his power, of a great public duty, and not a design to offend any person.

Mr. *Dixon*—"I hope the hon. chairman's explanation extends to me also." (*A laugh.*)

The *Chairman*—"I would willingly pay tribute to that hon. proprietor, but he stated, very distinctly, that he had not seen the amendment, and knew nothing about it, which placed him out of the reach of my attack. If, however, he chose to father a child which he never saw before, I hope the hon. proprietor will not take it amiss when I say that it is far from being the handsomest that ever was adopted."

Mr. *Hume* begged to state, that he and his learned friend were prepared to have met the chairman and the hon. directors in any way they might have ventured to suggest, short of giving an unqualified assent to the original motion. To prove this, he had left it to his learned friend to draw up an amendment that would meet the occasion. Such would always be the case, where friendship and kindness prevailed instead of petulance and recrimination. He was ready now to withdraw his amendment, and leave the matter in the hands of his learned friend, who would produce another, which he had no doubt would meet the sense of the court.

Mr. *S. Dixon* was perfectly satisfied. There appeared to be but one opinion in that court on the question of the military achievements of General Hislop. He was ready to give them every praise, and as they were not asked to bind themselves to the whole of his conduct, he had no objection to the passing of the resolution, a proper qualification being introduced, in order to leave open for future consideration the transaction at Talnier.

Mr. *Elphinstone* did not think that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Dixon) could have read the motion then before the court. It was a resolution of thanks for mere military service, and did not touch on any thing else: yet, strange to say, he seconded an amendment, without knowing how far it agreed with or departed from the original motion. After what had occurred this day, and the various speeches they had heard, he knew not in what situation they left this gallant and unfortunate gentleman. At one moment he was praised, and the next he was abused, as a man would step back for the purpose of striking a harder blow. Could any one, he wished to know, heap more abuse on another, than the two gentlemen (Mr. Hume and Mr. Dixon) poured on General Hislop in the course of their speeches? and all this was done when there was not a sufficiency of information before them to enable them to judge fairly or correctly. If he had acted in the way gentlemen had been pleased to state, then he was no longer fit to be employed in the Company's service, and they might dismiss him; but with his situation in the King's service they had nothing to do. But where was the evidence of his guilt? A great deal might now be said in favour of General Hislop; but another time would answer much better, when there was proper information before the court. He always heard General Hislop spoken of as a humane good man, and he could not sit quietly and hear the character of an absent individual torn to pieces. It was the height of cruelty to prejudge a man's case, particularly when the vote had nothing whatever to do with the question that had been started. It did not touch on it at all. The gallant officer ought to have been suffered to receive the thanks of the court, without any of the acrimonious observations that had been made. The motion did not interfere with the course of justice; for if any accusation was made against General Hislop, it would be heard and decided precisely as if no resolution had passed. When he arrived in this country he must call for a court of inquiry; then, if he were innocent, he would be applauded, if guilty, punished. The resolution would not screen him from the visitation he deserved if he were guilty, then why should it be withheld? The hon. director called on the

gentlemen who made those attacks to place themselves in the same situation as that in which General Hislop now stood, and consider how they would like to receive similar treatment. If they once turned the matter seriously in their mind, they would feel how cruel it was to assassinate the character of a man, who, for fifty years, had borne an honourable name.

The *Chairman*—"I consider that the hon. Proprietors are desirous to withdraw the motion."

Mr. S. Dixon—"Yes, it being understood that that part of General Hislop's conduct relative to Talnier is still farther open to investigation, if it be thought fit."

The *Chairman*—"Perhaps it would be as well to withdraw it without condition, and to trust to the turn the debate had taken to secure the ulterior object."

Mr. *Hume*—"My learned friend will propose a qualification."—(*Call of "question"*)

The *Chairman*—"I ask leave to withdraw the amendment."

Mr. *Hume*—"Gentlemen are calling for question, and I am very ready to have it put. It is in the power of the gentlemen behind the bar to put it to the question, if they are so inclined."—(*Cries of "withdraw!"*)

Mr. Grant said, no doubt the question now before the court was open to animadversion, and might either be put from the chair, or, what appeared to be the more general wish, might be withdrawn through courtesy. Under these circumstances, he thought they could not proceed with too much care and deliberation. He must confess it appeared to *him*, though he meant not to impugn his motives, that the hon. mover had pursued a wrong course, and had mistaken the proper mode of proceeding. He had stated the case as an advocate, and decided on it as a judge would have done, at the very moment in which he proposed that it should be subject to future investigation. He conceived the proper course would be this, and it ought to be managed with all the delicacy imaginable: let it be distinctly understood that this part of General Hislop's conduct was left for future consideration. It was certainly a case that called for, and ought to receive inquiry. If the hon. Chairman, who had acted with great candour and propriety, would state to the court a few words to this effect, it would answer every purpose. There was no intention, he believed, but to satisfy all parties, and this appeared to be the most likely mode of facilitating that object.

The Chairman—"I stand in a strange predicament, nothing having been offered on the subject."

Mr. *Hume*—"I wish to withdraw the amendment entirely, and leave it to my learned friend to suggest to you what is necessary on the present occasion."

The *Chairman* said, the hon. Proprietor had stated, that if any thing had been suggested from behind the bar it would have prevented the occurrence of this motion; and it was now intimated, that some words ought to be added to the original motion, containing a cautious reserve with respect to one part of the gallant general's conduct. He was ready to propose an alteration; but, in fact, the credit of the suggestion would remain, under all circumstances, with the other side of the bar, where it had originated. He certainly did not wish to deprive gentlemen of that which they had a right to claim. If the Proprietors could be contented with a few words, which would reserve the subject referred to for future consideration, they might be placed after the proposition now before them. The following reservation might follow the words "terminated in a decisive and important victory,"—"but that this court wishes not to be understood as giving any opinion relative to the surrender of the fort of Talnier."

Mr. *R. Jackson* said he was highly gratified at what had just fallen from the chair; at the same time, he must observe, that an amendment to the present motion could only come from his side of the bar, without placing the Directors in the extraordinary predicament of moving an amendment on their own resolution; therefore, if any should be moved, it must come from the Proprietors. It gave him great pleasure to state that he essentially agreed in much of what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, and what had been expressed by several of his colleagues. His own feeling, and that of his hon. friend, coincided in the propriety of the form of words which had been first read from the chair. They chearfully joined in the expression of gratitude which the victory gained by Sir T. Hislop at Mhaidpore so eminently deserved, but they entered their solemn protest against being parties to any approbation, or supposed approbation, of the transaction mentioned in the dispatches in which this most unfortunate *prima facie* case against himself was set forth by the gallant general. Every man who had the honour of Sir T. Hislop and the interest of the Company at heart, knew that nothing could so effectually serve both as inquiry. If ever there was a national question, this was one; for let the anomaly appear to politicians wise or foolish, simple or profound, yet so it was, that in law that court (the court of Proprietors) was the sovereign of India! What then would be said of their conduct were they to adopt the

motion originally proposed from the chair —a motion of unqualified thanks! They would be considered as approving all the acts of General Hislop without inquiry and without reserve. But the resolution, as now likely to be agreed to and placed on their records, would guard their proceedings against any false interpretation. It was every way consistent with propriety and justice; it gave full praise to General Hislop, but it did not commit the Proprietors. Had they proceeded otherwise, their situation would have been that of thanking this officer indiscriminately for his conduct throughout the whole of the campaign, one act of which being, as appeared from his dispatches, the reduction of the fortress of Talnier, and the putting the governor to an ignominious death.—(*Hear! hear!*) This was on record; it was a fact that could not be controverted, for the officer himself had declared it. They might be told that it was approved of by the governor-general, as a military transaction; it might be so, but was that to bind them? certainly not. If all the governor-generals that had lived, from the beginning of time, approved the act as military men, it did not follow that they, as judging and reflecting individuals, were not to examine minutely into such a case, and form their own opinion independently of all other authority. Look to the state and feelings of Europe respecting the late melancholy transaction in America, to which his hon. friend had called their attention, in a speech as perspicuous as it was felt and acknowledged by the court to be temperate and candid, the moderation of which he was anxious to emulate, but knew he could not exceed. He could not, he feared, take so powerful a hold of the feelings of his auditory as his hon. friend had done; and yet there were twenty topics connected with this subject, calculated to excite the strongest sensations, but he was prevented from touching on them, partly by the admirable address of his hon. friend, who had left no point without its due comment and its proper illustration, and partly from deference to the hon. Chairman, who had rightly observed that a more proper time would arrive for inquiry. It was absolutely necessary, that men in high situations should, for their own honour, be ready to give fair and substantial reasons for every part of their conduct which called forth observation, to state under what authority they had acted, and to declare on what ground they had adopted particular proceedings. Such an explanation they required from General Hislop, before they proceeded to an unqualified vote of thanks, and he conceived the directors themselves must applaud their determination. The proprietors gave the executive body credit for honourable conduct; and they, in return, expected the Court of Directors to give them credit, for feeling a just desire to appear before the great body of the British public, a wise, a temperate, a consistent assembly. He should presently, in his own justification, read the amendment he had intended to propose, which briefly marked his view of the case. It was perfectly in unison with the few words that had been suggested by the hon. Chairman, though rather more full. The great feature in this case was, that the question was purely national. If the Company constituted only a private society, their resolution would be infinitely less important; but if they, possessing as they did the seal of sovereign authority, approved of this act of Sir T. Hislop, how could any Englishman raise his voice against the murder of Ambrister and Arbuthnot!—how could he call for vengeance against those who had perpetrated that act, who should, without inquiry, vote his unqualified thanks to General Hislop, under whose own hand they had the acknowledgment, that he caused this unfortunate Killedar to be executed without trial, and after he had surrendered himself to the adjutant general? What would be said in the House of Commons, if they, sitting in that court, were thus to commit the national character? Would that house endure that the Proprietors of East India stock should so indiscreetly apply their deliberative functions, as to stop, as it were, the expression of the higher opinion of the British senate? The national character of America, as his hon. friend had truly said, was now trembling in the balance. If the American government avowed the deed which had excited so much abhorrence, then it was no longer the act of General Jackson, it became theirs; and, in the same manner, if the court of Proprietors approved of this deed in question, then it ceased to be the act of General Hislop, and became that of the East India Company! To them, as well as to the gallant general, character was every thing. It was, indeed, "to man the "immediate jewel of their souls!" It was to that he looked to preserve the character of the court unsullied. He trusted that of General Hislop would turn out equally pure; but he thought the court would deservedly call down upon itself the indignation of Europe and their country, if after that the conduct of the Americans, in the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, had been so loudly and generally questioned, they at the very time should approve of an action which, until explained, must appear equally reprehensible. Of the transaction he wished to say nothing beyond what General Hislop

had placed on record. With respect to Gen. Hislop himself, he (Mr. Jackson), more perhaps than any other gentleman in the court, ought to have credit for impartiality, for if there were one man in India who could, more than another, serve and assist an individual deservedly dear to him, whose happiness and whose interest were most near to his heart, that man was General Hislop. The youth to whom he alluded had commenced a career of honour under circumstances the most gratifying. He had, with a few others of his youthful compeers, been deemed worthy of special thanks by men of no mean consideration, men who would not lightly confer such a mark of distinction, by their own immediate commander Major Oliver, by the commander of the district, by the commander-in-chief, and lastly by the governor in council; and yet, notwithstanding the flattering notice, so grateful to an aspirant after fame, he (Mr. Jackson) was confident that his nephew, for of him he spoke, could only advance in the proportion in which he obtained the countenance of Sir Thomas Hislop. His own apparent interest, therefore, were he mean enough to consider it, would have been to have spoken of General Hislop in language as glowing and as unqualified as that which the executive body had adopted in their original resolution. But had he pursued such a path, he would have been, for the first time in his life, preferring private interest to public duty, and considering the fortunes of a relative when he should have been thinking only of the honour and character of the Company. The learned gentleman then read the words of an amendment he had prepared, and which he originally intended to move, to shew its accordance with the suggestions of the hon. Chairman, to whom he should readily give way. The amendment went to acknowledge the distinguished services of General Hislop, particularly for the battle of Mhaidpore, in nearly the same words as those of the original resolution proposed by the Directors, but expressly forbearing to offer any opinion upon the painful occurrence on the fall of the fort of Talneir; adding, that looking to the high character of Sir Thomas Hislop, the court could not but flatter itself that further and more detailed statements would satisfy them that no transaction had taken place which compromised the British character, or that of the Indian army, hitherto so eminent for humanity and good faith. He (Mr. Jackson) would most readily, though these words satisfied his judgment, resign them in favour of any other form that might be adopted, provided its tenor and spirit were the same. What he wished was, not to appear ungrateful to a gallant officer, or insensible to his general merits, but at the same time he was anxious not to commit the court to an unqualified vote of approbation. It had been thought wrong in his hon. friend to allude to a private letter; his hon. friend had only alluded to it as a document favorable to General Hislop. He (Mr. Jackson) had seen a similar document, and when he assured the court that it spoke most favourably of this gallant officer, perhaps he should be excused if he noticed it. From this letter it appeared, that no man could express greater regret than he did at putting the unfortunate garrison to the sword; but he could not repress the fury of the soldiers, when they beheld before them the mangled and bleeding bodies of their beloved officers, who had so often led them to victory, pierced by the daggers of those whom they regarded as treacherous! The gallant officer hastened within the walls in order to prevent the slaughter which took place in the fort! Happy indeed would it have been, if in this moment of phrenzy it had occurred to General Hislop, on finding it impossible to restrain his men, that the brave Killedar had been equally unsuccessful with his Arab soldiers, in inducing them to follow his own example and surrender. This Killedar was, Mr. J. believed, Sir Thomas's equal in military rank, and his superior in political station, as governor of the fortress: might he not have also found it beyond his power to control the passions of his troops? If General Hislop could not compel the forces under his authority to obey command, and be merciful, neither perhaps could this unfortunate officer control his turbulent and revengeful Arabs?—*(Hear, hear!)* If this were so, and it was a fair presumption that it was, he was sorry that some better and gentler course of proceeding was not taken with respect to the Killedar; surely, surely the shades of colour, the tinge of the cheek, could not so alter moral obligation or relative duties! He should conclude, satisfied with the alteration that had been suggested by the hon. Chairman. His end was accomplished, if he could but save the Company from plunging themselves into a situation that never could be retrieved. He disclaimed personal feelings; he was only anxious, for the sake of all parties, that this unfortunate occurrence should be explained. Happy would he be to hear a satisfactory statement of the affair from Sir Thomas Hislop, whom he always considered a gallant, courageous, and skilful soldier.—*(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. *Hume* moved that, to the resolution on the table, these words be added: "but that this court wishes to be "understood as not giving any opinion "relative to the circumstances attendant "upon the capture of Talneir, until ful-

"ter information respecting it than is "afforded by the papers now before the "court shall be furnished."

Mr. *S. Dixon* seconded the amendment. He was glad to find that the hon. Chairman had suggested a method which he thought would induce the proprietors to vote unanimously.

Mr. *Inglis* observed, that the original motion was, in his opinion, a very good one, and did not need this addition. Nothing that he had heard during the day, however eloquently urged, had changed his sentiments; nothing had been offered that could induce him to compromise his feelings. Notwithstanding the pithy address of his learned friend, he confessed he was so obstinate, or so dull, that it made no impression whatever on him, and yet he had listened to it with profound attention. The hon. Chairman, in his first address, placed the whole question on fair ground; and he (Mr. Inglis) had hoped that his address would have satisfied the court so far, that the naked question alone, unclogged with any addition, would have been put to the vote and carried. This might have been done, gentlemen reserving in their own minds, if they deemed it necessary, the right to call for investigation at a future period. In arguing the whole of this question, a point of very considerable importance had been omitted, a circumstance that ought, and he trusted would have very considerable weight. Since this transaction had taken place, this gallant officer had been raised to the highest military honour at which any man could arrive: *(Hear, hear!)* he was decorated with the order of the Bath, and stood before them bearing the mark of his sovereign's approbation.—(*Hear, hear!*) No trifling service, no doubtful character, could hope for such an honour. Surely, if there had been even a suspicion that he had acted wrong operating in the mind of the Commander-in-chief, so high a dignity would not have been conferred on him.—(*Hear, hear!*) Another point which also had not been touched on was this, that General Hislop would be justified by military men for the act he had done, and the opinion of the Commander-in-chief had, in fact, afforded him a justification. He therefore did not think that they had a right, by introducing any qualification whatever, to throw a slur or cast any reflection on him, which the proposed addition certainly would. Neither did the censure stop there; it attached itself at the same time to the Commander-in-chief in this country, and to the governor-general in India, the latter having approved of the act, and the former having considered Sir Thomas Hislop, long after the circumstance, worthy of his sovereign's royal favour. Besides, was not this proceeding premature; was it not in some degree prejudging the case, when they knew that, in all probability, it would be brought under the cognizance of the great counsel of the nation? He was wholly hostile to, and begged to guard himself against any participation respecting the opinions which were urged in order to secure this qualification. He protested against this proceeding altogether, as unjust and ill-timed; and he would say, if Sir Thomas Hislop, a brave and gallant soldier, were not perfectly cognizant of civil duties, still let them recollect his services, and cover his failings with the laurels of his victories. But he (Mr. Inglis) knew a good deal of Gen. Hislop, and he knew that he combined great talents as a military man with very correct ideas of civil government; and he displayed qualities of the latter description which would not have disgraced any man, in a situation when particular coolness and a high degree of circumspection were necessary. Of course gentlemen might adopt any line of conduct they pleased, but he would not be bound by the resolution, as it was proposed to stand, farther than as one of the Court of Directors: his opinion was decidedly opposed to it.

Mr. *Elphinstone* said he could not by any means bring himself to join with the court in this amendment; it was perhaps as moderate as it could be, but still he could not concur in it. General Hislop, whenever he came home, must himself apply for a court of inquiry; he could not sit down under the imputations which had been thrown out against him: he would therefore put it to the honour and candour of gentlemen to consider whether this amendment, which evidently insinuated something against Gen. Hislop, did not prejudge the question; did not give a side-wind opinion on a question which would be agitated elsewhere? General Hislop must have his conduct inquired into; he could not, even if he wished it, avoid examination: but he was convinced that gallant officer would, at the proper time, court and not shrink from it. Surely, observed the hon. Director, gentlemen could not have read the original motion. It was directed solely to General Hislop's military achievements, and therefore rendered this amendment unnecessary. If they meant to insist on it, he felt, as a conscientious man, that he must withhold his vote.

Mr. *Hume* said, no man in that court paid more respect than he did to General Hislop. He knew many individuals, friends of his own, who revered that gallant officer, therefore he would be the last man to insinuate any thing prejudicial to his fame or painful to his feelings. But the objections raised by the hon. Di-

rectors were not substantial. Those who proposed the amendment did in fact completely meet the views of the executive body. They did not criminate General Hislop, but they left the matter open for inquiry. It was a prudent course, by which they avoided committing themselves rashly and hastily; and on the *prima facie* shewing of the General himself, every Proprietor ought to concur in it.

The motion of thanks was then put from the chair, and carried in this its amended form:

"Resolved, that the thanks of this "court be presented to Lieut.-Gen. Sir "T. Hislop, Bart. G.C.B., for his distin-"guished and successful services during "the late campaign in India, and par-"ticularly in the battle of Mhaidpore, "fought on the 21st of Dec. 1817, by "the forces under his immediate com-"mand, against the army of Mulhar "Row Holkar, which terminated in a "decisive and important victory:

"But that this court wishes to be un-"derstood as not giving any opinion rela-"tive to the circumstances attendant "upon the capture of Talnier, until ful-"ler information respecting it, than is "afforded by the papers now before the "court, shall be furnished."

The *Chairman* then moved:

"Resolved, that the thanks of this "court be given to the general, field, "and other officers, both of his Majes-"ty's and the Company's forces, for "their gallant and meritorious conduct "in the field during the late campaign "in India."

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Hume* said, he should be extremely sorry on this occasion to trespass long on the time of the court; but he would appeal to every hon. gentlemen present, whether they should proceed to a mere naked vote on a question of this kind, or whether they ought not rather to pay some tribute of respect to those gallant officers for their various successful services? As the friend of their military force in India, who had risked their lives in supporting the Company's interests, he did think that some tribute of applause, some mark of gratitude, ought to be conferred on them. He would in a few words perform his duty towards those brave men, and he hoped the court would concur with him in thinking, that however high the character of the two commanders-in-chief, to whom they had just voted their thanks, might and certainly did stand, however worthy they were of the praise they had received, still it must be evident to every person, so evident that those who saw might read, that without they had able officers under them, without they had gallant men to second their designs, generals would be nothing! He therefore thought that those who had borne the brunt of the service, whose toils were almost without end, ought to be greeted with a full share of the honour which attended their achievements. In bringing forward this subject to their notice, he begged to observe, that in no service under the British crown, in no service under any state in the world, was more perseverance, more coolness, more patience under difficulties displayed, than was manifested during the late short campaign; no greater example of those military virtues was perhaps ever shewn than was exhibited during that severe though brief contest. He deplored the necessity that called for such exertions, but he could not approve of coming to a cold abstract vote, when such an immense body of military men, men of the first talent, were actively employed, and had a right to expect some slight return of gratitude for their exertions.—(*Hear! hear!*) Such men as Sir John Malcolm, General Doveton, General Smith, General Munro, General Pritzler, and various other distinguished individuals, surely such great characters as these ought to be specifically noticed. Even those who were placed at a greater distance from the scene of action ought not to be passed over in silence. It was their misfortune if they were not in the midst of active service, it was matter of regret to them if they were not actively employed in the field! Sir David Ochterlony was most meritoriously employed, but, like others, at such a distance from the scene of actual operations, that he had had no opportunity of distinguishing himself. If the whole of the campaign were considered in this point of view, it would be doing nothing more than justice to many individuals beyond those he had mentioned. It would be found, that in no instance had any want of that active and heroic spirit, which appeared to nerve their army and to fire their commanders, from first to last, been observable. The greatest bravery had marked their conduct, and they had proved themselves every way worthy of their highest thanks and most marked attention. He was sorry, therefore, that it was found difficult to distinguish them by name. He hoped, however, that at a future time some means would be taken to place on record the gallant deeds of those honourable men, who performed so many brilliant actions, the accounts of which, he begged to observe, they received in a garbled, interrupted, and very unsatisfactory manner. He well knew the feelings of their officers in India, and their greatest desire undoubtedly was to live in the minds of their countrymen hereafter, to be read of when swept

from the scene where they had acted so busy and so useful a part, to preserve that honour and character which they had so nobly won without shade and without suspicion. These objects he hoped would be effected, by means adopted by the court of directors themselves, or suggested by others, in a manner more satisfactory than had heretofore been the case; in a manner that would clearly prove that the gratitude which the Company owed to those individuals was felt in their hearts, and was not confined only to their tongues.—*(Hear, hear!)*—The hon. gentleman again apologised for detaining the court; but observed, that he had too high a sense of the merits of those whom he had eulogised, to suffer a motion like the present to pass without such observations.

The *Chairman* said, that however desirable it might be to pay a tribute of praise to every individual who had distinguished himself in the late campaign, it was next to impossible to carry such a purpose into effect. The reason was obvious. With the best intentions in the world they might wish to enumerate all who had deserved well of the Company, and if in doing this they omitted a single individual, would they not be taxed with the grossest injustice and partiality?—*(Hear, hear!)* Neither ought they to forget this point, that very great, but, at the same time, most deserved honour was conferred on the Indian army for their late achievements, by the distribution amongst them of many crosses of the Bath. Their sovereign, in the person of the Prince Regent, had fully expressed his opinion of their valorous conduct, and he did not think, under all the circumstances, it was possible for the Company to go farther than they had done. He trusted the general vote which he had moved would be received with pleasure by those honourable persons whose actions were thought of with gratitude by the Company, and were recollected by the country with feelings of the highest admiration.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

The *Chairman* then moved:

"That this court doth acknowledge "and highly approve the zeal, discipline, "and perseverance displayed by the "non-commissioned officers and privates, "both European and native, employed "against the enemy during the late "campaign in India, and that the thanks "of this court be signified to them by "the commandants of the several corps, "for their exemplary and gallant behaviour."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. *R. Jackson* now rose and reminded the court, that he had formerly given notice of his intention that, when the other resolutions should have been gone through, he would submit a motion more immediately relative to those very gallant and praise-worthy officers, a general vote of thanks to whom had just been recorded. But he wished to assure the hon. gentlemen behind the bar, that, in no instance, when he referred to those meritorious individuals, did he mean to insinuate that the respect and esteem of the directors towards them was in any degree less than his own. He presumed that the directors considered themselves bound by rules of etiquette, otherwise he felt assured that they would have had great satisfaction in naming certain officers whose merits had been so conspicuous throughout the war. A mode had however suggested itself to him (Mr. J.), which he thought would testify a more earnest acknowledgement to that galaxy of heroes, if he might use the expression, than was conveyed by the general resolution. It had happened, from the nature of the late glorious and arduous campaign, that a greater number of younger officers, he meant with respect to rank, had been entrusted with detached commands, than had been known in former wars. No gentlemen could travel through the despatches as he had done, without being struck with the conduct so far above the years and experience of many of those who had acted in very critical situations. Their noble behaviour, under all circumstances, whether of prosperous or of adverse fortune, had been such as to command the admiration of every honourable mind. They had displayed all the good qualities of excellent soldiers, brave in battle, moderate in victory, and patient and unshaken under discomfiture. It was not possible for him, in so brief and passing a notice of the events of the last campaign, to point out all those that were meritoriously engaged in it. Among such he was bound to notice the political agents, who could not be included in a resolution which referred only to military men, although their merits were of a transcendant description. The Company had, by raising Mr. Elphinstone to the government of Bombay, proved appreciation of his services; they were also under very great obligations to Mr. Jenkins, and several other gentlemen, whose merits he conceived should not be passed over. It had occurred to him (Mr. J.) that it would be a most acceptable compliment to all the gentlemen to whom he had alluded, military and civil, and at the same time creditable to the general court, if they should order to be selected such dispatches from the general mass as best recorded the principal transactions of the war, and made honorable mention of those whose conduct had contributed to its success. This summary he wished to be printed, with a suitable map and glossary. The

Company, he believed, had servants in the house who could furnish the map; but if not, an ex-director, an hon. friend of his (Col. Allan), who had recently favoured the public with an excellent map of Hindoostan, would, he could almost answer for it, undertake that part of the work. If this were merely done for their own use and convenience, it would be a pleasing and valuable collection; but his purpose was, that the volume, when handsomely bound, should be presented to every person of whose name honourable mention was made, as an acknowledgement from the East-India Company of the high sense they entertained of the services performed, and as a proof, a small one perhaps, of the grateful remembrance which the proprietors retained of their laudable exertions. Let the court consider whether some beneficial, as well as pleasing consequences, would not be derived from this measure? To the friends of those gentlemen, a vast number of whom resided in this country, nothing could be more acceptable than this record of the fame of those so dear to them. From the Marquis of Hastings down to the youngest subaltern, they would be pleased with a document so flattering: it would be to them a standing recognition of their worth, an honorable heir-loom, which they would never suffer to go out of their families. It would be useful, he should hope, as well as gratifying to the younger officers just entering on the path of glory, and who had, he trusted, a long and splendid career before them; as when they should hereafter seek for just and honourable promotion, it would be something to open this volume, and satisfy those who sat in judgment on their claims, of the strong grounds of their pretensions. "You ask," one of them might say, "for some proof of my abilities and conduct: it is here; this book will shew you under whom I fought and how I acted in 1818; mark what my commander says of me. I was one of those whose services called forth the resolutions which were passed in the general court, on the 4th of Feb. 1819." Such a document would be considered far beyond the value of gold in the estimation of men to whom fame was wealth; their children would refer to it with feelings of honest pride, and exult in a record which showed in terms so flattering, who their fathers were. He begged to remind the court of what had fallen from an hon. director (Mr. Grant) on the preceding day: it was an observation worthy of the utmost attention. The hon. director anticipated, that in the course of a few years, India would again be the scene of most serious military transactions. True; no person could hope to see the affairs of that great empire finally prosperously settled, without the occurrence of circumstances that would perhaps again demand all our energies and resources, political and military! Should such be the case, could the court imagine a more powerful stimulus to exertion, than the hope that merit would be publicly and permanently recorded? Would it not fill him with generous ardour, with noble emulation, at the name of each deserving individual thus held up to honourable distinction? He could anticipate no possible objection to his motion, which, after having considered in every point of view, and consulted with those well acquainted with the feelings of the army, appeared to him fraught with beneficial consequences to themselves and to others, as well as to those whom they wished to gratify. The learned gentleman then moved,

"that this court, in reviewing the history "of the late short, decisive, and victorious "war, forced upon them in defence of their "own honour and the personal safety of "their subjects and allies, cannot but be "struck with admiration at the brave, "wise, and exemplary conduct of their of-"ficers and agents, military and political; "that the nature of the campaign, by re-"quiring a great number of detached com-"mands, afforded opportunities to many "young officers of shewing how much "they had profited by the instructions of "their superiors, and with what devoted "zeal they emulated their glorious ex-"ample.

"That this court, anxious to publish "and to hand down their sentiments to "posterity, request that the court of di-"rectors will be pleased to order that "such dispatches as best record the fame "and gallantry of individuals, may be "printed, with a proper map and glossa-"ry, for the use of the proprietors, and "that a copy of such work, handsomely "bound, be presented to each officer and "political agent, of whom honourable "mention is made in the said dispatches, "or to the nearest relative or representa-"tive of those who fell in battle, or are "since dead, as a mark of the high esti-"mation in which their services are held "by the East-India Company."

Mr. *Hume* seconded the motion.

The *Chairman* said, the present motion was so great a novelty, that it would have been well if it had been brought forward at an earlier period. Of necessity, several persons, who had been highly instrumental to the success of the campaign, had not, in consequence of peculiar circumstances, been brought into prominent notice; and as they would not therefore, though they were amongst the most deserving, come within the scope of this motion, they would conclude that they were treated with slight: thus an unpleasant feeling of jealousy would be implanted in the minds of some of the most useful and intelligent individuals in their service, because they were not called into action, and had not been afforded an

opportunity of having their names mentioned in the dispatches, a circumstance that would probably create considerable embarrassment to the court. That distinguished hero Sir David Ochterlony had not taken any part in the late war. (Mr. Hume said, he had been employed.) If (continued the Chairman) gentlemen go back to the Nepal war, they may, by the same rule, take a retrospect embracing the former war with the Mahrattas, and even vote a present of this kind to every man now living who acted in the time of the late Lord Clive. There would be much inconvenience in such a proceeding, and therefore he wished the learned gentleman would abandon his intention. He admired the learned gentleman's motive, which was every way pure and worthy of his character, but his plan was fraught with so much difficulty that he hoped he would not press it.

Mr. *Hume* was satisfied with the statement of his learned friend, which proved the benefit that his motion, if agreed to, would effect; but still, after what had fallen from the hon. chairman, he wished to express his own feelings on this question. A few days ago he was speaking with a general officer on this subject, and he said, that the dispatches relating to warlike affairs in India, from the irregularity of their conveyance, and from the mutilated manner in which they were sent forth to the world, either by means of the court of directors or of the board of control, were completely unsatisfactory. He (his informant) considered them to be unfair towards military men in India, and that their conduct was not placed before the public in that detailed and copious manner which their exertions deserved. With all submission to the opinion expressed by the hon. chairman, on the mode of signifying to their officers the sense they entertained of their skill and bravery, he did not think there was any great weight in his objection. With respect to Sir David Ochterlony, a duty, and a most important duty, was confided to him in the late war; and if the campaign had taken the turn it was expected to have done, he would have been the very man to have intercepted the enemy in the west. But the great difficulty seemed to be, the fear lest any individual should be forgotten in the distribution of this mark of honour, and thus a degree of jealousy and distrust be engendered. Now this, he conceived, could very easily be got over, by adhering to a strict rule adopted in military affairs. By that rule, every man who was with a detachment, at the period of service, had a right to claim prize-money; and every man, in this case, who had been actively employed with his corps, was entitled to praise and reward. Something like a plan, something like a regular detail, might easily be drawn up. He hoped, though this was an innovation (a fearful word in another place, but which, he trusted, created no terror in that court) that it would be acceded to, and that they would not refuse to bring honourably before the public view the merits of individuals who had borne every hardship, or faced every danger, in defence of the Company. Surely they would not do so, on the weak ground that some little difficulty would attend the arranging and printing of those books. He did not doubt but that two gentlemen, who were now present, he meant Col. Allen and Col. Taylor, were, as soldiers, aware of the deficiency which his learned friend wished to provide for. If there were any trouble in the business, he could almost pledge himself that they would cheerfully undertake it, and assist, with their best abilities, the efforts of the Company to shew their gratitude to a number of gallant officers. He wished it could be manifested to every single individual, but he knew it could not be expected in that general and extensive way.

Colonel *Taylor* said, if it were feasible, he should be very happy to accede to his learned friend's motion, because it would be gratifying to many individuals whom he had the honour to know, and whom he greatly esteemed; but difficulties were opposed to the proposition, which, he thought, could not be overcome. He objected to the motion, because, of necessity, it could not include a number of officers who had served the Company most meritoriously. An hon. friend of his, who had lately become a member of the court, had served from a very early period to the present moment, and yet, such was his situation, that he would be excluded from this arrangement. By this new system, they would cast a stigma on many of their oldest and best officers; on such men, for instance, as General Brown, whose conduct, in former times, had led to the victories of the present day. Indeed, were they to adopt the proposed principle, they would hurt the feelings of some of the highest and most meritorious officers in the Company's service. For his own part, he lamented that the Prince Regent, in conferring the honours which had recently been distributed amongst their generals, had not commenced with those who laid the foundation of their greatness and led the way to their glory! Though he felt the highest respect for those officers who were the object of his learned friend's motion, still he thought such a mark of respect could not be paid to them without stigmatising, in some degree, many individuals who deserved equally well of the Company. As a military man, he conceived there was something almost ridiculous in the motion

If every subaltern were obliged to carry this book about with him, in order to read over his achievements when he retired to his quarters, he was afraid they would be called on to grant an increase of pay, in order to meet this additional expense.

Mr. *Grant* gave every degree of credit to the motives which actuated the two hon. gentlemen, but he thought it most advisable to pause on a matter of this kind. The distribution of military distinctions was not so easy as gentlemen seemed to imagine. The proposition was soon made, but it was not quite so easily accomplished or got rid of. They (the Company) ought to follow the example of great governments in conferring such distinctions; and even then, cautious as such governments were, they sometimes fell into errors. If the Company distributed a mark of approbation amongst those to whom chance had afforded an opportunity of service, would they not wound the minds and feelings of those young men to whom a similar opportunity did not occur! Take the battle of Waterloo, for instance, one of the greatest that ever was fought. Was it not known that some gallant officers obtained, on that occasion, what was denominated a distinction of good fortune. They happened to be employed on the field, while other officers of equal merit, who were occupied elsewhere, on important stations, were deprived of this badge of honour. This surely was rather a distinction of good fortune than of peculiarly valuable service! But by the terms of this motion, the distinction must extend so far, that it would lose much of its worth in the eyes of those on whom it was conferred. It was to be distributed amongst the whole of the Company's army who had served in the late war. If they conferred this mark of approbation on every subaltern in that large body of troops, it would become so common that no one would prize it. He was ready, and indeed most anxious, to do every justice to the officers and men engaged in the recent contest; but let the court look but a little way back, and they would contemplate a more arduous service than that which had just been completed. The conflicts which the Company's troops had with the mountaineers of Nipal were more severe than those in which they had been lately engaged, and the difficulties they had to overcome were infinitely greater; but all these were passed over without notice, as if unworthy of regard. What would the officers who had been engaged in that contest feel, if, in a few months afterwards, the court were pleased to grant an honour to others which they had refused to them? Would they not have good reason to complain of partiality and injustice? With respect to the present which it was proposed to make on this occasion, he confessed he did not approve of it; he did not think that calling in the aid of the stationer, the printer, and the book-binder, was a very happy mode of rewarding the labours of military men, however applicable it might be to those who acted in a civil capacity. In conclusion, the hon. director expressed a hope that the learned gent. would not press his motion.

Mr. *S. Dixon* had no doubt that his hon. friends were influenced by the best and purest motives. He could not, however, agree to the motion, which was calculated to excite jealousy amongst their troops; for every officer who had not the good fortune to have been actively employed in the late war, would be overlooked, and thus his feelings would be wounded and his pride mortified. This motion also seemed to state, what he was not prepared to admit, that the exploits of the last war were greater than those which were achieved in that which preceded it. (Mr. Jackson "I do not say so.") Mr. Dixon admitted that his learned friend did not *say* so; but the fact of heaping honours on those who were engaged in the late war, while the officers who brought the former contest to a conclusion were unnoticed, spoke sufficiently plain on the subject. The history of the wars in India had been matter of surprize and admiration, from the time of Lord Clive to the present moment. In wars before the late contest, as great efforts had been made, and as mighty results obtained, as those that were now produced. Those who had assisted in obtaining such successes, and who could not receive any honourable notice under this resolution, if they felt as they ought to feel, could not but complain that their minds were hurt and soured by such an unfair distinction, and therefore he hoped his learned friend would not press his motion. At all events, in one respect, he was sure that he would not; for it appeared, that not only the *officers*, but the *qualified proprietors* were to be presented with copies of this book. Now he was at a loss to know what the proprietors had done, either in India or this country, to entitle them to such a distinction. *(A laugh.)*

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, in reply, that he had not brought forward the motion without due thought and proper deliberation, after having consulted with veteran and general officers. It was well for those who could find no sound argument against it, to treat it with levity. There were men of such cool temperament, of such sober and measured habits, that they were not to be moved even by the warm impulse of gratitude, or induced to listen to the

dictates such a generous policy, unless an exact precedent could be produced. The court of directors could not have been interrogated for this motion, however as the subject was now said to be, for no less than three months before he had stated his intention of bringing it forward, and had called the particular attention of the proprietors to the substance of what he intended to propose, in order that it might be perfectly understood. It would perhaps have been candid if the gentlemen behind the bar had then given him some hint of the objections which they entertained against it. The hon. chairman now said "this is a novelty!" He (Mr. Jackson) would maintain that it could not be an entire novelty, since they were in the daily habit of causing extracts from dispatches and other documents to be printed for the use of the proprietors. It was next objected, that it would be invidious to name some individuals, and to leave out others equally meritorious: to this he would answer, that those who made the objection had not read his motion. By the very terms of it, the difficulty which it was said would occur in the nomination of officers was wholly avoided. It recommended that the work should be presented to *every officer* and gentleman of whom honourable mention was made in the dispatches, so that the selection was ready to their hand, and they were not called on to name any person. By this simple mode, every officer, from the Marquis of Hastings down to the youngest subaltern, who had been thus distinguished, would receive this compliment. It was most extraordinary, after all the glowing eulogiums, after all the lofty panegyrics that had been pronounced on the achievements of their army, that this slight mark of respect should be refused. Let them look to the battle of Nagpore, described by the Commander-in-chief as an instance of such consummate skill and valour, as could not be exceeded by any action detailed in the whole course of their annals. They had on their table the dispatches which painted that battle as one gained by a handful of British troops over a large army! and yet, when it was proposed to offer a feeling and acceptable mode of thanking those who were engaged in it, he was told, that his plan could not be acceded to, because "it was invidious towards those who were not mentioned in the dispatches;" nay, it was even said that it was invidious to those who had fought in former wars, from those of Lord Clive to the last campaign. He denied that this could justly produce any such feeling. If they thanked individuals specifically for their conduct in the late war, how was it invidious towards those who had been employed in other wars? They were referred back to the Mahratta war, to the Marquis Wellesley's dispatches, to the wars under Lord Clive, and then exclaimed the chairman somewhat sarcastically, what a shame it would be not to include the surviving officers who took a part in those contests! He knew he was speaking to a bar of a logician, and of course the hon. chairman must know that he offended against one of the first rules of right reasoning, when he resorted to extreme cases, which always defeated themselves. Now, if one case could well be more in the extreme than another, it was that which set forth "that you cannot thank those who fought in 1818 without insulting those who fought in 1757;" and yet government, it appeared, had assumed the courage to deal out their favours, without being deterred by difficulties of the nature which so alarmed the chairman and his hon. colleagues! Government had granted the honour of personal decoration to those who fought at the battle of Waterloo, without taking notice of other battles, or those who had signalized themselves in them, though at no great distance of time. They never calculated, when they gave the order of the Bath to some officers who had served in India, how much others might feel who were passed by. Neither had a former Governor-general, when giving a medal to every private who fought at Seringapatam, dreamed that he was insulting the memory of the heroes of Plassey. But, asked an honorable director, is this literary compliment a fit reward for military men? His (Mr. J's.) answer was, "it was not intended as a military reward, but meant to encourage their civil and military servants, by shewing how highly they were esteemed by the great body of the proprietors, who, as if anxious to make some atonement for silence in other quarters, offered them this unostentatious testimony of record." He conceived that a great want of candour had been evinced on this occasion. It was known to the directors three months ago that such a motion would be submitted to the court. In common courtesy the gentlemen behind the bar might have intimated to him their objections, if they had any of weight; but in fact they could not raise any: they had spoken that day evidently without having considered the subject, and the absurdity of their illustrations shewed how much they were driven for argument. He had no hesitation in saying, so strong was his sense of what was due to the executive of any government, who perhaps had a better opportunity of weighing probable consequences than those who formed the popular part of their constitution, that he would have listened with great respect to any suggestions which they

might have made; and even now, when they came forward and stated that inconvenience would follow the adoption of his motion, he felt bound to pause, though it was the pause of confidence, not of conviction, for none but the most puerile objections had yet been made. The hon. col. (Taylor) seemed determined to outdo the chairman in extravagance of illustration; he had gone a step farther, and figured the hardship upon every subaltern, who would have the trouble and expense of carrying this volume about with him on a march. But would the subaltern be of necessity obliged to carry it with him to camp, if so very irksome? Or were there no coolies or bearers, no beasts of burden, no bullocks or elephants employed in carrying the necessaries, and even the luxuries of a numerous army. The hon. colonel perhaps recollected the maxim, that it is the last feather which breaks the back of the animal, and thought they might load an elephant to so nice a point, that the additional weight of a book would break him down and destroy his efficiency for the campaign. Absurdities like these, of course, had no weight with him; however, if he withdrew his motion, he begged it to be understood as an act of present deference to the executive, but as by no means conclusive of the subject. If, on the contrary, the generous feelings of the proprietors should hereafter prompt them to shew, in some way or other, their gratitude to such men as Malcolm, Doveton, Smith, Pritzler, Munro, M'Dowell, and others, who had formed for themselves characters in history, in such case he desired it to be understood that the line which he had pointed out, or any better course, was still open to them. He had conceived, and he was still of the opinion, that his plan would have been highly acceptable to those to whom it referred, as full of affectionate respect on the part of the proprietors. It had been described by an hon. director as turning the army over to the bookbinder for their reward; he had no answer to make to so cold a remark. If the hon. director thought the gift poor, why had not he, whose immediate province it was, come forward with something like warmth of feeling towards their army, and proposed something better? Did he imagine soldiers so indifferent to the record of their own and their comrades' exploits, as to look to the binding of such a work rather than its contents? In bowing, therefore, to the appeal which had been made to him from the chair, he frankly acknowledged that he sacrificed his wishes and his judgment to an authority which he found it hard to resist.

The *Chairman* thanked the learned gentleman for his courtesy in giving up a proposition which he thought so important. He received his declaration with great satisfaction; and could assure him, that he supported his motives, though he could not support his plan. The motion was then withdrawn.

MR. CAMPBELL'S CASE.

The gallery was ordered to be cleared by the chairman, who during our absence laid before the court the following letter, which had been received from Mr. R. Campbell, an ex-director:

"To James Pattison, Esq. chairman of "the Court of Directors of the hon. "East-India Company.

"Sir:—I have waited with anxious "expectation the arrival of the books "and accounts referred to in the con- "cluding paragraph of my letter to the "Court of Directors of the 29th May "last, which, were they here, would "prove, that while the account of the "transactions with the Zemindar of Vi- "zianagram has been grossly exagge- "rated, the character of those trans- "actions has been greatly mistaken: but "as those documents, although Mr. Col- "lector Smith appeared to have been in- "structed to prepare attested copies and "translations of them so long ago as the "month of November 1817, have not "to the present late period arrived; and "as I am desirous of submitting my "conduct, on an occasion which has been "much misrepresented, and but little "understood, to the proprietors of East- "India stock, previous to offering myself "to their notice as a candidate at the ap- "proaching general election, I have to "solicit the favour of you, Sir, to ap- "point a day for laying before a general "court of proprietors those papers which "have already arrived from Madras, and "to which, by your secretary's letter of "the 1st May last, I was permitted to "have access, together with such others "as I may produce in justification of my "transactions with the Zemindar of "Vizianagram.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"ROBERT CAMPBELL.

"Argyll-street, February 4, 1819."

Friday the 19th instant was appointed for taking Mr. Campbell's letter into consideration.

THANKS TO MR. ELPHINSTONE AND MR. JENKINS.

Immediately after the discussion on Mr. Campbell's letter, while strangers were yet excluded from the court, Mr. *Weeding* rose to say a few words on a subject that appeared to him closely and indispensably connected with the vote of thanks which had been passed that day to the officers of

the British army in India. He had been led to expect, from the speech of the learned gentleman (Mr. Randle Jackson) the day before, that it was his intention to propose a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Jenkins, civil servants of the Company, who in their character of political agents had so eminently distinguished themselves during the late campaign in India. Finding himself disappointed in this expectation, and the court about to separate, he could not suffer them to depart without making a few observations on the occasion. Filled with admiration, as he was, at the general proceedings and results of the campaign, he was particularly struck with the great merits of those gentlemen who had acted as political agents during that period. In the first rank of these stood the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, of whom it might be truly said, as gathered from the public dispatches, that his peculiar praise was, "*tam Marti quam Mercurio*," being alike distinguished for heroism in battle as for wisdom in council. The records of the time informed them, that when it was no longer doubtful that the Peishwa was preparing the means of active warfare against the British interests in India, Mr. Elphinstone, with a promptitude and vigour that did honour to his judgment, invested Poona, the capital of the Peishwa, reduced him to submission, and compelled him to sign the treaty of the 18th of June 1817, by which he ceded to the East-India Company considerable territory, and several forts, as hostages for the maintenance of peace. Thus, by a wise, prompt, and vigorous policy, did Mr. Elphinstone in a great degree disarm the enemy before he could mature his resources; and, in the language of panegyric this day bestowed in public thanks to the governor general "materially lessened his means of future aggression." Towards the close of the same year, 1817, open warfare took place; Mr. Elphinstone, now that his civil councils were no longer available, retired to the British camp, and was personally engaged in the memorable battle fought on the 5th of November near Poona, in which two thousand eight hundred British and native troops defeated the whole of the Peishwa's army, consisting of twenty-five thousand. The words of Col. Burr, the commanding officer on that occasion, in his dispatches, are, "the resident (Mr. Elphinstone) most gallantly exerted himself throughout the day, in setting a distinguished example of zeal and animation to the troops, encouraging the men whenever it became necessary, and aiding the commanding officer by his information and judgment." Here was the testimony of the commanding officer himself of the signal gallantry and valour which this gentleman displayed in the field, on an occasion too when such gallantry was of the last importance. Be it remembered that it was the first battle fought, and it is not too much to believe, that the victory with which it was crowned had the most favourable influence on the future operations of the campaign. Gained as it was against such great disparity of numbers, it gave encouragement and confidence to the British troops, while it spread dismay among the troops of the enemy. The Peishwa's army, panic struck, became from that time comparatively a fugitive and disbanded soldiery, and dissolved away before the persevering and gallant pursuit of Brig.gen. Smith. Mr. Jenkins, also a civil servant and political agent of the Company, had shewn remarkable gallantry in a more partial affair near Nagpore, and had on many occasions, particularly during the late campaign, evinced great political sagacity and talent. He (Mr. Weeding) conceived, that while thanks were being dispensed for the achievements of the campaign, these gentlemen should not be overlooked. If any conduct were deserving of thanks, it was such gallantry and merit as they had displayed. For these reasons he should shortly move, "that the thanks of this "court be given to the Hon. Mountstuart "Elphinstone and to Mr. Jenkins, who, "in their character of political agents, by "their zeal, enterprise, and wisdom, con- "tributed materially to the general suc- "cess of the late campaign in India."

The *Chairman* having stated, that he hoped the hon. proprietor would not press the motion, being rather of an unprecedented nature, at so late a period of the day when many proprietors had left the court,

Mr. *Weeding* said, he should acquiesce; aware as he was that the court of directors entertained a high sense of the merits and services of Mr. Elphinstone in having appointed him to be governor of Bombay: he had nevertheless thought it a most fit occasion for the general court to testify their approbation also by a vote of thanks. For himself, he was so struck with the exalted nature of those services, that he could not resist the mention of it in open court.—Adjourned.

East-India House, Feb. 19.

A general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

The routine business having been gone through:

The *Chairman* (James Pattison, Esq.) said he had to submit to the court, agreeably to the by-law, cap. 1. sec. 4, certain papers that had been laid before parliament since the last general court.

Regulations passed by the governor-general in council, for Bengal, Fort St.

George, and Bombay, in 1816, were then laid on the table.

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL'S CASE.

The *Chairman*—"I have now to acquaint the court, that is met, agreeably to the resolution of the general court passed on the 4th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter from Robert Campbell, Esq. and the papers explanatory of certain loans to the Zemindar of Vizianagram. Mr. Campbell's letter shall now be read."

The clerk then read the letter, which will be found in page 389.

Mr. *Campbell* immediately moved, that the second paragraph of the letter of the collector of Vizagapatam to the board of revenue at Fort St. George, be read; which was done, as follows:

"The existence of usurious loan transactions, between the Zemindar of Vizianagram and Europeans and natives, was stated in my letter of the 12th of April, 1814, as the principal cause of the Zemindar's embarrassments, and the person alluded to, as having received the immense sum of rupees 2,70,000 in interest alone, was Mr. Robert Campbell, formerly a licensed free-merchant or mariner, an inhabitant of Brinlipatam, and subsequently of this place."

Mr. *Campbell* then rose, and delivered the following address.

"Mr. Chairman, upon an occasion of so much importance to me as the present, I was unwilling to trust altogether to memory, lest I should mistake facts or dates, or omit any thing that might be necessary for the vindication of my conduct. I have therefore, sir, made notes of what I purpose saying on this occasion, and with the indulgence of the court shall have frequent recourse to them.

"Nearly two years, sir, have now elapsed since I had the honor of appearing before the proprietors of India stock, to receive the most flattering proof of their esteem and confidence, by being selected for the honourable office of a director of their affairs, in preference to other candidates of high pretensions and great respectability. Persuaded that this distinction was conferred upon me under a presumption that my character for honor and rectitude was unimpeacheable, I feel it a duty equally due to them and to myself, to meet and refute at the tribunal of their judgment, the reports which have been circulated to my prejudice, and I have to thank you, sir, and the court of directors, for the opportunity you have afforded me of doing so, by so promptly convening this meeting at my request.

"It is perhaps not generally known, that during my residence in India I had not the honor of being in the service of the Company; that I had neither office nor authority, and therefore could not abuse what I did not possess; that I was amenable to the jurisdiction of the courts of Adawlut, established in that country for the trial of civil causes, and was bound under the forfeiture of a penalty to abide by their decrees; that I had therefore as little the means as the inclination to compel involuntary or unfair engagements, and that my commercial dealings and money transactions with the natives of that country (which in my capacity of a licensed free merchant I was permitted to have) were always conducted on the basis of mutual benefit and reciprocal accommodation. Among those with whom I had such transactions was the Zemindar of Vizianagram, holding his estate from the Company, and paying to them a proportionate tribute or land tax. That person borrowed from me at various times, through the medium of his Dewan, or manager, considerable sums of money, at the customary rate of interest, and to guard against the loss which would have been the inevitable consequence of the Zemindar's death previous to the discharge of his debt, I required that he should make an insurance upon his life. This proposition was readily assented to by his Dewan, and I in consequence wrote to my agent in Calcutta on the subject of the desired insurance. A copy of that letter having been entered in my letter-book, has been preserved, and enables me to furnish an extract from it.

[Mr. C. here read a letter, written at the commencement of these transactions, to his agent at Calcutta, explaining their nature and probable extent, and stating that an insurance should be effected on the life of the zemindar to a certain annual amount.]

"The letter which I have just read will shew, that my object in entering into these transactions was not so much any advantage that might be derivable from the loans, as to facilitate the means of obtaining cash on the spot for my commercial purposes, while the Zemindar was aided in the payment of his rents to the Company on more moderate terms than he could have obtained elsewhere.

"Mr. Fairlie's reply, with many other letters, the collection of a mass of business during a period of twenty-five years, was destroyed when I was about to quit India, as being no longer necessary, but a copy of it has been written for to Calcutta, and may be expected in the course of a few months; the want of it at the present moment is of the less importance, as it will be seen by the following letter addressed to me by Mr. Gilmore, that such an assurance could not be effected in any part of India.

[Read letter from Mr. Gilmore, stating

that no such insurance could be effected in India.]

"And that it could not have been effected here is evident from the declaration of Mr. Morgan, actuary of the equitable assurance office.

[Read Mr. Morgan's declaration to that effect.]

"Thus circumstanced, I became, by an agreement with the Zemindar, through the medium of his dewan or manager, my own insurer, taking the risk on much more moderate terms than it could have been covered here, had it been practicable to have made such an insurance in this country. All my negotiations with the Zemindar were closed some years before I left India; they were, in truth, terminated when I ceased to have commercial dealings, or as the object of the loans was to obtain money on the spot for my commercial purposes, when that motive no longer existed, the loans were put a stop to: they were never resorted to or prosecuted for any benefit that might result from them, the gain being at all times disproportioned to the risk, and they were therefore abandoned when they ceased to be necessary.

"Some time after I quitted India, a gentleman in the civil service of the Company was appointed collector of the revenue in the district where I had resided. At the time he took charge of the collectorship the Zemindar of Vizianagram does not appear to have been in arrear to the Company, but in the following twelvemonth, which was some years after the termination of my transactions with him, the collector, in a letter dated the 12th April 1814, addressed to his immediate superiors, the board of revenue at Madras, complains of the irregularity of the 'Zemindar in the payment of his 'kists for the last two months,' and attributes it, among other causes, to the loans he was under the necessity of making, alleging it to be 'a notorious 'fact, that in one instance alone the Ze-'mindar of Vizianagram paid one person, 'an European free merchant, the sum of '2,70,000 rupees in interest only.'

"The letter containing the foregoing paragraph arrived in this country in the course of official dispatch in the year 1815, and it was not until the year 1817 that my name was coupled with the anonymous paragraph before quoted, when it was assumed that I must necessarily be the individual therein alluded to. On that occasion I received a note from the then chairman and deputy chairman of your court of directors, Messrs. Reid and Bebb; and I take the present opportunity of entreating those gentlemen to accept my warmest acknowledgments for the delicacy of their conduct on that occasion, as well as for the friendship with which they have since honored me. I waited on those gentlemen the following day, *viz.* the 2d April 1817, utterly unconscious of the object for which they desired my attendance, and equally chagrined and mortified to learn that a report so grossly exaggerated, and therefore so likely to prove prejudicial to my character and pretensions, had gone abroad. I might, on such an occasion, have declined answering any question, and by what some might consider a prudent reserve, have prevented all the vexation to which I have since been exposed; but conscious of the rectitude of my conduct, I felt that it was a duty I owed to you, whose suffrages I was then soliciting, a duty I owed to the integrity of my own character, and a respect due to that body of which, through your favour, I hoped to become a member on the first vacancy, to meet the charge with the utmost frankness and candour, and I confidently appeal to Mr. Reid and to Mr. Bebb, whether I did not meet it in that spirit. I avowed that I had had transactions with the Zemindar of Vizianagram, while I asserted that they were not either to the extent or of the character described by the collector. I denied, and most truly, any knowledge of the existence of any act of the British legislature prohibiting such transactions, and I contended that my dealings were justified by the only rules I had for my guidance, the local regulations of the government under which I lived, and which, as a condition of my residence in the provinces, I was bound to obey.

"That my transactions were conformable to the letter and spirit of those regulations, will be seen by the opinion which I shall now beg leave to read, given on a case submitted to a gentleman of your Madras civil establishment well qualified to decide, having himself, during a period of twelve years in his capacity of a zillah and provincial judge, administered and expounded those regulations.

[An opinion to this effect was read by Mr. C. in a case submitted to a gentleman high in the Madras civil service.]

"The chairman and deputy chairman appeared satisfied with the explanation I had given, the reports which had been circulated to my prejudice died away, and on the 23d July 1817, you did me the honour to elect me one of your directors. While in that situation I endeavoured, by an assiduous and conscientious discharge of my duty, to justify your choice. It would appear, however, that in the time which intervened between my conversation with the chairman and deputy, and my obtaining a place in the direction, instructions had been sent to the collector to ascertain who the Europeans were who had transactions with the Zemindar of Vizianagram, and 'particularly, who the

'European free merchant was, who was 'stated to have received from the zemin-'dar the sum of 2,70,000 rupees in in-'terest only.' The collector's answer, stating me to be the individual who had received the sum abovementioned, was among the collection of papers submitted for your inspection by order of the court of directors; it was accompanied by a figured statement intended to support that assertion: how far it has done so, my letter to the court of directors of the 29th of May last (which was also in the collection of papers) will shew. That letter points out some few of the errors and inconsistencies into which the collector had fallen: it shews upon his own avowal; that the original accounts, prior to Feb. 1808, had been destroyed; that the fabricated set of accounts could not be depended on; and that so conscious was the collector himself of the inaccuracy of this fabricated set of accounts, that he acknowledges he has recourse to them only 'in the absence of all other information.'

"My letter of the 29th May also shews, that it was morally impossible the collector could have been in possession of even that fabricated set of accounts, when, on the 12th April 1814, he asserted as a notorious fact, that to one person was paid the sum of 270,000 rupees. The reputed fabricator of these accounts died on the 1st April 1814. The collector did not obtain the accounts from his widow until after, as he says, 'much unnecessary correspondence,' a correspondence which could not in decency, and under the afflicting loss the woman had so recently sustained, have commenced until some days after the date of the collector's assertion; but even if he had obtained the accounts on the very day of the death of the supposed fabricator, it was utterly impossible that accounts so voluminous could have been examined in the short space of twelve days. The collector himself, after waiting some months to comply with an order of the board of revenue to submit a detailed report of the transaction, writes (as would be seen in the collection of papers), under date the 18th Sept. 1817, after having been then in possession of the accounts nearly three years and a half, that they 'were found in such a state of confusion 'and disorder, many being injured by the 'white ants, that much time was wasted 'in the search from these accounts'; he continues, 'and other vouchers in the Ze-'mindar's cutcherry, I formed a state-'ment, which I now forward for your con-'sideration.' That statement was also among the collection of papers submitted for your inspection, and is perhaps as extraordinary a document as was ever produced by any man in official station, where regularity and correctness are so indispensibly necessary for the due discharge of important duties. It is entitled, 'a 'statement of sums of money lent by the 'undermentioned Europeans to the Rajah 'Narrain Quzupilly Rauze, zemindar of 'Vizianagram, extracted from the ac-'counts and other vouchers now in the 'possession of the collector of the zillah 'of Vizagapatam.'

"What accounts? what vouchers? Not original accounts, for the collector tells you they had been destroyed; not authentic vouchers, for of fifty suppositious transactions enumerated by the collector in which I was said to be concerned, the bonds and vouchers of eight only are said to be preserved: the remaining forty-two are stated in his marginal note not to have been found among the records.

"The statement then proceeds to detail various transactions. But the collector has avoided shewing the result by any calculation of the interest. He must, I presume, have been aware of the extraordinary discrepancy between the result which such a calculation would have shewn, and the assertion hazarded in the fourth paragraph of his letter of the 12th April 1814, a circumstance which would have placed him in a situation of considerable embarrassment between the acknowledgment of an error he was unwilling to avow, and the support of a position he could not maintain. To get rid of this dilemma he merely furnishes dates, amounts, and rates (and these too most erroneous), risking the possibility of it being taken for granted that the calculation of interest, if made, would bear out his original assertion, of which however it falls short by considerably more than one half.

"Every man who has resided in India must know how frequent a practice it is with the natives, when they have a purpose to serve, to falsify their accounts; and that there was such a purpose on the part of the fabricator of the set of accounts from which the collector has derived his information, is distinctly admitted by the collector himself, in the 10th paragraph of his letter to the Board of Revenue of the 12th July, 1817, (which was also in the collection of papers submitted to you, and which I shall here quote.) 'Besides, says the collector, 'those enumerated in the statement, 'there is a great number of other very 'objectionable charges in the accounts of 'Sangy Ramchander Rauze; and there 'being every reason to believe that the 'pretended appropriation of the Rajah's 'money was, in many instances without 'foundation, I do not go into a detail 'of the particulars, as it would only be 'an unnecessary exposure of the names 'of persons who, I am persuaded, are 'unjustly charged with having received 'sums of money.'

"The mode of keeping accounts in

India, while it facilitates interpolation, renders detection difficult, if not impossible. The accounts are not written in books bound together as in this country, but upon kudjans (the prepared leaf of the palmyra tree,) or on separate slips of paper, so that it is easy to abstract one and to substitute another in its place. In this way I am willing to believe the collector may have been imposed on; and this supposition is the more probable, as I understand that he is unacquainted with the language and character in which the accounts were written.

"From the foregoing detail, which, though long, has not, I trust, been rendered unnecessarily prolix, as well as from my letter to the court of directors of the 29th May last, it will be seen, 1st. That not having been in the service of the Company, and therefore not having possessed any authority, I could not, in my intercourse with the natives, have exercised any control over them. 2d. That my transactions with the Zemindar of Vizianagram originated in mercantile motives, and were prosecuted for mercantile purposes. 3d. That I was amenable to the courts of judicature established in that country for the trial of civil actions. 4th. That I continued to reside in India, and in the same district with the Zemindar, for several years after my transactions with him had ceased; and that, had he been aggrieved, he might have obtained redress on the spot, by an appeal to any of those tribunals, to the jurisdiction of which both he and I were equally subject. 5th. That the Zemindar did not then, nor has he since, made any complaint. 6th. That my transactions were in conformity with the local laws or regulations of the government under which I resided; and 7th. That the collector has equally mistaken the character and amount of my transactions with the Zemindar, and built his assertions upon documents which, by his own acknowledgements, are undeserving credit.

"I have now, Sir, to solicit the particular attention of this court to the document which I hold in my hand. It contains the result of an examination of my books by gentlemen, whose mercantile knowledge eminently qualifies them for such an investigation, and whose names it is only necessary to mention to prove their high respectability.

[Mr. Campbell here read a declaration, signed by six gentlemen of the highest respectability, who had inspected his books of accounts, and who, after due examination, stated that the sum raised by Mr. C. from the Zemindar, for interest, &c. did not amount to one-third of the sum alleged to have been paid to him; and that throughout the course of those transactions Mr. C. had not, in any manner, compromised his character for honorable integrity and fair dealing.]

"Although no man can be more ready, Sir, than I am to acknowledge the propriety of a rigid enquiry into the character of every individual who may offer himself as a candidate for the high and important office of a director of your affairs, more especially when, as in the present instance, the conduct of the individual soliciting your favor happens to be brought in question, I must, nevertheless, deprecate the mortifying necessity I am now reduced to, of being obliged, after the lapse of so many years (and when it was not improbable that the documents connected with this transaction might have been lost or destroyed, from a supposition that they were no longer necessary) I must deprecate, I say, the mortifying necessity I am now reduced to, of meeting a charge of this nature, a charge which, in *its utmost extent, does not involve the slightest tinge of moral turpitude*; a charge for which I was amenable to competent courts established in India for the trial of such questions, and to which, no doubt, the party with whom I had those transactions, would have resorted for redress, had he considered himself aggrieved. In the absence of all exculpatory evidence, from the loss or destruction of papers, my intimate friends, from their knowledge of my character and conduct, might have given credit to my declarations, but I could not have expected that the great body of proprietors, who have already honored me with their support, and to whom I have not the good fortune of being personally known, would have given equal credence to my assertions, unsupported by evidence of their truth; and I must therefore have sunk under the weight of a charge equally cruel and unfounded. Happily for the vindication of my own character and the preservation of their good opinion, I am relieved from this dilemma by the providential preservation of those documents which have been laid before you, and which, I hope and trust, will satisfy every dispassionate and unbiassed mind; and prove, that throughout the whole of the transactions which have been brought forward, I have been guided by a strict and conscientious regard to the principles of justice, honour, and integrity.

"I have now, Sir, to thank this court for their patient attention throughout this tedious narration. They are now in possession of the charge and of the defence; and their judgment will, I am persuaded, be such as to do credit to themselves, while it renders justice to me."

[After delivering his statement Mr. Campbell retired.]

Mr. *Reid* felt that it was nothing more than an act of justice for him to stand up

in his place, and say, that when his hon. friend (Mr. Bebb) and himself filled the chairs of that court, and had an interview with Mr. Campbell, to which he had referred in his very able address, they received from that gentleman direct and plain answers to the different questions put to him. He heard them with the utmost attention, and answered with the greatest promptitude. *(Hear, hear!)* No man, in his opinion, could behave with more candour and openness than he did. He seemed to have no desire whatever to reserve any part of his conduct from inquiry or observation. He thought it necessary farther to say, that when the court of proprietors elected Mr. Campbell to be one of the executive body, no man in the direction entered more deeply into the subjects which were brought under their consideration, and, when called upon to decide, no gentleman could give a more sound and correct opinion than that which he always offered. *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. *Bebb* requested leave to corroborate every thing that had been stated by his hon. friend, relative to the interview with Mr. Campbell. He never had the honour of being acquainted with that gentleman before that interview, but he left him impressed with a very high opinion of his moral conduct, of his character for honour, probity, and integrity. It might be proper for him to state, that while in the chair he had frequent consultations with Mr. Campbell on the subject of the Company's affairs; and he was convinced, from what occurred at those consultations, that he brought into the executive body a great deal of useful practical information, great zeal, and great industry. He applied himself to the discharge of his duties with activity and promptitude, and he hoped and believed that beneficial results would flow from many of the opinions he had delivered.—*(Hear, hear!)* He trusted, as he was speaking of an individual whose character had been attacked, that he should be allowed to state, what he would declare on oath in any of the King's courts at Westminster if called on, that he firmly believed Mr. Campbell to be a worthy honest man, every way incapable of acting dishonourably, an excellent director of their affairs, and as a man of integrity perfectly entitled to the support and approbation of the proprietors. *(Hear, hear, hear!)*

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he had listened with the deepest attention to the address of the hon. gentleman who had just left the room, and he had examined with great care the papers connected with the question then under consideration, in order to satisfy himself as to the just and proper course which ought to be taken by the court on this occasion. He intended to offer but few observations on the subject, but still he felt that some were necessary, to put the court in possession of the grounds on which he had formed his opinion, and to justify the motion with which he meant to conclude a motion, which he flattered himself would be unanimously acceded to. But, before he entered upon the subject, he wished, as a proper return to the court of directors, to express to them his thanks for the honest vigilance with which they had followed up this delicate and important inquiry, from the first blush of accusation until the present moment. They had acted most correctly. In ordinary cases, the course they had adopted would have been right: but here they had done more; here their conduct was intitled to a higher praise, inasmuch as the charge referred to one of their own body, with respect to whom it might have been supposed that a partial and favourable inclination and opinion existed.—*(Hear, hear!)*—He was quite satisfied, that the system of calm and sober inquiry which had marked the proceedings of the executive body, from the commencement of this business (if Mr. Campbell had chosen to have waited their adjudication, instead of casting himself, as he had so constitutionally and so creditably done, on the great body of the proprietors) would have distinguished them to the last, and would have produced a result similar to that which he this day confidently anticipated. When he said this, he felt that the documents on which the accusation rested were of such a nature, as would not, when carefully examined, be deemed sufficient to bring in question before that court the fame and character of a British subject. Let gentlemen reflect for one moment on the situation in which Mr. Campbell stood, and on the character of the person on whose integrity alone rested the statement that was at last put for ward againsthim. He was here referring to the Dewan, and not to Mr. Collector Smith; for though, technically speaking, the accused party was Mr. Campbell, and the accuser was Mr. Smith the collector, yet, in point of fact, the charge rested solely on the evidence of the Dewan. He did not use this term *accuser* invidiously, but technically. He had no doubt but that the collector was a man who understood the duties of his office, and all he blamed him for was, his giving himself up to a rash view of the question, and thence being led to hasty assertions; he had taken up reports when he should have been satisfied only with authentic documents, and had continued in this course, until it was absolutely necessary, in consequence of the commands of the executive body, that something like a formal and tangible statement should be forth-

coming. Mr. Campbell's situation was that usually denominated a free merchant. If he comprehended the character rightly, it meant a person who, like Mr Campbell, was a considerable purchaser of the products of the land—of the manufactures—of a particular district or districts, which were afterwards conveyed to Madras, and other great stations in the Company's territories. He wished to impress this particularly on the court; for he knew that many merchants in India, although as highly respectable as any who appeared on the Royal Exchange of London, were considered as mere money lenders, because, in the course of business, they advanced loans to the great landholders or Zemindars. The usual course was, to consign cargoes to Madras in the same way, as in European commercial transactions, they might be consigned to Hamburgh or other places. It was necessary that the merchant should get returns to Vizianagram, or wherever he resided, to the amount of those investments. These he could only procure by a remittance from Madras, in specie, which was tedious and hazardous, or by operations something similar to the European exchanges. Mr. Campbell would advance to the Zemindar bills on Madras, for instance, to the amount of the merchandize which he had consigned to that port; this was extremely convenient, and answered the purposes of both parties. The Zemindar was benefitted by this arrangement, and gentlemen would at once allow, that it was a legal and equitable course, when he observed, that hardly any party was more accommodated by it than the East-India Company themselves. The Zemindar had his tribute, or *kists* as they were called, to pay to the Company every two months: whether Providence crowned the harvest with plenty or stinted the produce of the earth, whether the crops were in a forward or a backward state, still the *kists* must be paid; and unless the landholder met with a capitalist who would advance him money at a fair and proper rate of interest, he would be sometimes obliged to sell or mortgage his crops on the ground, and run the dangerous course of seeking assistance from professed money-lenders to enable him to pay those *kists*. If, however, he met with a respectable merchant like Mr. Campbell, he got bills on Madras, and these he paid into the district treasury of the Company. Thus the Zemindar was served, because he need not sell his crops prematurely and at a loss; Mr. Campbell was served, because he thus procured his returns with more facility; and the Company were served, because these bills, which were always honored as they became due, whether drawn at two, or four, or six months, formed a remittance from the district treasury to that of Madras far more convenient than the transport of treasure. He stated this the more particularly, because he believed considerable misapprehension prevailed on the subject. There was a vast difference between a free-merchant and a mere money-lender, though some persons had confounded the characters. He could safely declare, for himself, that when Mr. Campbell first offered for the direction, if on inquiry he had understood him as having acquired his fortune only as a successful money-leuder, he should not have had his vote. He voted for that gentleman as an enlightened East-India merchant, a character worthy of the situation in which he had been placed by the proprietors, and on that ground alone would he again give him his suffrage. He would vote for him as a merchant, capable, from experience, talent, and character, of being eminently useful to the Company. The next character that he should advert to was the dewan, or manager of the Zemindar's affairs. Persons conversant with India knew that the native landholders cherished a great degree of hereditary pride, arising from the recollection of their hereditary rank, which precluded them from acting as their own stewards. All was left to the managing man, denominated the dewan, who in France perhaps would be styled *homme d'affaires*, and whom John Bull, without much pretensions to latinity, would perhaps call his *factotum*. He was entrusted with every thing, looked after every thing, did every thing. If honest, he was invaluable; if a rogue, it was a hundred to one but he ruined his master. The fate of the Zemindar, his prosperity or his adversity, his exhaustion or his abundance, depended on this dewan. Happy for him, when it chanced to light on a man of integrity; but when, as was too frequently the case, an artful and designing servant was employed, the consequences were sure to be disastrous. Now, when he should shew, from the documents on their table, that not a single tittle of evidence was adduced in support of the charge against Mr. Campbell, except what was contained in the accounts derived from the *dewan*, who acted for the Zemindar of Vizianagram, they would receive it, he was convinced, with a due degree of caution: for it could not but strike them that the dewan had done that with which he stood charged by the collector, namely, fabricated accounts to serve his own purposes. If he had made an improper use of his master's property, it was easy for him to fill up an account with one or with an hundred European names, to satisfy the person by whom he was employed of the manner in which the property was disposed of. This was not difficult, where the most in-

plicit confidence was reposed in a servant. With respect to the situation of Mr. Campbell, it was proper to observe, that he had been in India for many years before he had any loan transactions with this Zemindar, and five years before he left this country those transactions, being no longer useful or necessary to his commercial speculations, had entirely ceased. Now it struck his mind, and the circumstance must, he thought, make a considerable impression on the mind of every reflecting man, that if Mr. Campbell was acting in the spirit of a money-lender, procuring twelve per cent. or more for his money (the legal interest in India was twelve per cent.), he would not have been ten years in India before he embarked in such transactions, nor would he have given them up, profitable as they were, five years before he came away. If he had been actuated by the avaricious spirit of a usurer, he would not so readily have parted with an opportunity of still further increasing his profits; but the fact appeared to be, that he only adopted this mode of making advances, in common with four or five other merchants, as a medium of great convenience in his commercial transactions. The proceedings which rendered it necessary for Mr. Campbell to submit his conduct to the consideration of the general court of proprietors originated in a letter "*from the collector of Vizagapatam to the Madras Board of Revenue, dated the 12th of April 1814,*" from which, in order to place the circumstances fully before the court, it would be necessary to read some extracts. In that letter the collector denounces an usurious transaction, of which, when afterwards called upon, he declared Mr. Campbell to have been the author. The letter was addressed to the Revenue Board, and commenced thus:

"I have the honour to submit the accompanying report of outstanding balances against Zemindars up to the 22d inst. and beg to remark upon the different items, in the order in which they stand upon the list. It is with the greatest concern I am compelled to lay before your board, the irregularity of this Zemindar, in the payment of his kist for the last two months"—this, observed Mr. Jackson, refers to a period no less than five years after Mr. Campbell had ceased to have any transactions with the Zemindar—"and the probable necessity, in consequence, of proceeding to the very disagreeable alternative of sequestering a part of his estate; but, prior to recommending such a measure, I think it incumbent on me to state the following for the mature consideration of the board: the Jummabundy paid by this Zemindar amounts to nearly one-half of the whole of the land revenue of the zillah; and as the collections have been generally in arrear for a number of years past, I conceived it proper, for my own information, to inquire into the causes of this arrear, being well assured, from public and private sources, that the country was very favourably assessed."—Here, said Mr. Jackson, it would be recollected that the collector, in a letter quoted by Mr. Campbell, alluded to usurious transactions, and stated these to be the principal cause of the Zemindar's being in arrear. But from what followed it appeared that other and very cogent causes existed, and it would be for the proprietors to say, whether they were more or less likely to produce the ruinous effect described by the collector. The letter proceeded thus:—"It is unnecessary to go into a detail of the information thus derived. The thoughtless extravagance of extreme youth was encouraged in every possible manner; purchases were made of houses and articles, not only unnecessary, but which entailed a constant expence; the debts of the late Zemindar, and even those due by his brother, Seeteramrauze, were most unjustly demanded from and paid by the present Zemindar, or rather by the agents acting for him."—With what view, exclaimed Mr. Jackson, did the agents act thus? the letter fully explained the intent and object—"with a view," continued the collector, "to strengthen their own interests; and the generous disposition of the young man was assailed by his servants and their dependents, who succeeded in gaining for themselves or relations, grants of villages and lands to a very large annual amount. These disbursements could not be made without incurring debt, the grand source of the Zemindar's misfortunes: lenders were found in abundance, but upon such terms as must brand them with eternal infamy. It is a notorious fact, that in one instance alone the Zemindar of Vizianagram paid one person, an European free merchant, the sum of 2,70,000 rupees in interest only, and at such a rate of interest as was, I hope, never heard of before."—Now, observed Mr. Jackson, it is necessary to state, with regard to this sum of 2,70,000 rupees, that from the hour when this letter was written to the present moment, notwithstanding the access which the collector had to the various accounts of the Zemindar, notwithstanding the pledge he had given to inquire with the utmost minuteness into the cause which threw the Zemindar so much into arrear, still, with all his care and all his attention, it was a most extraordinary and a most remarkable fact, that no account containing any such item was forthcoming. The only account which he had made up and transmitted presented not, amongst its items, any sum even approaching to this large amount: therefore it was that he charged the col-

lector with rashness in making a bold and sweeping assertion, when he had not within his power the means of fully substantiating it. To him nothing was more evident than this, that the collector, being closely pressed for particulars, had drawn up a report which he conceived would prove to the hon. masters that he attended earnestly to his duties, and would, at the same time, seem to bear out a little the statement he had made of the enormous sum of 2,70,000 rupees having been received at one time for interest alone. The letter went on:—"Misfortunes began to press hard upon this unfortunate successor of Viziaramrauze, when, in Feb. 1808, he was induced to conclude an agreement with Ramchandrarauze, his dewan."—With whom, asked Mr. Jackson, did he enter into this agreement? With this agent, who had encouraged his extravagance; with this very man from whom the accounts were afterwards derived; with this dewan, who, from being servant, had now contrived, as would be seen, to become master.—"He was induced," said the collector, "to conclude an agreement with Ramchandrarauze, his dewan, to rent the country for ten years, during which the dewan engaged to grant one lac fifty thousand rupees annually for the Zemindar's private expense, to pay the public demands with punctuality, and, at the expiration of the above term, to return the country unincumbered, and the Zemindar free from debt of every description: in consideration of which the dewan was to possess unlimited authority, no longer as a servant, but as master of the country."—Here, said Mr. Jackson, the court might see, in one short but pithy abstract, the history of stewards in India. The dewan commenced his operations by encouraging the Zemindar to incur expences to an enormous extent; to pay debts that were not before claimed, and which he was under no obligation to discharge; to make grants of whole villages to his followers and dependants, and to plunge into every species of useless extravagance. Thus he began, and he ended by becoming the uncontrolled master of the Zemindar's country and whole establishment. (*Hear, hear!*) Was not this enough to enable the court to judge of the character of this dewan, on whom alone depended the verity or the falsehood of the documents on which the charge was founded? (*Hear, hear!*) The letter of the collector further set forth:—"The true state of affairs could never be obtained from Ramchandrarauze."—And yet, said Mr. Jackson, it was on the evidence of this man, who would not declare what the true state of affairs was, that Mr. Campbell's conduct had been arraigned.—"We pressed to get his account. He, with consummate effrontery, referred the Zemindar to the articles of agreement, which being a production of no common kind, I send you a translate, &c. During the term that Ramchandrarauze held the rent, he leased out, for the whole term of the ten years, a large portion of the lands, at a rate far below their real value. This could only have been done for the express purpose of injuring his master, and it had that effect."—Who, after this statement, demanded Mr. Jackson, could place confidence in a man who stood recorded as the betrayer of his unsuspecting and confiding master? (*Hear, hear!*)

The next letter to which he begged to call the attention of the court was also addressed by the collector of Vizagapatam to the Madras board of revenue; it was dated the 12th of Nov. 1814, about six months after the former letter. He there said, and this was a point worthy of the most serious attention, as it went to invalidate the documents which had been sent home, "Your Board will learn with regret that the accounts prior to Feb. 1808, (the date of the assignment of the zemindary to the late Saugy Ramchandrarauze as renter) have been destroyed"!!—Mr. Jackson begged the court to pause here for a moment, and not to let it slip their recollection, that a confession was expressly made of the destruction of all the accounts during the period in which Mr. Campbell had any concern with the Zemindar. No *bona fide* accounts were, it appeared, in existence, of a date prior to Feb. 1808, the period when the dewan himself took possession of the Zemindar's estate, as renter.—"But," continued the collector, "a set of accounts, prepared by that renter at my request, were stated to be in possession of his widow."

Let the court look, and look narrowly, at this statement. It appeared, from these few lines, that all the original accounts which could by possibility refer to Mr. Campbell (for long before this period he had ceased to have any transactions with the Zemindar) the collector admitted to have been destroyed. (*Hear, hear!*) What was the substitute which he proposed to make use of? An account made up by this false steward, either to the best of his memory, or wholly fabricated to answer his unjust purposes! (*Hear, hear!*) This day, said Mr. Jackson, the court must condemn Mr. Campbell to infamy and shame, on this weak, this suspicious evidence, or they must, and he doubted not but they would, treating such testimony as it deserved to be treated, unanimously acquit him. (*Hear, hear!*)

"The circumstances," continued the collector, "under which these accounts were drawn out, as explained in my letter of the 12th of April last, led naturally to a conclusion that much dependance could

not be placed on the justness of many of the disbursements."—Why then should a charge of so serious a nature be founded on such imperfect evidence, evidence in which the collector himself did not seem to place any faith?—"But, in the absence of all other information"—that was, of all authentic information—"it was desirable to benefit as much as possible from them; and they would further be a check on the account of Subneviss Timmiah, who succeed Ramchandrarauze, and was appointed manager, or, as he was styled, dewan."—Very likely those accounts might operate as a check on the new manager, for the idea that documents existed, a reference to which would prove whether current transactions were correct or not, might produce a considerable effect in preventing speculation. But the question was, what had these accounts to do with Mr. Campbell? If the whole of this passage proved any thing, it completely fortified a proposition in Mr. Campbell's address, and, looking to dates, without a strict attention to which they never could come to a correct conclusion on transactions of this nature, it would appear next to impossible that the transaction of 2,70,000 rupees could have been gathered from any thing but report; for in the accounts prepared, as the collector said, by the renter at his request, no such item, nor any thing like it, was to be found. Two years afterwards the next account of these transactions was sent to the revenue board at Madras by the collector. It was dated the 28th of Dec. 1816, and the court would see that no blame attached to the revenue board with reference to this delay. They seemed to have been most anxious to procure the fullest information possible. They were harassed with unsatisfactory statements, and at length they said, in plain English, "Do not send to us vague reports, reflecting on persons of worth and integrity; give us dates, names, and particulars. With nothing less can we be satisfied. We will not suffer you to make attacks on men whose integrity has heretofore been unquestioned, unless you transmit to us the documents and proofs on which you found your charges." In consequence of these pressing representations, the collector directed a letter to the board of revenue, dated the 28th of Dec. 1816, the second paragraph of which ran in these terms:—"The existence of usurious loan transactions between the Zemindar of Vizianagram and Europeans and natives, was stated, in my letter of the 12th of April 1814, as the principal cause of the Zemindar's embarrassments; and the person alluded to as having received the immense sum of 2,70,000 rupees in interest alone was Mr. Robt. Campbell, formerly a licensed free merchant or mariner, an inhabitant of Bimlipatam, and subsequently of this place."—Now, said Mr. Jackson, although there was not a whit of reason to suppose that at this time the collector had procured any information that ought to have induced him to believe that this statement was founded in fact, the Dewan, on whom no reliance could justly be placed, being the only authority he had for the assertion, still he did condescend to mention a name; and the question they had to decide this day was, whether the charge contained in this paragraph, where he coupled Mr. Campbell's name with an usurious transaction, was true or false. The letter proceeded thus: "It is presumed that the information required by the court of directors is merely to prove usurious loan transactions between the parties mentioned; and if so, this can be fully substantiated by the accounts and vouchers in my possession."—Here, observed Mr. Jackson, it would be proper to consider how he got those accounts; and more particularly, looking to his own previous statement, how he procured an account of the 2,70,000 rupees received for interest. Was it possible for them to suppose that any such account was in existence? This dewan, this false steward, this dishonest man, as the collector described him, had already, according to his own statement, burned all the accounts with which Mr. Campbell could have had any connection. Where then, did he find this item of 2,70,000 rupees? No statement of it was to be discovered in the account he sent home; and most undoubtedly, if he had any regular notice of it, he would not have neglected to transmit it. What other inference could they, under these circumstances, come to but this, that he had gathered the statement from the report of the steward; and, after his own description of this man's character, they could not credit any thing he said. (*Hear, hear!*) He now called the attention of the court to an extract of a letter, addressed to the Madras Revenue Board, dated the 12th of July 1817, also written by the collector, in which he said:—"In your instructions of the 6th of Feb. 1817, as court of wards, you desire that I do submit a full and distinct report on this particular claim, before you can determine as to the expediency or otherwise of taking measures towards its recovery; and the consideration of the subject being immediately connected with the present reference, I now submit a statement of the description required, by which your board will be able to decide whether or not the estate of the deceased Saughy Ramchandrarauze is to be considered as a creditor of the Zemindar of Vizianagram."—Here, observed Mr. Jackson, it was necessary to state, that the claim adverted to was that of the dewan, who was

at this time dead; and, according to the humane provision of the Indian government, a court of wards, like our court of chancery, undertook the settlement of his affairs for the benefit of his children, and the collector, in his official capacity, was obliged to ascertain the assets of the dewan's estate. The letter proceeded: "Besides those enumerated in the statement, there is a great number of other very objectionable charges in the accounts of Saughy Ramchandrarauze; and there being every reason to believe that the pretended appropriation of the rajah's money was, in many instances, without foundation, I do not go into a detail of the particulars, as it would only be an unnecessary exposure of the names of persons, who I am persuaded are most unjustly charged with having received sums of money!" (*Hear, hear!*)—Well might the court feel astonished, said Mr. Jackson, at such a declaration as this; and yet it was upon the statement of this dewan, who was here described as having most unjustly charged innocent persons with improperly receiving large sums of money, that the accusation against Mr. Campbell was founded. (*Hear, hear!*) It was upon the evidence of this man, and upon that alone, that they were presently, and severally, to come to a solemn decision.

The last paper which it was necessary to bring under their consideration, was a letter from the collector to the Madras Board of Revenue, containing what he called "a full and detailed report on illegal transactions between the Zemindar of Vizianagram and British subjects."

Mr. Jackson begged the court to pause for a moment on this last production, and to recollect the course, or series, in which the documents to which he had solicited their attention proceeded. So far back as the 12th of April 1814, an individual was described by the collector as having received for interest on one occasion only, 2,70,000 rupees; so far back as Dec. 1816, he declared that the person alluded to was Mr. Robert Campbell, and yet it was not until three years and a half after the first mention of those transactions, that he could be induced to present any thing like a formal statement to corroborate his assertion. It was not till the orders from home became so peremptory that they could not be evaded; it was not till the revenue board sent him a copy of those orders, expressing the displeasure of the court of directors, to which they added their own, at this extraordinary delay; it was not till the most pressing representations were made of the necessity of substantiating the charge, that any thing like an account appeared to be made up. The letter of the 18th of Sept. 1817 proceeded thus: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your secretary's letter of the 27th of March last, desiring that I will submit a full and detailed report on illegal transactions between the Zemindar of Vizianagram and British subjects; I also beg to acknowledge a repetition of those orders, dated the 28th of August last. "In prosecution of your instructions it was necessary to refer to the various papers and accounts in possession of the Zemindar of Vizianagram, and these were found in such a state of confusion and disorder, many being injured by the white ants, that much time was wasted in the search, and after every inquiry, accounts for detached portions of time could only be discovered."—It was here, said Mr. Jackson, worthy of remark, that these accounts must have referred to a period, long, very long after Mr. Campbell had any transactions with the Zemindar, since those which related to transactions prior to Feb 1808, had, it seemed, been destroyed by the Dewan himself. The letter went on—"From these accounts, and from other vouchers in the Zemindary Cutcherry, I framed a statement which I now forward for your consideration, and which, although very imperfect, will give a general idea of the money transactions of Europeans in this district."—"Then, said Mr. Jackson, at length came the account, which, with all the authority of the revenue board of Madras, with all the strongly expressed solicitude of the executive body in Leadenhall street, over and over again exerted to hasten it, took no less than three years and a half in its formation. They had a right to expect, when the account did ultimately arrive, that Mr. Campbell would have been set down as having received 2,70,000 rupees for such a loan, at a certain definite period; but from the hour the assertion came from the collector until the present moment, no such item appeared. No, an account was sent in, rescued, it was said, from the ravages of the white ants, and liable, from the lapse of time, and from the mode in which Indian accounts were kept, as described by Mr. Campbell, to a great variety of errors. But he found it necessary, incomplete as his data were, to produce something, or else to give up his situation; there was no longer an opportunity for trifling; the board of revenue must be satisfied, and he did produce something. What was it? By looking to dates, it would be found to embrace a period long before Mr. Campbell had any transactions with the Zemindar, and it also took in a period many years after all transactions had ceased between them. They found, in the account transmitted to this country, interest at so much per cent. placed opposite to a variety of transactions, but no where could they discover a resulting amount of 2,70,000 rupees arising from interest at eighteen or twenty-four per

cost. Mr. Campbell, or rather the highly respectable gentlemen whose names were signed to the paper which had been read to the court, had put the different sums together, and the result was a most extraordinary one. From their calculation it appeared, and no man could doubt the correctness of that calculation, that even supposing all the transactions which were comprised in the account to be minutely true, although they applied for four years during which Mr. Campbell had no connection with the Zemindar, and were taken at best from the memory or from the polluted copies of this faithless Dewan (for so the collector described him), still the amount of interest received was reduced from 2,70,000 rupees to 1,19,000 rupees, being a mistake of 1,51,000 even on the collector's own shewing. (*Hear, hear!*) He would again call the serious attention of the proprietors to those paragraphs, in which the collector stated his own opinion of the character of the man on whose authority this accusation was founded, and having done that he would leave the business in the hands of the proprietors, convinced of their determination to do that justice to Mr. Campbell which his clear statement, coupled with the inconsistency which marked the charge throughout, evidently demanded. The paragraphs to which he alluded were the 6th and 9th in the collector's letter of Nov. 14; he there said:—"The true state of affairs could never be obtained from Ramchandrarauze. We pressed to get his accounts. He, with consummate effrontery, referred the Zemindar to the articles of agreement, which being a production of no common kind, I send you a translate, &c.—During the term that Ramchandrarauze held the rent, he leased out for the whole term of the ten years, a large portion of the lands at a rate far below their real value. This could only have been done for the express purpose of injuring his master, and it had that effect. It was a transaction in which every thing was to be gained by the one party, and lost by the other."

Such was the virtuous and veritable authority on which this account was founded. The proprietors had now the whole case before them, the charge and the defence. How was the accusation met? By the solemn declaration of Mr. Campbell, against whom no whisper of censure had ever before been breathed, supported by the internal evidence of the account itself. He (Mr. Jackson) did not mean to say that he came into this court unassailed by prejudice. For some time back, when he heard that the moment Mr. Campbell was requested by two gentlemen, Mr. Reid and Mr. Bebb, whose names could not be mentioned without honour and esteem, to give them some information as to his dealings with the Zemindar, which had been made the subject of accusation—when he found that he met the charge openly and boldly, he confessed that his mind received a favourable impression of Mr. Campbell's conduct. He did not shrink from investigation; but knowing that if he could not satisfy the then chairman and deputy, it would be their bounden duty, when he called for the suffrages of the proprietors, to declare that he was unworthy of them, he answered every question, and gave every explanation that was required of him. When he saw what he felt would be the conviction on the minds of the proprietors expressed this day, with so much gratifying warmth; when the only account on which the conduct of Mr. Campbell could be arraigned, in or out of these doors, was invalidated, and proved to be unworthy of regard; there was but one course for them to pursue, that of declaring their unanimous belief of Mr. Campbell's innocence, and their perfect confidence in his honour. He confessed that he felt a prejudice in favour of Mr. Campbell, and all the industry and research he had exerted in investigating the whole of the case had strengthened, not lessened, that honest prejudice. If in examining those different documents he had found any point that militated against Mr. Campbell's honour, if he knew himself, if he were acquainted with his own feelings, he would have been the man to state to the court what he had discovered; but relying on the documents which had been inspected by merchants of the first respectability, believing that the whole interest acquired was within the pale of common, legal, ordinary interest, and that there was beyond such interest a charge for the insurance of the Zemindar's life, which, taken in the aggregate, was less than they would have demanded at any insurance office here, where thousands of transactions of this kind were always in progress, he came to the conclusion which the gentleman who examined his accounts had immediately arrived at; first, that Mr. Campbell had not in any manner compromised his character as a merchant; second, that his dealings were perfectly honest, and not calculated to remove from him, in any degree whatsoever, the confidence he had hitherto enjoyed; and third, that his transactions were such as could never be impeached in the mind of any merchant. With these feelings, and having no object in view but to discharge the duty of an honest man, he begged to offer to the court the following exculpatory resolution, which would not be the less acceptable to Mr. Campbell because it was distinguished by brevity. Mr. Jackson then moved,

"Resolved, That this court having duly considered the papers laid before them by the court of directors and by Mr. Robert Campbell, are of opinion, that nothing appears therein to impeach the honour of Mr. Campbell, and that he continues entitled to that confidence which placed him in the direction of their affairs."

Mr. *Bazett* said, in rising to second this motion, it was not his intention to trespass for many minutes on the valuable time of the court. Indeed a single minute would be sufficient for the utterance of all he meant, and all he conceived it necessary to say on this occasion. He was confident, after the clear and able statement read by Mr. Campbell himself, aided as it was by the luminous and eloquent exposition of the learned mover, and after the gratifying testimony which the honorable directors had borne to the high character and lofty integrity of Mr. Campbell, it would be but wasting the time of the court, if, instead of simply seconding the motion, which he did with most sincere pleasure, he entered into the detail of a case, which was now so completely before the proprietors.—(*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. *Wallace* felt himself so incompetent to the task of addressing such an enlightened assembly, that nothing but a desire to do an act of common justice could have induced him to obtrude his sentiments on the honourable court. He had been commercial resident for three years at Vizagapatam, and though, during that time, he had no correspondence with Mr. Campbell, yet the character of that gentleman was well known to him; and it was most gratifying to his feelings, and he was sure it would be equally so to the feelings of the assembled proprietors, to have it in his power to say, that he never heard Mr. Campbell's name mentioned, by European or native, but it was coupled with expressions of respect, esteem, and honour.—(*Hear, hear !*)—If there had been any disreputable reports in circulation relative to the character or conduct of the hon. ex-director, he must of necessity have heard them, but not even an insinuation of such a nature ever reached his ear.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, he rose with great pleasure on this occasion, for it always gave him peculiar pleasure, when an attack was made on the character of an individual, to see him come forward with an honourable justification of his conduct. The case now before them was so evident, it was so very plain, that it required little argument, and no eloquence, to shew that Mr. Campbell had been falsely accused. It required no eloquence, for eloquence was generally employed to make fiction appear like truth, but here truth shone with such splendor, that it was like the sun at noon-day. He thought the tables should be turned, and, instead of their having Mr. Campbell before them to defend his character, they ought, in justice, to call on Mr. Smith himself for an explanation; because, if what had been stated in the course of the defence were true, and he had no doubt of its verity, Mr. Smith ought to be compelled to declare, why or wherefore he had destroyed certain documents.—(*Mr.* Lowndes was here informed that no charge of destroying documents had been made against Mr. Smith.)—He was glad to be corrected on this point, for he had really understood the case differently. There was, however, this extraordinary circumstance to be explained, from the accounts transmitted home, on which the charge was founded: it appeared that the money transactions with the Zemindar amounted only to 1,19,000 rupees, being 1,51,000 rupees less than the sum which Mr. Campbell was said to have received, as interest, at one time. Now, though he thought it possible that Mr. Smith might have made some mistake (for God forbid that he should believe a man guilty until he was proved to be so; God forbid he should suppose the error intentional until evidence were given of the fact), still it was a point that called for full investigation. He would never bear a man down by the force of prejudice, unaided by satisfactory proof; and he regretted extremely that he could not attend the court when the proprietors were voting thanks to their military heroes, in order that he might have delivered his sentiments on a particular part of that question. He was unfortunately confined to his bed at the time, or else he should have been present; for he never was, and never would be, backward in giving his mite of praise to such an honourable body of men as their army in India. He would not enter into the merits or policy of the war, because with that those who were thanked had nothing to do. It was for them only to do their duty, as soldiers, when called upon. But he came to the court for another purpose; he wished to draw the attention of the court to another honourable character, and to make an observation on that unfortunate event, the execution of the Killedar of Talnier.—(*Loud cries of order !*)—He meant only to do justice to Sir Thos. Hislop.—(*A general shout of order !*)

The *Chairman*—"I must beg that the hon. gentleman will confine himself to the subject immediately before the court. It is not right to travel into such very irrelevent matter."—(*Hear ! hear !*)

Mr. *Lowndes*—"When we are clearing one gentleman's character from aspersion, there is surely no harm in saying a word for that of another honourable individual."—(*Order ! order !*)

The *Chairman*—"If the hon. proprie-

ter will not attend to my suggestion, I hope he will pay some respect to the general sense of the proprietors, which has been so loudly expressed." — (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. *Lowndes*—"I wish only to state the communication of a private individual on a subject that has been generally canvassed.—(*Order! order!*)—I cannot conceive why you, Mr. Chairman, will not allow me to say a word in favour of General Hislop."—(*Order! order!*)

Mr. *Hume*—"I rise to the question of order, and am sure that I shall not appeal in vain to my hon. friend, who, on all occasions, acts with so much candour and openness. He will have an opportunity, at another court, of stating his sentiments on the subject which he has adverted to. The resolution of the last court must be confirmed by a second, on which occasion I shall be very happy to hear him. At present the question on which he is so anxious is not before the court."

The *Chairman*—"I beg leave to state, in reply to Mr. Lowndes (I call him by name, for he particularly addressed himself to me), that I felt it necessary to interrupt him, because he was transgressing the rule of debate, which does not permit the introduction of extraneous matter. I believe the hon. gentleman who has just spoken made a mistake, when he stated that the vote of thanks to General Hislop must be confirmed by a second court. This is not correct. There is no such proceeding in our practice."

Mr. *Lowndes* continued—"Most certainly, if he could vote by proxy, he should have done so on the day to which he had averted, for their gallant army deserved the utmost praise. He would here drop the subject, and apply himself strictly to the question under discussion. The motion should have his most cordial support, because no man had ever more completely cleared himself than Mr. Campbell had done. For the same reason, because Mr. Smith might also prove his innocence, he would not prejudice that gentleman, always recollecting that, in mercantile accounts, the words "errors excepted" were very properly retained.—(*A laugh.*) —From what Mr. Campbell himself had said, with liberality and candour, they might indulge a hope that Mr. Smith would be able and willing to clear himself from all unfavourable imputation. They all knew the dreadful effects of prejudice, and ought to guard against it. Nothing on earth was productive of so much mischief. This was the age of prejudice. It was peculiarly directed against one set of men (the Bank of England) whom the circumstances of the times had obliged to act in a manner that gave offence to those who had not weighed the situation of the country. An investigation was now going on which would assuredly prove most honourable to them.—(*Question! question!*) — He trusted, that Mr. Smith would act as Mr. Campbell had done, namely, request the court of proprietors to take his case into consideration, and to judge fairly, honestly, and impartially of his conduct. Having stated his sentiments on this subject, he would, as a rider to the bill, conclude with giving his most hearty thanks to the brave and gallant army in India for their glorious achievements; and to their noble and valorous Commander-in-chief, who had proved himself to be a true disciple of the Marquis Wellesley!"

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* did not mean to detain the court long from coming to a decision on this question, but trusted the proprietors would grant him their indulgence while he made a few observations, which he felt absolutely necessary, on the subject before them. He did not often obtrude himself on their notice, and he was grateful for the attention that was paid to him when he felt himself obliged to deliver his sentiments. On the present occasion, he conceived that he should not be fairly discharging the sacred duty which he owed to the character of the court of directors, as well as to that of the individual whose conduct was now the subject of discussion, were he to content himself with silently giving his vote in favour of the resolution. There was not, he was certain, any man who felt an interest in the proceedings of the Company, or who was anxious that the character of the court of directors should stand pure and unimpeached, who did not already perceive that his own character was somewhat involved in questions that concerned the honour of the executive body. (*Hear, hear!*)—He must do so, when he recollected that he was one of their constituents; that the directors, by his suffrage and the suffrage of others, became the representatives of the Company; and that he every year, by his vote as a proprietor, bore testimony to the upright character of those persons to whom he confided the management of their affairs. (*Hear, hear!*) It was therefore with great propriety that Mr. Campbell had appealed to the court of proprietors on so important an occasion; and he confidently hoped that the precedent now established by him would always be followed in future. (*Hear, hear!*) He was sure that many gentlemen, who viewed the question in the light he did, would not content themselves with giving a silent vote; and he was convinced that all would go away satisfied with having done an act of justice to Mr. Campbell, and

fully impressed with the honour of the executive body, on which they might place the utmost reliance; a feeling which might be considered the very best return which could be made to the court of directors for their zealous attention to the interests of the Company. He should have thought, if not even one word had been said after Mr. Campbell's address, if not a single expression had been used to confirm those feelings which seemed generally and spontaneously to actuate every breast in the court, as to the character of the transactions in which Mr. Campbell was engaged, that he was clearly entitled to an acquittal. If the subject were minutely discussed, he believed scarcely an individual could be found who in his dealings, though he might not be aware of it, had not been guilty of usury almost every day of his life. There was not a merchant who sold an article at a profit of more than five per cent. on the sum in which it cost him, that was not equally guilty of usury as the man who lent money at an interest greater than what was now legally established. (*Some disapprobation.*) The moral guilt was undoubtedly the same. He was very well aware that this was an opinion not generally adopted at the present moment; but the principle, if he mistook not, would be recognized by the law of the land in the course of a very few days. A bill on this subject had been recently brought into parliament, which he believed would receive the sanction of the legislature. The object of that measure was, to place money on the same footing with other commodities, as was now the case in many countries. He had incidentally stated his opinion on this subject, and was sorry to have introduced any thing that could divert the attention of the court from the main question. He felt that it was a species of injustice, since it detained the proprietors from the expression of their sentiments on Mr. Campbell's conduct. He hoped the proceedings of this day would free an honourable, a useful, and a distinguished man (as they had heard from the best judges) from every taint of suspicion, and place him beyond the reach of calumny. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said, he had heard much of the merits of the gentleman whose case was now under consideration, and in the praises which they elicited he most cordially concurred. He also was desirous of stating the opinion he entertained of Mr. Campbell. It would be proper for him to observe that he had no knowledge whatever of that gentleman; that in fact he did not even know him by sight till he was honoured by a seat in the direction; but in the few communications he afterwards had with him, Mr. Campbell impressed him with sentiments of esteem and respect. (*Hear! hear!*) He was accessible at all times, and he had found his conduct on every occasion polite and obliging; he was ever ready to give information, and seemed to feel a pleasure in discharging the duties of his situation with affability as well as zeal. He thought it necessary for him to say this, because it related to Mr. Campbell's particular merits, and hitherto his general merits only had been touched on. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Wallace) stated, that no unfavourable reports, relative to the conduct of Mr. Campbell, had reached him in India. This was only negative praise. He did not, however, mean to mention this point invidiously; for indeed the same observation would naturally present itself to every gentleman, and doubtless was felt by every member of the court of directors. But when character was attacked, it ought to be set right by a direct appeal to the manners, habits, and general conduct of the individual assailed. The question in this instance seemed to him to be completely set at rest by the statement of the hon. ex-director himself, by the learned gentleman who had introduced the resolution, and by the concurrent testimony of those honourable individuals behind and before the bar who had delivered their opinions. Perfectly convinced of Mr. Campbell's integrity, he should give his vote most cordially for the resolution. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Gahagan* said, he did not rise for the purpose of postponing for many minutes the honorable testimony of approbation due to the character of Mr. Campbell, which formed the subject of the resolution now before the court. It would be unpardonable in him to do so, since he perceived that the universal feeling of the court was to come speedily to that gratifying decision; and he was the last man who would retard the unanimous and general wish of the proprietors. The reason why he took the liberty of addressing the court, was briefly for the purpose of stating, that though he concurred in every thing contained in the resolution of the learned gentleman, still he did not think that the motion went far enough. He had not himself the presumption to move an amendment; but for the satisfaction of his own feelings, he begged leave to state why the resolution did not, in his opinion, embrace that extent of commendation which the circumstances would clearly warrant. As to the hon. gentleman, he was perfectly and totally a stranger to him, nor had he made himself master of the contents of those papers which were lying on their table, until he heard the statement of the learned gentleman, which might be considered the echo of those documents, aided and assisted by a luminous exposition of their tendency and

bearing. The question was not whether a compliment should be paid to Mr. Campbell, on account of his honourable character; that was not all, the circumstances seemed to him to require much more. A more precise and definite resolution would perhaps answer the purpose better; and he should be glad, after he had stated his sentiments, if any gentleman behind or before the bar, who viewed the case as he did, would propose an amendment with that object. Mr. Campbell was accused of having contravened the regulations of the Indian government. How did he meet the charge? He came forward and said, such are the acts of parliament, such are the Indian local regulations, such are the facts that took place in Vizianagram; are those facts opposed either to a general law or to a local regulation? He proved, by the papers now before the court, that they were not; and therefore he asked, could it be contended that this motion went far enough, when it merely stated that nothing appeared in the course of these transactions that cast any impeachment on his honour? Ought they not to declare their solemn conviction that he had been guilty of no violation of an act of parliament, that he had never contravened any of the local regulations adopted, for wise purposes, by the government of India? Why did he feel that this was a duty incumbent on the court? because they knew that legislative enactments were often directed against proceedings, which *per se* had nothing criminal in them. He agreed with the hon. proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) that many an action, the performance of which militated against no moral feeling, might be considered a fit object for legislative interference; and he could wish it to be specifically stated, that Mr. Campbell had not violated any *statute* or regulation intended to effect such a purpose. He could wish it distinctly to appear, that Mr. Campbell had *not* done any act violatory of regulations founded on political and commercial expediency. He hoped it would be stated, that Mr. Campbell had not sought to establish his fortune (as it manifestly appeared that he had not) by the contravention of any statute or regulation, meant for the protection of their political and commercial system. If they thought he had not done so, they ought to declare what they felt. It would be an authentication of his honour, a proof that his character was highly prized by those who had investigated his conduct. They ought to declare, as the letter of the advocate-general warranted them to do, that there was not a shadow of reason for saying that Mr. Campbell had, in any instance, acted contrary to the statutes and regulations formed for the better government of the Company. He would therefore suggest to the learned proprietor, that an amendment to this effect ought to be proposed, *viz.* "That nothing appears on these papers impeaching in any degree the honour of Mr. Campbell; and that it is the opinion of this court, not only that he has not been guilty of a violation of any statute whatsoever enacted by the parliament of Great Britain, or of any local regulation adopted for the government of India, but that he stands acquitted of the imputation of having ever meditated such a proceeding." This would render ample justice to Mr. Campbell, and he was sure the court were anxious that justice should be done to him. By adding his ideas, to use the phrase of a hon. gentleman (Mr. Lowndes), as a rider to the motion, every just end would be obtained. This was his opinion, and he thanked the court for their patient attention to the statement of his sentiments.

Mr. *Hume* had no intention to have risen on this occasion, had it not been for what had fallen from the hon. proprietor, who he imagined had not distinctly heard the resolution when it was read. He found in the resolution, as his learned friend had drawn it up, almost the precise words proposed by the hon. proprietor. (Mr. *Gahagan*, "No!") The words were, that "nothing appeared in the papers laid before the court to impeach the honour of Mr. Campbell; and that he continued entitled to that confidence which had placed him in the direction of their affairs." He was ready to admit that there was a little difference; but in point of fact, he would submit to the hon. proprietor whether the sense was not virtually the same? Every gentleman there, who had examined the papers from first to last, as he had done, (and he had not confined himself to public documents, but sought information from every private source within his reach), every proprietor who pursued the inquiry, must perceive in how high a situation, with reference to character, Mr. Campbell had stood in India; they must at once observe the favourable opinion which had for years been formed of him. After a search so satisfactory, he would go to the full extent of expression suggested by the hon. proprietor, if he deemed it necessary; but he would beg leave to say, that, on many accounts, it was extremely desirable not to overlay the resolution. (*Hear, hear!*) When a great public body, like the court of proprietors, adopted a resolution, it ought to be simple, plain, and intelligible; it ought not to contain a word that might be made the subject of doubt or cavil. (*Hear, hear!*) The court would permit him to say, that Mr. Campbell was placed in a situation which called forth his strongest sympathy. But while he felt for his situation, he must observe, that had he on inquiry believed

him to be guilty of the charges alleged against him, nothing should have prevented him from stating openly in that court the conviction of his mind. With these impressions, he was sure the hon. proprietor must feel, that a vote, founded on the papers then before them, to be truly valuable, must receive the unanimous suffrages of the proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) Though, in point of substance, the amendment of the hon. proprietor was not different from that now before the court, yet, as various individuals gave various interpretations to the same expressions and the same transactions, he conceived, in order to prevent the slightest cavil at any word, it would be better to adopt the resolution of his learned friend, who was entitled to the thanks of the court for the prudent and judicious manner in which he had drawn it up. (*Hear, hear!*) Having said this, he still considered it an act of duty to say a very few words with reference to Mr. Campbell's conduct. It afforded him considerable gratification to do this, for he admitted that he felt a very warm respect for that gentleman, after having fully examined his case. He felt that, as he had acted with integrity in India, so he would conduct himself in this country. He had, unassisted by any connection with the Company, attained an honourable independence: this, he knew, he could not have done but by honest, assiduous, and praise-worthy exertion. He did not mean to disparage any person in the Company's service, but all those acquainted with the subject would bear him out when he said, that a person who pursued the avocation of a free merchant had more opportunity, in a few years, of learning the various duties connected with the Company's services, than many who were really employed by them. He had himself formed a very favourable opinion of Mr. Campbell's abilities, and he was exceedingly glad to find that he was likely to become an able and efficient director. He could assure the court, that there was not one individual to whom he had spoken on the subject of Mr. Campbell's character and conduct in India, that did not, in the most unqualified manner, speak of him as a gentleman of irreproachable name. (*Hear, hear!*) Gentlemen behind the bar, who had known him since his arrival in this country, spoke of him in the highest terms; private letters contained accounts of his conduct that were equally flattering; and he conceived the court, under all the circumstances, would only do him a common act of justice by passing a unanimous vote of acquittal and approbation.

Mr. *Elphinstone* said, after considering all the papers that had been laid before them, his mind was completely made up, and he felt no hesitation in declaring his candid and unprejudiced opinion that Mr. Campbell stood perfectly acquitted, and that not the least portion of stain rested on his character. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed him to be, in every relation of life, public and private, an honest, honourable, and estimable man. He (Mr. E.) had been, for many years, through the favour of the proprietors, placed in the honourable situation where he then stood. He had known many gentlemen who came forward in the direction, but he had seen few so well calculated, at least who so soon evinced a correct knowledge of the duties of a director, as Mr. Campbell had done. He certainly had no right to talk of others; but of himself he might say, that he was for years in their service before he was so well acquainted with their business as he always found Mr. Campbell to be. If that individual conciliated their favour, he was convinced that a better man could not be selected for the superintendance of their affairs. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman*—"I beg leave to trouble the court with a few observations on this question. Mr. Campbell, in his address, has particularly alluded to the conduct of two honourable gentlemen whom I have unworthily succeeded in this chair, I speak of Mr. Reid and Mr. Bebb; he has noticed them with that degree of kindness, and referred to their conduct with that warmth of approbation, which their general character deserves. I beg to claim for myself, and for my honourable friend on my right hand (Mr. Marjoribanks) some degree of the approbation which has been bestowed upon the gentlemen just named to you, for our conduct upon this occasion. The matter in agitation originated previously to my having the honour of filling this chair; I found it in the committee of correspondence, a secret committee, and in consequence of what had passed in that committee, during the time Mr. Reid was in the chair, the paragraphs calling for an explanation of the circumstances stated by the collector went out to India. The answer to those paragraphs arrived since my having succeeded to the chair, and the papers were communicated to Mr. Campbell, in a free, manly, and open manner. Mr. Campbell sent in a letter in consequence, answering several parts of the charge exhibited against him; which letter, by his own desire, or by the desire of his friends, was laid on the table, and was not referred for discussion to any committee of this house, under the expectation that further documents would arrive. I waited till the time approached, when, in my conception, it would have been dangerous to have delayed any longer the introduction of this important subject to the court of directors. In the conscientious discharge

of my duty, I did not think it became me to suffer papers of this kind to remain on record, in any part of this house, without being brought fully under the notice of the court of directors. Papers which struck at a gentleman's character ought, as it appeared to me, to be taken into consideration as speedily as possible. I had a communication on the subject with Mr. Campbell. That gentleman is not now in court: I wish he was present, for he would then have an opportunity of seeing that I have spoken, as I always do, openly, fairly, and candidly. We proceeded to discuss the matter, and, I will not say by my advice, because I was not entitled nor qualified to give it; but certainly after a communication with me, Mr. Campbell adopted the course of laying the subject before the court of proprietors. I think he acted wisely; but, as he has by his address, thrown himself on the great body of the proprietors, I would submit to the hon. mover and seconder of the resolution, whether the sense of the whole court can correctly be said to be obtained by a show of hands. I think on a former occasion somewhat similar, though the facts of the case were different, another course was pursued, and the question was referred to a ballot. The object of such a proceeding is, to give every proprietor an opportunity of declaring his mind, and to take care that no opinion, however popular, should be carried by acclamation, though in a court specially summoned, and certainly entitled to decide.—(*Hear, hear!*)—I hope, therefore, this question may go to a ballot; it can only be done at the recommendation of nine proprietors, and I regret that such a course was not before suggested for our adoption."

Mr. *Dixon* conceived, and he did so with great deference to the better judgement of the hon. chairman, that the declaration of the opinion of the proprietors, as far as respected the conduct of Mr. Campbell, should be settled in that court. *(Hear, hear!)* He said this from the knowledge he had obtained, and with which every person in the course of a long life must be acquainted, that there was not a man existing, however good his conduct might have been, however pure and honourable his motive, that would not, from some cause or other, arouse the unkind feelings of individuals, who would be any thing rather than well-wishers. *(Hear, hear!)* If Mr. Campbell had offended any such persons, if he had any such secret foes, the malice of their disposition should not have an opportunity of shewing itself. (*Hear, hear!*) This was his opinion, and he hoped and believed the great majority of the court felt as he did. *(Hear, hear!)*

Sir *J. Shaw* said, he had not intended to have taken up the time of the court when he originally entered it, nor to have offered a single observation on this subject, ably as it had been handled by the gentlemen who had preceded him, but after the idea that had been thrown out from the chair he could not remain silent. He perfectly agreed in sentiment with the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, and conceived that it would be extremely wrong, in so very numerous and respectable a court, to suffer this question to remain undecided for the purpose of having recourse to a ballot. *(Hear, hear!)* He entirely concurred in the motion of his learned friend: it should meet his most heartfelt support; and, with respect to the sense of the proprietors at large, he had little doubt but that they would decidedly shew it, by very shortly re-electing Mr. Campbell to a seat in the direction. (*Hear, hear!*)

Col. *Taylor* said, he meant to have left Mr. Campbell's case altogether to the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the bar; but after the speech of the hon. chairman, proposing to terminate this business by ballot, he felt himself bound to come forward and state what he knew of the gentleman whose conduct was under consideration. He would do so the more particularly for this reason, because he was resident for seven years in that part of the country when the transactions were said to have taken place; and four or five times in the year he was in the habit of passing by the place where many of Mr. Campbell's commercial concerns were carried on. From the first time of his seeing Mr. Campbell until the period of his leaving the country, he never heard him spoken of but in the most favourable terms. (*Hear, hear!*) From his first introduction to him he formed the highest opinion of his character, an opinion which was strengthened and fortified by every thing he had since heard. He did not know much of mercantile transactions; what knowledge he had obtained was acquired in that court: but he believed Mr. Campbell was most fair, honest, and punctual in those concerns. One thing had occurred, while he was in India, which raised Mr. Campbell very much in his opinion. A friend of his (Col. Taylor's) Mr. Wallace, of Zagapatam, thought Mr. Campbell so worthy the confidence of the Company's servants, that in 1800 he assisted him in getting up a large investment of cloth. This proved that he was considered to be a valuable and honourable man in that part of the country, and one whose commercial transactions were of that open and honest nature which challenged inquiry. Since he came home he knew very little about Mr. Campbell, but he respected him as much as he ever did. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. ex-director stated in his address, that he generally received about 12 per cent. from the

Zemindar; five per cent. for insurance. He knew little of such concerns, but he would venture to say, that neither the Zemindar, nor any other prince, be he whom he might, would be ruined by transactions of that description; for in those parts of the presidency the usual interest was three per cent. per month, or 36 per cent. per annum. (*Hear, hear!*) He was no merchant, but he thought it due to Mr. Chambell to state what he positively knew. (*Hear, hear!*)

Col. *Allan* said, he also felt it to be an act of justice towards Mr. Campbell to declare, that during four years and more, when Lord Hobart was governor of Madras, he had an opportunity of witnessing his conduct, and he was free to state, that every thing he knew of him, and every thing he heard of him, gave him the highest opinion of Mr. Campbell's character as a man of strict integrity and unblemished honour. (*Hear, hear!*) If he might be permitted to say a word of him as a director (and he hoped no person would be displeased with him for stating his opinion) he would declare, that Mr. Campbell was as zealous and attentive a man as ever sat behind their bar, and he believed the proprietors could not bestow their votes on a more efficient or a more honourable man. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Col. Allan) was alluded to in the ex-director's address, as one of those who had gone over his books. He had done so with the utmost attention; he would say, with an attention bordering in jealousy. He told Mr. Campbell that he could expect no favour from him as a friend; that he had an important duty to perform, which respect for himself made him determined to perform most strictly, and that therefore Mr. Campbell would excuse him if he looked over his accounts with considerable jealousy. This he had done, and he found a result precisely similar to that stated by the three gentlemen who made the report. He looked upon Mr. Campbell as a man of integrity and a man of ability; and considering the painful situation in which a man of his character had been placed, he thought the delay, even of an hour, in doing him ample justice, ought to be avoided. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Lowndes* said, there were three reasons why this question should not proceed to a ballot; first, because Mr. Campbell's innocence was manifest, and as they were all agreed on that point, a further proceeding was unnecessary; secondly, because there was no man in the world, however good, who might not have a secret enemy; and thirdly, because such an enemy ought to be prevented from venting his malignity.

Sir *J. Jackson* said, he, like other gentlemen who had preceded him, did not originally harbour the intention of troubling the court on this occasion. He rose, however, for the purpose of opposing the proposition for a ballot. He felt really astonished that any idea of that kind should have been started, when the court exhibited so very numerous and so highly respectable an assembly. (*Hear, hear!*) He considered such a proceeding as altogether unnecessary, particularly when, on some future day, a ballot must take place on Mr. Campbell's fitness to act as a director; this circumstance, he repeated, rendered a ballot totally unnecessary now, not to say improper. (*Hear, hear!*) He therefore hoped that no recommendation of that nature would be tolerated. They saw, in that respectable court, a vast body of proprietors, to whom this question ought to be entirely left. On his side of the bar, there would be no sort of propriety in interfering with it; the proprietors alone, by whose decision Mr. Campbell wished to stand or fall, ought now to dispose of the question. With respect to Mr. Campbell, he knew no man of a more acute mind, of more industrious habits, or who possessed a greater, more extensive, or more useful knowledge of Indian affairs. (*Hear, hear!*) He had witnessed Mr. Campbell's conduct in the court of directors, and he was highly pleased with it. He had also marked his exertions in committees of finance, which evinced much cleverness and a perfect acquaintance with his subject. He appeared, indeed, to have a turn that way, and investigated the Indian finance with accurate judgment and with scrutinizing jealousy. (*Hear, hear!*) Such a gentleman was extremely useful in the direction. He believed Mr. Campbell to be above committing the acts imputed to him, and he most sincerely hoped that no ballot would be resorted to. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman*—"My object in proposing a ballot is clearly explained by my former statement; the only way for distinctly ascertaining the sense of the great body of proprietors is by adopting that course. It is not by any means pleasant to my feelings to offer this suggestion; I have not the vanity to think that I am right when so many sensible men oppose me; it is my wish, therefore, to withdraw the suggestion. When, however, I thus give up my opinion, it is really as a concession to the majority, who, it is to be supposed, are much better qualified to judge of its propriety than an individual.

The question was here loudly called for when the *Chairman* said—

"Before I put this question, I beg leave to state to the court, that having a character of my own to support, and having formed an unbiassed opinion of my own, founded on a careful perusal of the papers now before you, I cannot, consistently with that opinion, assent to this motion, though I do not certainly mean

to oppose it. There is one of the articles of charge brought against Mr. Campbell which is not at all touched upon in his answer; I mean the charge of receiving twenty-four per cent. interest. I do not see that part of the accusation repelled in his answer, and therefore consider his defence incomplete. I am not base minded enough to hold up my hand against an individual on my own sole and unsupported opinion; but, on the other hand, I bear not that equally base pliability of character which would induce me, because others are satisfied, to hold up my hand in favour of what my heart does not approve. If Mr. Campbell should be returned to the direction, and it must be presumed he will from the general sentiment which appears to prevail; if Mr. Campbell is the man you have taken him to be, and what I sincerely wish he may prove, he will himself be satisfied with the line of conduct I have thought it my duty to adopt on the present occasion. For myself, it is equally my hope that you will approve of the conduct I have pursued on this and on every other occasion, that of speaking my mind without concealment or reservation.

Mr. *Crawford* said, the accounts before the court fully acquitted Mr. Campbell of the charge referred to by the hon. chairman. If the hon. chairman would examine the documents produced by that gentleman, he would see that each transaction was accompanied by an agreement and a policy of insurance; the latter separate and distinct from the bond. The bond itself bore interest at 12 per cent. and no more.

Sir *James Shaw* hoped, after the representation made by the hon. proprietor, that the vote to Mr. Campbell would pass unanimously.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, no man could receive with more respect than himself the sentiments that fell from the chair in the course of debate. He was exceedingly rejoiced to see an hon. director in that chair who would not give up his opinion, when he believed it to be properly formed, to any degree of partiality, or to any superior array of adverse numbers; who was not to be led away from the path of duty by popular applause, and whose firm judgment would never sink beneath the dread of popular clamour; one, in short, who would manfully state his sentiments, although in doing so he stood single. (*Hear, hear!*) It would give him very great pleasure if he could have removed from the mind of the hon. chairman that doubt which he had taken ample care to eradicate from his own before he drew the attention of the court to Mr. Campbell's case. If they took the aggregate of Mr. Campbell's transactions with the Zemindar, as stated by the gentlemen who had investigated his accounts, they amounted to 6,64,193 rupees, and the resulting interest, supposing it to be applied to the year, was but 10 per cent. excluding insurance; but if applied as the hon. proprietor (Mr. Crawford) had done, the interest on the bond was about 12 per cent. The gentlemen called on to examine those accounts had put their names to this honourable declaration, that in no instance had Mr. Campbell departed from the integrity of the British merchant, that in no instance had he violated the laws or regulations established for the government of the presidency. One gentleman (Colonel Allen) who had charged himself with all the trouble of inspecting those voluminous accounts had recently addressed the court. What he (Mr. Jackson) collected from the hon. gentleman was this: "I saw every single item, I marked every single advance, and I will pledge myself, from industrious research, that Mr. Campbell has not received more than 12 per cent. interest; the rest is insurance." Now, take the amount of interest at 12 per cent. and apply the given sum to insurance, and the total would be found less than the Equitable Society would demand. Such was the result of the papers before them. Mr. Campbell had told them, that to every bond and to every instrument connected with these transactions his name was attached in his own hand-writing; and on the winding-up of every transaction he endorsed it, as an account current, containing the whole of that transaction. He quoted, so much for interest, so much for the risk or insurance of life, forming together so much. The result, interest *quà* interest, 12 per cent., insurance *quà* insurance not more than £5, was regularly set down. They would recollect that Mr. Campbell said, in his address, "My name is affixed to these instruments. I invoke those bonds as my best evidence. They have not been sent to this country, but let copies be taken of them, properly attested and verified before one of your judges, or the resident of the district, and transmitted to England." The collector, who ought to possess them, if they were in existence, had not sent home one single original or one single transcript. Though there were fifty transactions to which the charge applied, he had not sent home a single bond or instrument. They must condemn Mr. Campbell to infamy, or acquit him that moment, on the accounts which were laid before them. It was impossible for them to do the former, knowing, as they did, that the person who originated the charge had spoken of his authority, not only as most fallible, but as wholly unworthy of credit.

The *Chairman*. "The learned gentleman has totally mistaken the ground of my observations. My argument was, that the charge conveyed against Mr. Campbell was

the echo of what came from the collector at Vizagapatam, which was, "that Mr. Campbell had received at one time, for interest only, two lacks and seventy thousand rupees, and that too at such a rate of interest as was, he hoped, never heard of before." This is not explained away, and it is on that account I cannot approve of the resolution. I fear not the world when I feel myself to be right. As the learned gentleman has been pleased to say of me, I am neither to be seduced by the love of popularity nor awed by the dread of popular clamour. If I cannot obtain popularity by a strict and undeviating line of conduct, by a zealous discharge of my duty, however unpleasant, I wish not to possess it. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* When I saw Mr. Campbell's letter of exculpation to the court of directors, I hoped, I earnestly hoped, that it would contain a full refutation of the second part of the charge; but I find in his letter, which I cannot now have access to, not knowing where it is, no refutation of the point to which I have alluded. I recollect him to have said in his letter that he received twelve per cent. and a premium. That premium, according to the papers before us, is supposed to cover an insurance of the Zemindar's life; but it would have been better if Mr. Campbell had stated, in plain terms, that he had not received twenty-three per cent. interest: had he done this plainly, he should have had my vote. He has not directly stated the fact, but has introduced a variety of figures to shew that he received only twelve per cent. interest, and a premium, which is made to appear to be only five per cent., or thereabouts. The period, however, for which the loans were made is not explained, and therefore, in my mind, the document is inconclusive. I am sorry not to be able to agree in this resolution; I shall not hold up my hand in favour of it, neither do I mean to oppose it.

Mr. *Elphinstone*, after paying the utmost attention to the hon. chairman, could not understand him. Mr. Campbell expressly stated to the court, that he received 12 per cent. interest and 5 per cent. insurance; how the hon. chairman could make this out to be three or four and twenty per cent., or where he could find any thing ambiguous in the statement, he was quite at a loss to imagine. He thought Mr. Campbell had acquitted himself fully, and stood fairly and honourably before them.

The resolution was then put and carried amidst loud applause.

Mr. *Hume* begged the attention of the court for one moment. The resolution met with the concurrence of every gentleman before the bar, and, in order to render it effectual, he wished that it should be published. *(Hear, hear!)* It was well known to the court that publicity had been given to the charge against Mr. Campbell: it was therefore an act of justice that the resolution now agreed to should be printed in all the London newspapers. Mr. Hume made a motion for this purpose, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. *Hume*—"I suppose the resolution will be entered as agreed to unanimously, no hands having been held up against it?"

No answer being returned,

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* inquired whether the resolution was to be considered as having been carried unanimously or not? He apprehended that it had been unanimously agreed to, as, he believed, no hands were held up against it.

Mr. *Hume*—"I move that the word unanimously be inserted at the bottom of the resolution."

Mr. *Lowndes* was also of opinion that the resolution was unanimously agreed to. He thought so on this ground, that if any person were brought before a court of justice, and his prosecutor did not appear, he was honourably acquitted, no person having stood forward against him. Now, by the rules and usages of all courts, Mr. Campbell must be considered honourably acquitted, since no one had accused or held up a hand against him.

The *Chairman*—"The resolution has not been unanimously carried. Though I did not hold up my hand against it, I did not approve of it, and certainly it was in my power to have opposed it. I hope gentlemen, for delicacy's sake, will not press this proposition."

Mr. *D. Kinnaird*—"Is it usual, on these occasions, for the chairman to give his opinion, or to hold up his hand at all? Because, if he has not a right to hold up his hand, and every other person has done so, in favour of the motion, it strikes me that it is unanimously agreed to."

Mr. *R. Jackson*—"Inasmuch as no gentleman, be his sentiments what they may, expressed any hostility, by holding up his hand against the motion, whilst numerous hands were held up in favour of it, it follows, as a matter of course, that it was carried unanimously."

Mr. *Robinson* said, it must be admitted that there were two clear and distinct modes by which a vote of any particular description might be recorded. It did not require a hand to be absolutely held up against it, to carry a resolution *nemine contradicente*; it was sufficient that it was not altogether approved of, although it was not opposed. But, if it were recorded as a unanimous vote, when a member declared he could not concur in it, although he would not hold up his hand against it, such a record was not a true and faithful one. To authorise a record of "carried unanimously," there ought to be no shade or difference of opinion.—*(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. *Elphinstone* said, it would be

much better if the gentlemen who would not vote for the resolution had held up their hands against it; they would then see who voted for, and who opposed it. Under the record of "carried *nemine contradicente*," it might be supposed that many persons were hostile to the motion, whereas there was in fact but one.

Mr. *Astell* said, that, on the main question, he meant not to offer his opinion, but he thought that the line of conduct pursued by the hon. chairman deserved the indulgence of the court. A sense of duty, and sense of duty only, had induced him to speak his sentiments, but there he stopped. Actuated by feelings of delicacy, though he might have expressed himself more at length on the resolution, and, ultimately might have held his hand up against it, he declined taking that course. —(*Hear, hear!*) From the experience, and it was certainly an inconsiderable one, which he had had in that court and other places, he was convinced there was a great difference between a motion carried unanimously and one agreed to *nemine contradicente*. Those who would attempt to record this as an unanimous vote, would place the chairman in a very unpleasant situation, in a situation which his moderate conduct certainly did not deserve.—(*Hear, hear!*) They would compel him, in justice to his own feelings and opinion, to hold up his hand against the motion. (*Hear! hear!*) [Mr. *D. Kinnaird.*—"He has not a right, as chairman, to do so."] He (Mr. Astell) conceived the chairman had a right to vote, though not to give the casting voice. He had as a proprietor a right to hold up his hand, but he had not done so: and it was for gentlemen to consider whether, in point of delicacy, having stated what his sentiments were, he had not adopted the most prudent and conciliatory course. —(*Hear, hear!*) The result, he conceived, must be the recording of the resolution as carried *nemine contradicente*, and he appealed to their legal officers whether it could be entered in any other way. If it were recorded in a different manner it would not be a fair statement of what occurred; but if the course he suggested were pursued, the resolution would go forth to the world, through the medium of the public prints, with all the weight which the opinion of so large and numerous a court must carry with it; at the same time that they would have the pleasure of reflecting that their forms were strictly complied with.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, the explanation given by the hon. director was most satisfactory. He had stated that it was the practice for the chairman in that court to give his vote, a circumstance which he was not before apprised of. In fact, he really believed, prior to this explanation, that the chairman did not possess the right of voting; but, being corrected on that point, he was anxious to withdraw his opposition from the form of entry suggested by the hon. director, which was evidently the most regular. The hon. gentleman who now filled the chair had acted in the most praiseworthy manner; a fairer or more honourable line of conduct than that pursued by him could not possibly be imagined.—(*Hear, hear!*) He admired and respected him for it; and the honest manliness of his conduct made him the more regret that those who supported the resolution had not the benefit of his voice. He believed the hon. chairman was acting under some mistake, but he also believed that he acted from a conscientious feeling that his conduct was correct.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lowndes* wished to move the thanks of the court to the hon. chairman for the integrity which he displayed on this occasion. It would be a warning to other directors to act in a similar manner, and would shew that no cringing, no mean supplication, no private feeling, should prevent them from declaring the real sentiments of their hearts. It would go forth to the world, and would reflect additional honour on Mr. Campbell, for the exclamation would be, "how honourably are the affairs of the Company conducted, when the proprietors thank their chairman for differing from them in opinion, because they know that his opposition comes from integrity of heart."

The resolution was then ordered to be recorded as carried *nemine contradicente*.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

The *Chairman*. "I have yet another subject to mention; and must apologize to the court for the delay I have occasioned, in consequence of the feelings and opinions I conceived it my duty to express. (*Hear, hear!*) If I could have taken the same view of the question with other gentlemen, it would have been a source of great comfort to me; for it was with the utmost reluctance, seeing the situation I am placed in, that I abstained from voting for the proposition. Nothing but a sense of absolute duty actuated my conduct. (*Hear, hear!*)

"I have now to acquaint the court, in reference to the communication of the 17th Dec. 1817,* that the court of directors having considered plans for *the formation of two funds for the relief of the widows and children of deceased officers of the Home Establishment*, the resolutions respecting them will be submitted to the proprietors at the next Quarterly General Court, which will be held on the 24th of March. The papers on the subject are now open for the inspection of the proprietors."

Adjourned.

* See Vol. V., p. 380.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 1.—The Earl of Shaftesbury, in the absence of the Earl of Liverpool, laid on the table certain treaties, and other papers relative to the late transactions in India.

The Marq. of Lansdown observed, that the papers did not include a copy of the despatch from Sir T. Hislop to the Governor-gen. relating to the execution of the killedar of the fort of Talnier. He thought their lordships should have a copy of that despatch before them when any question relative to India came to be discussed. He had communicated to the noble secretary of state his intention to move for this paper, and understood there was no objection to its production.—Ordered.

Thanks to the Marquis of Hastings and the Army of India.

March 2.—The Earl of Liverpool moved the thanks of the house to the Marq. of Hastings, Governor-gen. of India, and the officers and troops under his command, for their conduct during the late war in India. The papers on the table had informed their lordships of the origin, progress, and termination of the hostile operations; he did not, however, think himself warranted to call for a vote of thanks, without stating the general nature of the transactions which had occurred and the result of the military operations. The late hostilities originated in necessary measures of self-defence, adopted by the goverument of India against the aggressions of the Pindarees, a body consisting of about 30,000 men, subject to no regular discipline, and having no national existence. These troops invaded the territories in the neighbourhood of the British possessions, for the purpose of plunder, and had continued their depredations for several preceding years; so that it would have been justifiable to have taken measures against them at a much earlier period. But the peace policy adopted by this country, and a sentiment that if hostilities once broke out in India it would be impossible to prevent them from being carried to a great extent, induced the Governor-gen. to avoid any thing like hostile measures. At last, in 1816, the Pindarees invaded the British territory in the presidency of Madras, burned some villages, and laid waste the country. It was now absulutely necessary to resort to measures of self-defence. The Marq. of Hastings, however, received information that the measures necessary to repel the Pindarees might lead to war with certain powers connected with them, and in particular with Scindiah and Holkar. The Governor-gen., particularly desirous that hostilities should not be extended beyond the limit which was absolutely necessary, proceeded to negociate for treaties with these powers. Having intercepted some important information relative to the connexion between Scindiah and the Pindarees, he intimated to that chieftain that he knew his designs, and he even sent the letters he had intercepted to him unopened. He informed Scindiah that he did not wish to know the contents of these letters, and that he was willing to forget all that had passed. In return, he only asked him to enter into a treaty, by which the British government should be relieved from the stipulation in a former treaty, not to contract separate engagements with the Rajpoots. He signed a treaty of alliance containing such a renunciation, in November 1817. The noble marquis adopted the same policy with respect to Ameer Khaun. He brought that chieftain to agree to the disbanding of his troops, and to give all the assistance in his power towards the chastising of the Pindarees. Such was the state of things, as known to their lordships, in the last session of parliament, when the accounts of the commencement of hostilities were received. Whatever suspicions were then entertained of Holkar, it was not then ascertained that a conspiracy against the British government had been formed by all the Mahratta powers. A treaty had actually been signed between the Peishwa and the government of British India, while a deep-laid conspiracy existed for striking a blow which should at once overthrow the British power. This conspiracy first showed itself in the murder of GungathurShastree, an envoy of the Guicawar government, residing at Poona, to settle some pecuniary differences with the Peishwa. The Guicawar, though a Mahratta power, could not be drawn into the combination against the British empire in India; and his minister the Shastree was assassinated at Pundetpore, a place of worship in the vicinity of Poona, to which, on the invitation of the Peishwa, he had accompanied the latter. At the same time insurrections were concerted in various quarters of the Poona territory, to afford the Peishwa a pretext for calling his army into the field. While these transactions were taking place, the Peishwa was not aware that Holkar and Scindiah had been detached. It was on the 5th of November that the treaty had been signed with the latter, and on the 6th, the Peishwa demanded of Mr. Elphinstone that he should dismiss the European regiments from his escort, which he followed up with a treacherous attack on both the British resident and escort at Poona, whose residence and cantonments

were respectively plundered and burnt. In reviewing the military operations, the most important action had taken place between the troops of Holkar and Sir Thos. Hislop, on the 21st of December. An attack was made by the Rajah of Nagpore on our resident there: but the enemy, notwithstanding his very superior force, was repulsed with great gallantry by the British troops. It became necessary, in order to effect the expulsion of the Pindarees, to take possession of a great part of the dominions of Holkar; and a treaty was concluded with him, by which he ceded two-thirds of his territory. The Peishwa being actively pursued, finally surrendered himself, and became a prisoner of the British government. Meanwhile the Rajah of Nagpore, notwithstanding the indulgences which had been shown him, once more intrigued with the Peishwa; and for the complete security of the British possessions, it became necessary to depose that chieftain and raise another to the throne. Thus the confederacy against the British power was completely destroyed. Having said thus much, he could have no doubt of the concurrence of their lordships in the votes of thanks he intended to move. He had shown that the war had been one of self-defence; and it was not necessary to do this by remote argument, the fact appeared directly from the papers on the table. The war had been undertaken on no grounds of doubtful policy. It had not for its object the extension of the British power in India; and of course, on that question, whatever difference of opinion might prevail, their lordships had not to decide. With regard to the military operations, he was confident of their lordships' approbation of the manner in which they had been conducted. (*Hear!*) They were not hastily undertaken, but were the result of a well-digested plan, and the troops had acted simultaneously on every point. Their lordships had been so accustomed to military glory, when the vital interests of the country were at stake, and on fields where the troops were more immediately under their eye, that deeds of arms so remote could not be expected so powerfully to engage their attention; but, upon examination, they would find that no general or troops had ever more meritoriously distinguished themselves. Their lordships knew that the army in India was composed of different descriptions of troops; the Company's troops, whose gallantry was well-known to his noble friend behind him (the Duke of Wellington), had been brought to a high degree of efficiency. It must afford great satisfaction to their lordships, to learn that the native troops of this Indian army, disciplined by our officers, were brought to such a state as to be able to fight by the side of the British army, which now commanded the admiration of Europe for skill and discipline, as it always had done for courage. The noble earl concluded by moving that the thanks of the house be given to the Marquis of Hastings, for the victories obtained by him in India, and for the arrangements which led to the conclusion of hostilities, &c.

The Marquis of Lansdown felt great satisfaction in giving his full approbation to the motion, with one qualification, which he should by and bye state, and which was founded in no objection to the general grounds upon which the noble secretary of state had called upon their lordships to concur in this vote. It was gratifying to him, that in supporting the motion, he was not called upon to express any opinion on that system which had led to the increase of the British territorial power in India. Whatever the merits of the policy we had previously pursued might eventually prove, he confessed that the Governor-gen. of India was under a necessity of making war with the Pindarries. It was perfectly clear that wishes of aggrandisement and aggression had nothing to do with the operations of the war upon our part. Having said this, he conceived it hardly necessary for him to state, that he was happy to join with the noble mover in paying full justice to that most rapid decision and complete success which distinguished the conduct of the war in India. But there remained another task or duty, which was infinitely more difficult for him to perform. There appeared on the very face of the late transactions in India one which, however unpleasing, it was not possible for him to pass over. It would be recollected that he last night moved for the production of a certain dispatch from Sir T. Hislop to the Governor-gen., and in consequence a copy of the dispatch was now lying on the table of the house. This document gave an account of the execution of the Killedar of Talnier, after the fort had surrendered; an act for which he was certain that their lordships would hesitate to vote their thanks, at least till it was known whether the Killedar was accessary or otherwise to the treachery of his men. He trusted that their lordships would pause before they sanctioned, by implication, such conduct as went to annul the observances of civilized war. If it even were true that the killedar had been guilty of rebellious acts, he was answerable to Holkar, and Sir Thomas, his lordship contended, could not punish him. Upon these grounds, if he was now called to give a vote of thanks to Sir Thomas, he must give it in the negative. At the same time, he cordially joined with the noble earl (Liverpool) in thinking that their lordships should always be ready to reward by their bounty, and support by

their applause, the glorious achievements of our armies in every part of the globe. But even this doctrine might be carried too far; it was necessary, while applauding the prowess of war, to encourage the principles of peace; and above all, if we were destined, as he believed we were, to civilize and govern the vast empire of India, to hold out to the people such examples of justice as should compel them to venerate our institutions, we should study to improve the blessings of peace and soften the rigours of war. He should, therefore, move an addition to the vote, with respect to Sir Thos. Hislop, intimating the desire of the house for such an explanation of the execution of the Killedar as should efface the impression which the account of that transaction had made upon the house.

Lord Holland had never come down with a heartier concurrence to any motion, in the course of his public life, than that which their lordships had heard from the noble earl; but he was desirous of saying a very few words, because he was anxious that the nature of his assent should not be mistaken. For the present he should express no opinion on the course of policy in which the British government in India proceeded in their relations with the native powers, though he had notions which he could not easily divest himself of with regard to some of the steps which led to our present ascendancy, and never would become a party to some opinions till after more deliberation than was exercised by some minds. If the vote went to nothing more than the military conduct of the Marquis of Hastings, he was persuaded there never would be a more unanimous concurrence. He was gratified to consider that their thanks were called for to the Marquis of Hastings, whom they had so often heard in that house pleading the cause of humanity and freedom, and from whom so many of them had experienced such kindnesses and courtesies in private life. In regard to the form of the second vote, he thought it would be better to follow the course of his noble friend, giving thanks to Sir T. Hislop for his exertions, but leaving the matter of the Killedar to that explanation which he hoped might eventually be given.

The motion for thanks to the Marquis of Hastings was now carried *nem. con.*

The Earl of Liverpool, on moving that the motion of thanks to Sir T. Hislop should be put, extenuated the conduct of that officer, and asserted that an act of the most consummate treachery had been committed on the British at the surrender of Talnier, which, although not traced to the Killedar at present, might, for any thing they knew, be imputable to his agency in some way. He should not, however, be dealing with fairness to that house, if he hesitated to admit that some information was wanted in the instance adverted to; such was the impression on his mind; and additional information on that affair had already been sent out for. At the same time, under all the circumstances, he could not consent to qualify that vote of thanks about to be transmitted to the Governor-gen., and afterwards read at the head of every regiment where Sir Thomas was so honourably known. Besides, the testimony of the Marquis of Hastings to the merits of Sir T. Hislop ought to weigh seriously with their lordships. He was a nobleman esteemed both for his honour and feeling; and never would have expressed such unqualified applause of Sir T. Hislop's military conduct had the summary severity at Talnier appeared to honorable minds on the spot a stain upon the commander.

The Duke of Wellington professed his entire occurrence in the tribute of approbation bestowed upon the Marquis of Hastings, for his conduct of the late war in India. There could not remain a doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the facts, but that the wisdom of the plan on which it was commenced, and the vigour of its execution, merited the highest praise. The noble duke was pleased that an opportunity like the present had occurred to do justice to the services and gallantry of our troops in India, which were often neglected or disallowed. No troops in the world performed their duty better, or observed a more steady discipline. They had evinced their good qualites in all their late transactions, whether acting in great masses or small detachments.—(*Hear, hear!*)—In all situations they had nobly performed their duty. With regard to the conduct of Sir T. Hislop in executing the Killedar of Talnier, he (the Duke of Wellington) could not take the same view as the noble lords opposite. That gallant and most excellent officer had acquired a high character for his services, both in India and other parts of the world. When it was considered that Sir Thomas had conducted the greatest operation in the war, for the success of which they were voting thanks, it was needless to enlarge on his positive merits. With respect to the affair at Talnier, there was no concealment in the dispatches; and Sir Thomas's conduct was approved by the Marquis of Hastings, with those dispatches full before him. This was *prima facie* in his favour. The gallant general had made a full report to the Commander-in-Chief, and received his unqualified approbation; which he was not likely to have done, had the act complained of been so reprehensible as, without explanation, it had been described. The probability therefore was, that grounds on which he could be

vindicated were disclosed in India. Meanwhile the government here had ordered inquiries to be made into all the circumstances which preceded the execution of the Killedar. The house might acknowledge the merits of Sir T. Hislop generally in the war, and suspend its judgment on the act in question. All that the noble duke (Wellington) wished was, that nothing should be done likely to induce the Governor-gen. to send Sir Thomas to a court-martial for such a cause.

The Marquis of Lansdown said, that to meet the view of the noble duke he was willing to omit that part of his amendment which implied an instruction to the commander-in-chief to make further inquiries, and would limit it to the clause stating, that in their present state of information the house meant by their vote of thanks to express no opinion on the conduct of General Hislop, regarding the execution of the Killedar of Talnier.

The Duke of Wellington said, that his object in opposing the amendment was to destroy the necessity which the latter part of it would impose on the commander to bring Sir T. Hislop to trial. He did not object to any demand for farther information, nor did he wish to pledge the house to an approval of the act referred to without such additional information.

After a short conversation between Lord Holland, Lord Liverpool, and the Marq. Lansdown, the amendment of the latter was withdrawn for the purpose of omitting the latter part of it, and was then agreed to. The different resolutions were then read and unanimously agreed to.

March 17.—On motions made by the Marquis of Lansdown, the papers relating to the Sultan of Palembang were ordered to be printed.

March 19.—The Irish East-India Goods bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

March 22.—The Irish East-India Goods Bill was read a second time.

March 24.—The Irish East-India Goods Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 26.—Mr. Canning presented copies of several treaties concluded between the East-India Company and the native powers of India.

March 1.—Mr. Hume was proceeding to move for certain returns, when

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it would be more convenient to give notice of his motion.

Mr. Hume replied, that he had written to the noble secretary at war, who had answered that he might move when he pleased. The hon. gentleman then moved for a return of the number of officers who had entered the army in India, from 25th Jan. 1816 to 25th Jan. 1819, distinguishing those who had been educated at the Royal Military College, and those who had obtained their rank by purchase; also the number of half-pay officers during the same period.—Ordered.

March 4.—*Thanks to the Marq. of Hastings, &c. and to the Army in India.*

Mr. Canning spoke as follows:

"I rise, in pursuance of the notice given by me to the house at the opening of the session, to propose a vote of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, and to the officers and troops who served under his command during the late campaign in India. This vote, I wish the house to understand, is intended merely as a tribute to the military conduct of the campaign, and not in any wise as a sanction of the policy of the war. I feel it necessary to state this reservation the more emphatically, lest, from my having deferred my proposition until the papers, which the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to direct to be laid before us, had been for some time in the hands of the members of this house, any apprehension should be entertained that I wished the policy of the measures adopted in India to be discussed on this occasion, with the view of conveying in the vote of thanks an implicit general approbation. I assure you, sir, that I have no such object in view. The political character of Lord Hastings' late measures forms no part of the question upon which I shall ask the house to decide. My object, in the present motion, is to acknowledge with due praise and gratitude the splendid services of the Indian army. I was, indeed, anxious to have the papers upon the table, because some statement of the political relations of the different parties in the late hostilities, in the way not of argument but of narrative, seems necessary, to render intelligible the origin and operations of the war. From these papers I will describe, as succinctly as I can, the situation in which the British government found itself placed towards the different native powers of India: and if, in performing this task, I should let slip any expression of my own opinions as to the policy of the Governor-gen. (and it may be hardly possible to avoid doing so, whatever caution I endeavour to observe), I beg to be understood as by no means calling upon the house to adopt those opinions. In agreeing to the vote to which I trust they will agree this evening, they will dismiss altogether from their consideration the preliminary observations with which I introduce it. I approach the subject, sir, with the greater caution and delicacy, because I know with how much jealousy the house and the country are in the habit of appreciating the triumphs of our arms in India. I know well that, almost uniformly successful as our military operations in that past

of the world have been, they have almost as uniformly been considered as questionable in point of justice. Hence the termination of a war in India, however glorious, is seldom contemplated with unmixed satisfaction. That sentiment generally receives some qualification from a notion, in most cases perhaps rather assumed than defined, that the war is likely to have been provoked on our part, with motives very different from those of self-defence. Notions of this sort have undoubtedly taken deep root in the public mind: but I am confident that in the present instance (and I verily believe on former occasions which are gone by, and and with which it is no business of mine to meddle at present) a case is to be made out as clear for the justice of the British cause, as for the prowess of the British arms. Neither, however, do I accuse of want of candour those who entertain such notions; nor do I pretend to deny that the course of Indian history, since our first acquaintance with that country, furnishes some apparent foundation for them. It is not unnatural that, in surveying that vast continent, presenting, as it does, from the Boorampooter to the Indus and from the northern mountains to the sea, an area of somewhere about one million of square miles, and containing not less than one hundred millions of inhabitants; in looking back to the period when our possessions there consisted only of a simple factory on the coast for the purposes of a permitted trade, and in comparing that period with the present, when that factory has swelled into an empire; when about one-third in point of extent, and about three-fifths in point of population, of those immense territories are subject immediately to British government; when not less than another fourth of the land, and another fifth of the inhabitants, are under rulers either tributary to the British power or connected with it by close alliance; it is not unnatural that, upon such survey and comparison, prejudices should have arisen against the rapid growth of our Indian establishment; that its increase should have been ascribed, not only by enemies or rivals, but by sober reflection and by impartial philosophy, to a spirit of systematic encroachment and ambition. On the other hand, in a power so situated as ours, a power planted in a foreign soil, and without natural root in the habits or affections of the people; compelled to struggle, first for its existence, and then for its security, and, in process of time, for the defence of allies from whom it might have derived encouragement and aid, against nations in the habit of changing their masters on every turn of fortune, and, the greater part, already reduced under governments founded by successful invasion; in a power so situated, it can hardly be matter of surprise that there should have been found an irrepressible tendency to expansion. It may be a mitigation, if not a justification of such a tendency, that the inroads which it has occasioned have grown out of circumstances hard to be controlled; that the alternative has been, in each successive instance, conquest or extinction; and that, in consequence, we have prevailed for the most part over preceding conquerors, and have usurped, if usurped, upon old usurpations. But, with all that might be said in excuse for this disposition of our Indian empire to stretch its limits wider every day, far am I, very far, from describing it as a disposition to be fostered and indulged; or from undervaluing the constant and laudable exertions of the British parliament to check its progress, and, if possible, to counteract its impulse. Would to God that we could find, or rather that we could long ago have found, the point, the resting place, at which it was possible to stand! But the finding of that point has not depended upon ourselves alone. I state these considerations rather as qualifying generally the popular and sweeping condemnations of Indian warfare, than as necessary or applicable in the case of the present war. I refer to the wise and sober enactments of the British parliament, not to dispute their authority or to set aside their operation, but because I can with confidence assert, that at no period of our Indian history have the recorded acts and votes of parliament been made more faithfully the basis of instructions to the government in India than at the period when the Marquis of Hastings assumed the supreme authority. It is but justice to the executive body of the East-India Company to say, that the whole course and tenor of their instructions has been uniformly and steadily adverse to schemes of aggrandizement, and to any war which could safely and honourably be avoided. It is but justice to the memory of the noble person whom I succeeded in the office which I have the honour to hold, to say, that he uniformly inculcated the same forbearing policy, and laboured to turn the attention of the Indian governments from the extension of external acquisitions or connexions, to the promotion of internal improvement. And having said this, it may not be an unpardonable degree of presumption in me to add that I have continued to walk in the path of my predecessor; that I have omitted no occasion of adding my exhortations to those which I found recorded in my office, against enterprises of ambition and wars of conquest. So strongly and so recently had the pacific system been recommended, that upon the eve of the breaking out of

the late hostilities, the hands of the supreme government were absolutely tied up from any foreign undertakings, except in a case of the most pressing exigency. Such an exigency alone produced, or could justify the war, the glorious result of which the house is now called upon to mark by its vote.

"That war takes its denomination from the power against which it was in the first instance exclusively directed, the Pindarries: a power so singular and anomalous, that perhaps no exact resemblance could be found for it in history; a power without recognized government or national existence; the force of which, as developed in the papers upon the table, is numerically so small, that many persons have naturally enough found themselves at a loss to conceive how it could be necessary for the suppression of such a force to make preparations so extensive. It is true that the Pindarries consisted only of from 30,000 to 40,000 regular and irregular horse; capable, however, of receiving continual reinforcements, and of eluding, by the celerity of their movements, the attack of regular armies. Remnants of former wars, the refuse of a disbanded soldiery, they constituted a nucleus round which might assemble all that was vagabond and disaffected, all that was incapable of honest industry and peaceful occupation, all that was opposed in habit and in interest to a system of settled tranquillity in Hindostan. Hostilities against them could, therefore, be undertaken only at the risk of bringing into action all the elements of a restless and dissatisfied population; and the hazards to be calculated were not merely those arising from their positive strength, but those also which might arise from the contagion of their excitement and example. It was not, however, from mere speculation as to the danger to be apprehended from such a body collecting and bringing into activity the unquiet and dissolute of all manner of casts and tongues and religions; it was not from theoretical conviction of the incompatibility of the existence of such a power in central India with the maintenance of social order and general peace, that the late war was undertaken. The Indian government, however confident its persuasions upon these points might be, however keen its sense of the perils to which the peace of India was exposed, were too fast bound by their instructions to strike the first blow, or to engage in war upon any less provocation than that of positive aggression, either against the British power itself, or against allies whom its faith was pledged to defend. The war was provoked by actual aggressions, such as no government could endure without the neglect of a sacred duty. The native population would, without doubt, have had just reason to complain if the British government, having superseded those who would have sympathized with their sufferings, had omitted to avenge injuries which the awe of the British name ought perhaps to have been sufficient to prevent. Neither was it one aggression only, nor a series of aggressions confined to one year, that called for chastisement: nor was it against distant provinces, or obscure dependencies of the British power that these injuries had been directed. So long ago as 1812 an irruption was made into Bengal; in 1813 into the territory of Bombay; and in 1816, accompanied with circumstances of extraordinary audacity and outrage, into that of Madras. Of this last irruption intelligence was received in England within a few weeks after the final and most peremptory injunctions of a forbearing policy had been despatched to India: and this intelligence it was that determined the government at home so far to relax those injunctions, as to loose the hands of the Indian government specifically against the invaders. Even without such specific permission, the government in India could not longer have forborne; unless it had forgotten what it owed to its subjects, and had been contented to forfeit its good name throughout the territory of Hindostan. And it is but justice to that government to say, that it had taken on its own responsibility a determination conformable to its character and its duty. Fortunately, the delays incident to the season at which this determination was taken, enabled the Marquis of Hastings to receive from home a warrant for his proceedings, before he began to act on his own discretion. The war, therefore, against the Pindarries, was undertaken by the Indian government, with the full concurrence of the government at home. And what was the nature of the aggressions which called for this concurrence? Nothing can be imagined more dreadful than the irruptions of the Pindarries. There is no excess of lawless violence which they did not perpetrate; no degree of human suffering which they were not in the habit of inflicting. Rapine, murder in all its shapes, torture, rape, and conflagration, were not rare and accidental occurrences in their progress, but the uniform and constant objects of their every enterprise, and the concomitants of every success. After ravaging tracts of country of all visible wealth, they inflicted torture on innocence, helplessness and age, for the purpose of extorting the avowal and indication of hidden treasure. There were instances where the whole female population of a village precipitated themselves into the wells as the only refuge from these brutal and barbarous spoilers; where, at their approach, fathers of families surrounded their own

dwellings with fuel, and perished with their children in the flames kindled by their own hands. If it were not a shame to add to such details any thing like a calculation of pecuniary loss, it might be added, that this last invasion was calculated to have cost, in booty and in wanton waste, scarcely less than a million sterling. No wonder then that the government of India had resolved to avenge and chastise such unparalleled atrocities so soon as the season for taking the field should arrive, even had they not received any previous sanction from England. No wonder that the government at home had not hesitated to revoke its interdicts of war, and to qualify its injunctions of forbearance, upon receipt of details so afflicting to every feeling of human nature.

"It is obvious, from what I have already stated, that a war once excited in India might draw into its vortex many whom fear of our power only kept at peace. With respect to the Pindarries themselves, the difficulty was to find an opportunity of striking a decisive blow. Attacked, routed, scattered in all directions, they would speedily collect and congregate again; as a globule of quicksilver, dispersing for a moment under the pressure of the finger, reunites as soon as that pressure is withdrawn. But the Pindarries had also chances of external support. They had, many of them, been trained to arms in the service of Scindia, the greatest among the the native princes who maintain an independent rule; in the service of Holkar, long the rival of Scindia for preponderance in the Mahratta confederacy; and in that of Meer Khan, a Mahomedan adventurer, who, originally employed as an auxiliary by Holkar, had the address to render himself, for a time, master of the government which he was called in to support, and to carve out for himself, in return for his abdication of that influence, a substantive and independent sovereignty. However contemptible therefore in themselves, when compared with the numerous and well-trained armies of the British government, yet as the fragments of bands that had been led by formidable chieftains to whom they still professed allegiance, these vagrant hordes might be the means of calling into action powers of greater magnitude and resources, Scindia, Holkar, and lastly, Meer Khan, himself essentially a predatory power, and the leader only of more regular and disciplined Pindarries. Nor was this the utmost extent of danger to be apprehended. Suspicions might also be naturally entertained, that the other Mahratta powers were not displeased to see the British authority, against which they had more than once combined with all their forces in vain, weakened in effect and in opinion by the unavenged attack of such despicable antagonists; and that when the occasion should ripen, they might not be disinclined to revenge and retrieve their former defeats. But whatever might be the extent of immediate hostility to be encountered, or the chances of future danger to be calculated, the case was one which did not admit of doubt. The most beneficial acquisitions of territory would not have justified the incurring either the expense or the hazard of a war; but no hazard and no expense could be put in competition with the vindication of national honour and the discharge of national duty.

"In the endeavour to render intelligible the origin and operations of the war, I fear I may have trespassed much too long with preparatory matter upon the patience of the House. But it will be felt that in offering these explanations, I have incidentally disposed of a question strictly military, which I have mentioned as suggesting itself on the first view of Lord Hastings' undertaking,—how it happened that preparations on so large a scale were necessary for the suppression of a horde of 30,000 horsemen? Banditti as they were, it will have been shewn that they touched in near relation three powerful independant chiefs of India; friendly indeed by the existing state of peaceful relations, but in character, and habit, and interest, our foes. It will have been shewn, that two of these three chiefs being members of the great Mahratta confederacy, it would not have become a prudent statesman to lay out of his contemplation the possibility, however remote, however in the name of good faith to be disbelieved and deprecated, that the nominal head and the other members of that confederacy, the Peishwa, the Rajah of Nagpore, and the prince known by the title of the Guickwar (whose dominions are situated on the western side of Hindostan) might, if the course of events should be protracted or untoward, forget the obligations of treaties, and make common cause with those whose hostility we more nearly apprehended. In fact, of these last-mentioned Mahratta states, our allies and tributaries, the Guickwar is the only one that did not, in the course of the war, take part with our enemies. The Peishwa and the Rajah of Nagpore, though recently bound to us by the most solemn engagements (and the latter particularly by the most signal benefits) did avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to declare against us: with a treachery which, to Lord Hastings's trusting and generous nature, was unexpected; but which, though unexpected, did not take him unprepared. I now come, sir, to the operations in the field: upon which, extensive and complicated as they were, spread over so wide a theatre and in-

volving so much intricacy of military detail, I do not presume to venture to speak with any particularity; or to offer myself as a guide to the house through a labyrinth, which I have neither skill nor practice to enable me to trace. I shall confine myself to the general course, and character, and results of the campaign. The house has seen, that when the Governor-gen. prepared to take the field against the Pindarries, he looked forward to the possible hostility of Scindia, Holkar, and Meer Khan. With the Peishwa, a prince the most important from the influence of his high rank among the Mahratta states, and with the Rajah of Nagpore, treaties had been recently signed and ratified, under such fair-seeming protestations of good faith and friendship, that, so far as instruments and professions could be binding, the fidelity of these powers seemed assured. The treaties to which I refer are the first and second in the collection upon the table. So effectual were the plans and dispositions of Lord Hastings, that Scindia, the most formidable of his expected enemies, was overawed, and compressed, as it were, into a new treaty which pledged him to active co-operation against the Pindarries. The utmost extent of the stipulations of this treaty cannot be said to have been very diligently fulfilled by him: but so far the object of it was effected, that he at least remained neutral during the campaign. Whether in this respect Scindia acted under the impulse of fear, or was persuaded by arguments addressed to his interest and ambition, the prudence of the Governor-gen. is equally conspicuous: it detracts nothing from military skill to have been aided by political sagacity. As to Meer Khan, the overwhelming force which Lord Hastings brought to bear upon him compelled his immediate acquiescence and submission. He withdrew his troops and surrendered his artillery. It remains to speak of the third power whose hostility was expected, Holkar. With Holkar's government, (the actual chief being a minor) negociations were for some time carried on, regarding which, the papers on the table contain information somewhat less ample than could be wished; as by some omission, no doubt accidental, various documents relating to these transactions have not yet reached this country. That Lord Hastings had been in negociation with the regent, the mother of the young rajah, and that great hopes were indulged of a favourable issue, is clear: but how these hopes were disappointed does not appear in the documents before the house. I am, however, enabled to add to what appears in the papers, one fact, the particulars of which have only come to my knowledge within a few days. A short time before the great and decisive battle with the forces of Holkar, one of the refractory and disaffected chieftains in his council took this summary method of over-ruling the policy of the regent: he entered her tent at night, dragged her out by her hair, and severing her head from her body, cast both into the river. Of the change thus suddenly wrought in Holkar's counsels, the first indication was, an attack by the army of Holkar on the troops composing the advanced guard of Sir Thomas Hislop. This brings me to the battle of Maheidpore, the only great general action which occurred in the course of the campaign. Of this battle I feel myself incompetent, even if it were necessary, to enter into the military details; the gazettes furnish a more perspicuous account of it than I could pretend to offer. But I may be permitted to say, that more determined gallantry, more inflexible perseverance, or greater exertion of mind and body on the part of every individual engaged, were never displayed than in the battle of Maheidpore. The result was, the defeat and dissolution of the army of the enemy, though not without a loss on our side deeply to be deplored. This victory recommends to the gratitude of the house the name of Sir Thos. Hislop, by whose conduct and under whose auspices it was won; and that of Sir John Malcolm, second in command on that occasion, second to none in renown, whose name will be remembered in India as long as the British tongue is spoken, or the British flag hoisted throughout that vast territory. The result of this battle, as it was the complete dissolution of the army of Holkar, so was it that of the confederacy among the Mahratta powers, which had long been secretly formed, and which an unprosperous, or even a doubtful issue of our first action in the field, would unquestionably have brought into full play. A treaty of peace was forthwith negotiated with Holkar, by which were ceded to us all his possessions on the south side of the river Nerbudda: and the remainder of the campaign, so far as this member of the hostile confederacy was concerned, consisted in collecting for the British government the scattered fragments of his dismembered chieftainship. While the campaign was proceeding thus successfully against those whom Lord Hastings had taken into account as probable enemies, their number was unexpectedly increased by the addition of the Peishwah, the executive head of the Mahratta empire, who suddenly broke the ties which bound him (as has been seen) in the strictest amity to the British government. Even Sir John Malcolm, better qualified perhaps than any other person to fathom the designs

and estimate the sincerity of the Native powers, had been so far imposed upon, in an interview with that prince at Poonah, as to express to Lord Hastings his perfect conviction that the friendly professions of the Peishwah deserved entire confidence. In the midst of this unsuspecting tranquillity, at a moment now known to have been concerted with the other Mahratta chieftains, the Peishwah manifested his real intentions by an unprovoked attack upon the residency (the house of the British resident) at Poonah. Mr. Elphinstone (a name distinguished in the literature as well as in the politics of the east), exhibited, on that trying occasion, military courage and skill which, though valuable accessories to diplomatic talents, we are not entitled to require as necessary qualifications for civil employment. On that, and not on that occasion only, but on many others in the course of this singular campaign, Mr. Elphinstone displayed talents and resources which would have rendered him no mean general, in a country where generals are of no mean excellence and reputation.

"The gallant resistance of Lieut.col. Burr, at the head of the small force cantoned in the vicinity of Poonah, to the concentrated army of the Peishwah, and the brilliant and decisive victory subsequently gained over that army by Brig.gen. Smith, stand recorded in the gazette, memorable instances of British valour. Nor less memorable is the instance of British moderation displayed by Gen.Smith after his victory, in sparing the then hostile capital of a treacherous enemy, which lay at the mercy of the conquerors. It may be convenient to despatch in continuity what remains to be stated respecting the Peishwah, though anticipating for that purpose events and the order of time. It was the task of Gen. Smith to pursue that fugitive prince, through all the windings and doublings of a warfare which shifted its ground a thousand times; to overthrow his collected force a second time in a pitched battle; and in that battle to rescue from his power the Rajah of Sattarah, descendant of the ancient sovereigns, and by just title, the real head of the Mahratta empire. Of that empire the Peishwah was originally the first executive minister. As happens frequently in oriental sovereignties, the legitimate monarchy had for some time sunk into a mere name; and in that name the Peishwahs had now for six generations exercised the supreme authority, keeping, during the same period, the successive hereditary sovereigns in confinement. To seize the person of the Rajah of Satturah, in the fort of that name in which he had long been immured, was the first object of the Peishwah in his flight from Poonah; lest, falling into the hands of the British, the restitution of that sovereign to his state should lead to the final extinction of the Peishwah's office and power. To defeat this precaution was the effect of Gen. Smith's victories; and it was no small reward of his exertions to be the instrument of such a restoration. Amid the rapid revolutions and fluctuating dynasties of the East, it is not always that European policy can satisfy itself as to the correctness of the course which circumstances or engagements may compel it to pursue or to sanction. But it is no unsatisfactory consequence of a faithless and unprovoked attack upon the British power, that a lawful sovereign has been replaced on the throne of his ancestors, by the same British army which drove a perfidious aggressor from his capital, and finally reduced him from a wanderer to a captive. What has been stated of the unexpected hostility of the Peishwah, applies, in its general outline and with change only of names and places, to the Rajah of Berar. At Nagpore, as at Poonah, an attack was suddenly made on the British residency; while the attention of the Governor-gen. was supposed to be exclusively occupied with the Pindarry war. A similar resistance was successfully opposed to this attack by the resident, Mr. Jenkins; who affords another instance of the happy union of military qualifications with diplomatic skill, and whose courage and constancy had been heretofore displayed under very trying circumstances, when, after the former Mahratta war, he held the office of resident at the court of Scindia. The few troops stationed at Nagpore, under Lieut.col. Scott, made a gallant stand against the superior numbers of the enemy (a superiority sufficient to surround and overpower the British force, even if the attack had been foreseen), instances of individual heroism displayed on this occasion are deservedly recorded in our military annals. It remained for the skill and valour of Brig.gen. Doveton to follow up the advantages thus obtained, and to complete the overthrow of a power which had acted with such perfidious violence. The hostility of Nagpore was a still greater surprise than that of Poonah. The result in both cases was the same. The Peishwah is consigned to a secure though mitigated captivity; the Rajah of Berar continues still a fugitive, but so reduced and deserted, that although I cannot aver that a renewal of hostilities by him, is altogether impossible, I trust that they cannot be renewed in a shape likely to give the Governor-gen. much trouble or uneasiness. Neither had these distant and unforeseen occurrences the effect, which was probably anticipated by the Mahrattas, of calling off the attention of the Bengal government from the original object of their military preparations—the

Pindarries. Within three months after the opening of the campaign, this formidable horde had ceased to exist as a body. Surrounded, and driven, as if into a net, between the converging forces of the British presidencies, repelled on one side from the frontiers of the Company's territories, and pressed on the other against the frontiers of Scindia and Holkar, (Scindia's territory being closed against them by that chieftain's treaty of co-operation, and Holkar's by the treaty of peace which followed the battle of Maheidpore); cut off from their accustomed retreat across the Nerbudda, into the territories of Poonah or Nagpore; and unable, as is their nature, to make head against a regular army in the field; they gradually melted away, dispersed, concealed, or surrendered themselves; their families, their treasured plunder, their fortresses, fell into our hands; and that association of freebooters may, I hope, be said to be extirpated, not indeed in their persons, but in purpose and in name. Of such complicated hostilities, covering an extent of country before which the dimensions of an European campaign shrink in comparison, it is, as I have said, quite impossible for me to attempt anything like a detailed exposition. Among feats of prowess and deeds of gallantry performed contemporaneously in scenes of action far removed from each other but conducing alike to one great end, I feel totally unable to thread the mazes of victory, and to select instances for minute specification and particular praise, either with justice to the British troops or with satisfaction to my own sense of their merits. The names of the leaders and of the actors in these distinguished scenes must be fresh in the recollection of those who have perused the reports of the campaign; and I fear that if I were to attempt a catalogue, I might, from inadvertence (though not from partiality) leave many well deserving of praise unnamed. In every instance the valour of the British troops has been eminently conspicuous. And when I say, of the British troops, let me guard the house against any such erroneous impression, as that the contest was one between tried and valiant British soldiers on the one side, and feeble and unwarlike natives on the other. Let it not be considered as an unequal conflict of European valour with untaught Indian courage; for, out of about 90,000 troops, whom Lord Hastings brought into the field, 10,000 only, or thereabouts, were British: the remainder were the native forces of the East-India Company; trained, it is true, by European officers, and proving by their obedience, their courage, their perseverance, their endurance, that in discipline and in achievements they were capable of rivalling their British instructors. In doing justice to the bravery of the native troops, I must not overlook another virtue, their fidelity. Many of the Bombay army had been recruited in the territories of the Peishwah; their property, their friends, their relatives, all that was valuable and dear to them, were still in that prince's power. Previously to the commencement of hostilities the Peishwah had spared no pains to seduce and corrupt these troops, he abstained from no threats to force them from their allegiance: but his utmost arts were vain. The native officers and soldiers came to their British commanders with the proofs of these temptations in their hands, and renewed the pledges of their attachment. One man, a non-commissioned officer, brought to his captain the sum of 5,000 rupees, which had been presented to him by the Peishwah in person, as an earnest of reward for desertion.* The vengeance denounced by the Peishwah was not an unmeaning menace. It did, in many instances, fall heavily on the relatives of those who resisted his threats and his entreaties; but the effect was rather to exasperate than to repress their ardour in the service to which they had sworn to adhere. This combined courage and attachment were never more conspicuous than on one occasion, which I will take the liberty to particularize, for the purpose of paying a just tribute, as well to the native troops as to the talents of an officer commanding them. It is an instance which I may select without invidiousness, as the rank of the officer does not allow of his name being mentioned in a vote of thanks. A body of between 800 and 900 men, all natives, except the artillery (the proportion of which to a force of this strength many gentlemen present can estimate more correctly than myself), was on its march from a distant part of the Peishwah's territories to Poonah, soon after the denunciation of hostilities, and unexpectedly found itself in presence of the whole Mahratta army. What was the exact amount of the Peishwah's force I am not able to state with precision, but the cavalry alone was not less than 20,000. The small band which I have described, hemmed in on all sides by this overwhelming superiority of numbers, maintained through a long day an obstinate and victorious resistance; victorious, for they repelled on every point the furious attacks of the enemy. The chief suffering of which they complained during this singular and most unequal contest, was the intolerable thirst which they could not procure the means of slaking until the action was over. In the end they not only

* The name of this man, *Sheick Hossein*, however unmusical to European ears, deserves to be recorded.

secured an unmolested retreat, but they carried off their wounded! In such a waste and wilderness of space and of glories, distracting the sight and perplexing the judgment, it is satisfactory thus to select some small insulated field of action, which one can comprehend at a single glance, and of which (as of some green and sunny spot in a far-stretching and diversified landscape) one can catch and delineate all the characteristic features. From this one small achievement, small as to extent but mighty with reference to the qualities displayed in it; the spirit which pervaded and animated the whole Indian army may be inferred. The officer who commanded this gallant little force was Capt. Staunton: his rank does not entitle him to be recorded in our votes, but the house will be glad to learn that his merits and services have not been overlooked by his immediate employers the Court of Directors. To sum up the military results of the whole campaign in a few words:—Within the short period of six months, between November and June, eight and twenty actions were fought in the field; differing from each other in magnitude, but all exhibiting in unvaried splendour the character of our Indian army. One hundred and twenty forts, many of them scarcely accessible, some deemed impregnable either by force or skill, fell to that army by surrender, by siege, or by storm. To give some notion of the extent of country over which these actions were distributed, the distance between the most northern and most southern of the captured fortresses is not less than seven hundred miles. At the southern extremity of this long line of operations, and in a part of the campaign carried on in a district far from public gaze and without the opportunities of early and especial notice, was employed a man, whose name I should indeed have been sorry to have passed over in silence. I allude to Col. Thos. Munro; a gentleman of whose rare qualifications the late House of Commons had opportunities of judging when he was examined at their bar on the renewal of the East-India Company's charter; and than whom Europe never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, fertile as it is in heroes, a more skilful soldier. This gentleman, whose occupations for some years past have been rather of a civil and administrative than a military nature, was called, early in the war, to exercise abilities which, though dormant, had not rusted from disuse. He went into the field with not more than five or six hundred men, of whom a very small proportion were Europeans; and marched into the Mahratta territories to take possession of the country which had been ceded to us by the treaty of Poonah. The population which he subdued by arms, he managed with such address, equity, and wisdom, that he established an empire over their hearts and feelings. Nine forts were surrendered to him or taken by assault on his way; and at the end of a silent and scarcely observed progress, he emerged from a territory heretofore hostile to the British interest, with an accession instead of a diminution of force, leaving every thing secure and tranquil behind him. This result speaks more than could be told by any minute and extended commentary. This, however, Sir, (in order that I may keep my word with the house) is the last episode in which I shall indulge. It remains only to describe briefly the general state in which our affairs were placed at the end of the campaign. The Peishwah and the Rajah of Nagpore I have already traced from their unprovoked hostilities to their merited chastisement. The Pindarries, the original cause and object of the war, are gone. Of the powers which had a natural interest to side with the Pindarries, Meer Khan is reduced to his original comparative insignificance; Holkar has paid the penalty of his hostility by the sacrifice of a large portion of his dominions; and the most formidable and most important of all, Scindia, having been prevented by wise management from taking that course which would justly have placed him amongst the victims of our vengeance, remains, and long may he remain, an independant sovereign. Long may he remain so!—because, anxious as I am for the prosperity and grandeur of our Indian empire, I confess I look at its indefinite extension with awe. I earnestly wish that it may be possible for us to remain stationary where we are; and that what still exists of substantive and independant power in India, may stand untouched and unimpaired. But this consummation, however much it may be desired, depends (as I have said) not on ourselves alone. Agression must be repelled, and perfidy must be visited with its just reward. And while I join with the thinking part of the country in deprecating advance, who shall say that there is safety for such a power as ours in retrogradation? In one view, the accession of territory, by the various operations of which I have attempted to give some outline, is as important as the war was justifiable and necessary. In the beginning of this war the frontier to be guarded was in extent not less than two thousand five hundred miles. In consequence of our late successes, and of the tributary alliances which have grown out of them, that frontier is indeed much advanced; but in proportion as it is advanced it is also narrowed, so that the line towards the Indus does not now present more than one-third of the extent of

the former external boundary. I have thus, Sir, endeavoured to bring before the house a review of the late campaign; and imperfect as I am aware that review must necessarily be, I do not know that I have omitted any material part of the grounds on which I found my call upon the house for a vote of thanks to the Marq. of Hastings. I have said enough to shew the providence with which he called forth, and the skill with which he arrayed, the forces of the great empire committed to his charge; the wisdom with which he laid his plans, and the vigour with which he carried them into execution. I conclude with proposing the vote to Lord Hastings as the commander under whose auspices these successes have been achieved; but I think it due to him as a statesman, at the same time, to assure the house that his most anxious wish is to improve by the arts of peace the provinces acquired in war; extending the protection of British justice to every part of our widely-spread dominions, but leaving as he may find them the harmless prejudices of nations, and conforming our government to native habits and institutions, wherever those habits and institutions are not at variance with equity and reason; convinced that the British rule will be stable throughout India, in proportion as it is beneficent and beloved. [Mr. Canning here read the vote of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings].

It is necessary that I should preface the second resolution with a few remarks on a circumstance in the conduct of a gallant general who has greatly signalized himself in this campaign. I mentioned, in the earlier part of my speech, that one of the first results of Sir Thos. Hislop's victory over Holkar was an order issued by that chief, and intrusted to Sir Thos. Hislop, for the surrender of certain fortresses to the south of the river Nerbudda. Amongst the fortresses so ordered to be surrendered to Sir Thos. Hislop, was that of Talneir. At that place an event occurred which is related in the papers before the house, and the particulars of which it is not necessary for me to repeat. In those papers the house is possessed of all the information which the East-India Company or the government have received on this subject. With that information neither the East India Company nor the government are satisfied. The only course which, under these circumstances, could be adopted, was to send instructions to the government of India to transmit to England the most ample information, and to institute, if necessary, the most minute inquiry. I am very far from admitting, that because there has been an omission in sending home satisfactory documents, we are therefore to conclude that the transaction is not justifiable. The inference must be the other way: First, from the character of a British officer; secondly, from the individual character of *this* officer, whom (though I am not myself acquainted with him), I understand to be eminently entitled to praise, not more for his professional talents, than for his abhorrence of every thing cruel or severe. We have further, in support of this inference, two separate approvals of his conduct by the Marquis of Hastings, conveyed in the most unqualified terms. It is impossible to imagine any interest or affection that could have induced Lord Hastings to slur over a transaction, which in his conscience he thought deserving of blame. I say this the more confidently, because instances have occurred in the course of this campaign which prove that, however anxious Lord Hastings is to bestow praise where praise is merited, he knows his duty too well to withhold blame from those who have justly incurred it. Those instances it would be unfair to mention; but I can assure the house that such are in my possession. When the despatch which contains the account of the capture of Talneir was transmitted in the military department of the official correspondence, it came unaccompanied with any civil details whatever. I felt some reluctance in making the bare military statement public: but I thought the plain course to pursue was, to deal with this despatch as other despatches of a military nature had been dealt with; looking forward confidently to the arrival of the details which were wanting to give the transaction its true colour. Those gentlemen who take an interest in Indian affairs must know how uncertain correspondence is with that part of the world. There have been, there still are, great chasms in the correspondence respecting the late campaign. In last Saturday's Gazette is an account of occurrences which took place not less than a year and a half ago: it is not the fault of the government that the intelligence of them did not arrive sooner. And here it may possibly be expedient for me to state, by the way, why despatches, of which the general interest is gone by, are nevertheless inserted in the Gazette. The reason, sir, is this: from the intense and laudable eagerness with which military honours are sought for, it is necessary that those services by which such honours may be merited should be publicly recorded. Public record being made, and wisely, an indispensible condition of the grant of those honours, it would be hard to run the risk of invalidating any officer's title to them hereafter, by keeping back altogether the notification of services, the official report of which might have happened to be delayed. To return to Sir Thos. Hislop's his despatch

arrived in August; the approbation of the Marquis of Hastings, though dated only a fortnight after that despatch, did not arrive till the 27th Nov. The details of a complete justification may be now on their way. In this imperfect state of evidence three modes of proceeding presented themselves to government. The first was, to withhold remuneration altogether from the services of the Indian army till this point should be cleared up: but no man who knows the spirit and temper of armies in general, and the composition of the Indian army in particular, would recommend a course so ungrateful and ungracious. The next was to grant to other deservers the proper honorary rewards, omitting the name of the commander under whom the most considerable victory had been gained, the name of him in whose praise the letters from India were lavish; but such an exception would have placed on his character a stamp of obliquy too deep to be effaced by any subsequent atonement. The last course was, to include him with the body of officers to whom military honours were due; still, however, expecting and requiring, at a future period, a satisfactory explanation of this particular part of his conduct. If the house shall be of opinion that the executive government have not judged amiss in the choice which they have made between these three modes of proceeding, the house will, perhaps, so far countenance and concur with their decision as to vote its thanks for military service to Lieut.-gen Sir Thos. Hislop, in common with his brave compeers in glory; and to be contented with entering, at the same time, a special record of its own suspended judgment on this particular transaction. I admit the reasonableness of such a record, on the grounds which I have stated; though I feel that, standing in my situation, it would hardly be becoming in me to propose what that record shall be. To join it with the vote of thanks itself, when every end can be obtained by a separate resolution, would be as harsh as unnecessary: unnecessary, since the suspension of the judgment of the house may be sufficiently marked without such a junction; and harsh, because the vote of thanks will be placed on the regimental books, and read in front of every military line in India. This, I am ready to confess, would not be too severe a course, if the transaction were finally to be imprinted with a character, such as, I trust, it never can assume: but what would be the feelings of Sir Thomas Hislop and of his comrades, if such a censure were sent forth, in ignorance here, to be read before an audience in India who might well know that it had not been deserved? I trust, then, that the house will allow the name of Sir Thomas Hislop to stand in my second resolution of thanks, without any phrase of qualification; and in return, if any gentlemen shall propose a separate resolution of the description which I have ventured to suggest, I shall think that by assenting to such resolution I best discharge my duty to the house, to the Indian army, and to Sir Thomas Hislop himself.

The Speaker then put the question, "That the thanks of this house be given to General the Marquis of Hastings, K.G. and K.G.C. and Governor-general of the British possessions in the East-Indies, for the promptitute and vigilance displayed by him in the overthrow and suppression of the Pindarries, and for adopting those skilful and decisive measures which enabled him to overthrow the Mahratta princes in a campaign marked by the most signal and brilliant successes."

Lord Morpeth then rose: he entirely concurred with what had fallen from the rt. hon. gent. opposite, in the able and eloquent speech which he had just concluded. He certainly thought that our signal successes in India were owing to the consummate skill displayed by the governor general throughout the campaign. His ignorance in these affairs prevented him from specifying any particular measure as the most entitled to applause; but so far as he could judge, he thought the Mahratta princes had been defeated by the noble Marquis's having collected such a force in their rear as left them no power of resistance. He thought that the Indian or native part of that army, whose operations had been so warmly extolled, had vied with British soldiers in coolness and deliberation. (*Hear!*) But there was one circumstance, in regard to many of our officers in India, which had always struck him with peculiar force. To all the qualifications of soldiers, they united all the accomplishments of scholars. (*Hear!*) This was exemplified by their scientific labours; they had performed the measurement of mountains, for the purpose of discovering the difference in altitude between those of the old continent and their competitors in the new; they had traced the course of the Ganges and the Indus, amid the fatigues of war. Many of these very officers had been the companions of the early victories of Sir Arthur Wellesley, and maintain their former glory. The right hon. gentleman had very candidly put the question relative to Sir T. Hislop to the feeling and liberality of the house. He thought that much of what we complained of in the Mahratta princes was owing to the system we acted upon in regard to them; the subsidiary system, as it was called, which was to keep them in a sort of honourable dependence. Thus we had lately acted in regard to the Peishwa, in whose hands

we placed a barren sceptre. He must enter his protest, not only against this system, but generally against that of extended alliances with petty and predatory states. With respect to the Pindarries, he was by no means so well satisfied as the right hon. gentleman. They were notorious for the perfidy of an organised banditti, and for their cruelties, which were unprovoked; they richly deserved measures of retributive vengeance, and he was glad the visitation had fallen on them; but he was fearful that, although dislodged from their previous haunts, they are not destroyed. He could not help thinking, that though their durrahs were said to be routed, that they were only disturbed, and that they were concealed in various lurking places. He would adduce the opinion of that most excellent officer Sir J. Malcolm, who considered that the Pindarries were not more addicted to plunder than all the other hordes of mountain cavalry in India. He would not affirm it positively, but it would seem that their habits of predatory warfare being those of the country, were neither likely to be relinquished nor forgotten, and were at all times easy to be resumed. He would not oppose the vote of thanks, but he begged to press upon the house one point most material for its consideration. He perfectly agreed with the right hon. gentleman in thinking that the house was bound by its dignity to have some further accounts of the proceedings at the fort of Talnier laid before it, prior to its giving any decided opinion respecting the conduct of that gallant general. Sir T. Hislop appeared to have considered himself as acting against those who were rebels to Holkar; if so, he should have left them to be tried by Holkar himself, or by authorities deputed by Holkar. Under these circumstances, as connected with what had been the result of that officer's proceedings, he felt it his duty to move this resolution:—"That this house, in resolving to give its thanks to Sir Thomas Hislop for his services in India, does not mean to express any opinion as to the expulsion of the Killedar from the fort of Talnier, of which circumstance it is not yet in possession of sufficient information to form a judgment."

This inquiry, the noble lord urged, should be immediately instituted, as due to the native powers of India, our own character, and the principles of justice and honour.

Mr. Howorth observed, that the present state of his health would not admit of his taking part in the discussion of the question now before the house, but that he could not refrain from expressing that tribute of admiration so justly due to the right hon. president, for his clear, candid, intelligent, and intelligible statement of so complicated a subject. There were however two points on which he materially differed from the right hon. president; the one was that assertion where it was stated that the Pindarries were the cause of the war, when in truth and in fact it would be found that the Pindarries were merely the pretext for the war, and that its origin was to be found elsewhere. The other point on which he differed was, the assertion that the treaties recently made with the Peishwa and the Rajah had lulled the Marquis of Hastings into an unsuspecting security, when in fact it would be found that those very treaties were the immediate causes of the hostilities which broke out with those powers. He notwithstanding concurred with the noble lord who had just sat down (Lord Morpeth), in the proposed vote of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, as far as the same related to military plans and executions. There did not, he believed, exist a doubt in any man's mind that the noble marquis's skill in arrangement, and precaution in previous preparation, were extremely creditable to his talents, and entitled to every approbation that such conduct would fairly lay claim to. Of the military operations, every man must admit that they have been executed with that brilliant display of valourous achievement which has on all occasions so peculiarly distinguished our Indian army. He concluded with asking, whether it was consistent with the dignity of parliament to suffer its own laws to be repeatedly violated without investigation? whether it should suffer those wise and salutary regulations, which the wisdom of the legislature had enacted and laid down for the good government of India, to be again and again contravened, without instituting some enquiry into the causes of that contravention? It surely ought not to be left to the historian to record, that a revolution of such vast scope and magnitude, as that now effected by our government in India, the subjugation of the whole empire of Hindostan, the usurpation and confiscation of immense tracts of territory, affecting the lives and properties of millions of population, had not only passed almost unnoticed, but its causes wholly uninvestigated into by the British parliament.

General Grosvenor spoke in terms of praise of the conduct of Generals Smith and Milnes, who had signalized themselves at Poonah. There were also two other officers connected with the 65th regiment, who deserved high commendation.

Sir R. Wilson would not enter into a discussion of the policy or impolicy, the justice or injustice of the war. Within a century a simple factory had been erected into a widely-extended empire. He concurred with the rt. hon. gentleman in ex-

pressing his approbation of the meritorious conduct of the officers and army. With respect to the vote of thanks to the Commander-in chief, there was no difference of opinion; he eulogized his military skill and his statesman-like conciliation in the hour of conquest. His laurels would never fade; for the gratitude of the unfortunate whom he relieved, and the benefits that followed his achievements would ever refresh and renew them. He (Sir R. Wilson) had experienced the gratification of serving with officers of the Indian army, and in intelligence, gallantry, and general meritorious conduct, no men excelled them. He hoped that the course which the house would adopt would be such as not to prejudge the actions of any individual.

Sir J. Mackintosh said it was impossible to have comprehended such a series of achievements in a more concise compass than the rt.hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) did in his eloquent and luminous speech; still he hoped that the house would indulge him with attention while he offered a few observations. His having resided in India conferred some opportunities of estimating the talents of a few of the officers who had distinguished themselves, and for high and varied acquirements they had no superiors. With respect to the Marquis of Hastings, having had the honour of his intimate acquaintance, he felt that it was impossible to value too highly his capacity as a general and a statesman.—(*Hear, hear!*)—To these qualities he added all those traits which proved him a most amiable and generous man. (*Hear, hear!*) Of Sir J. Malcolm he could say, that though bred a soldier, he had in the progress of his active life displayed a character fitted for the highest duties of civil trust. Of Mr. Elphinstone he could say also, that though educated a civilian, he had in early life, at the memorable battle of Assaye, proved himself a hero, as in the recent war he had shewn himself a skilful general. To the accomplishments of gentlemen, both these illustrious persons united an intimate knowledge of the language, laws, and institutions of that country. He was doubtful if, in modern warfare, the exploit of Capt. Staunton, as related by the rt.hon. gentleman, was not unequalled. He agreed that the rt.hon. member in his speech had discharged the duty due to the character of the absent officer, who, as far as he heard the presumptions of different individuals, would be enabled to explain and justify his conduct: from his heart he wished it—(*Hear, hear!*)—God forbid he should not. While he held a judicial situation in that country, he felt that the sacred connexion which bound him to the people required that he should exert himself in securing to them peace, tranquillity, and the enjoyment of liberty; and he now felt himself under an inviolable obligation to support the usages of civilized war, which were the more valuable in their preservation, as they went to bind and limit the greatest of all possible evils.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Sir W. Burroughs denied that any of the wars in India for the last twenty-seven years, were wars of aggression. From what he, when on the spot, knew of the judicious and prompt measures the Marq. of Hastings was adopting to repel unprovoked aggression, he had been enabled to foretel the fortune and brilliant issue of the war. He had witnessed the zeal and energy of the army. The motion for the vote of thanks had his most cordial support. One observation more he would offer, which would contribute as much towards answering the observations of an hon. member (Sir R. Wilson) as a volume. A small number of foreigners ruled in that country over a population of seventy millions. The Romans ruled Gaul by legions levied in the East; they governed Egypt by legions collected in Gaul; but in India, the states were governed by an army chiefly collected among the inhabitants. Their fidelity had been noticed by the right hon. gentlemen. They were mildly governed, moderately taxed, and they were attached to their rulers, which was the best proof of good government. He knew from experience that the subjects of many of the states independent of British India sold their lands and came to settle among the dependents of the Company, from whom they were certain to receive protection.

The resolution of thanks to the Marq. of Hastings was then read, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Canning, in proposing the second resolution of thanks to the officers, stated, that although it was unusual, when a vote of thanks was proposed to an European army specially to mention the names of the Brig.gens. he would, in consequence of the difference between an Indian and European army, recapitulate the names of all the officers holding the rank of Brig.gens., for officers of that rank held very important and extensive commands.

The resolution of thanks to Generals Sir T. Hislop, Dyson, Shaw, Rae, Doveton, Malcolm, &c. and to all the officers who had so gloriously signalled themselves in the campaign in India, was then read and agreed to.

The motion was agreed to with one dissenting voice.

Mr. Canning subsequently moved resolutions which were agreed to; one expressive of approbation of the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates, native as well as European; and the other,

desiring the speaker to transmit the above to the Marq. of Hastings, with a request that he would communicate it to the troops.

Lord Morpeth then moved the following resolution:—"that this house, in the resolution giving thanks to Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop for his military services, do not intend to express any opinion respecting the execution of the Killedar of Talnier, of the particulars of which they are not yet in possession of satisfactory information."

Mr. Forbes observed, that he had lately seen a document put forth by the gallant General's friends, as an explanation of the transaction in question, which so far from satisfying his mind, had produced quite a contrary effect. The hon. member was proceeding to read this document, when he was interrupted by cries of no! no!

Mr. Fazakerley spoke to order. He was persuaded that if the hon. gentleman were to consider for a moment, he would be the last man in the world to do any thing calculated to create an unfair prejudice.

Mr. Forbes would be sorry to say any thing of an unfair tendency, but he could not conscientiously abstain from stating what he had done.

The motion was then agreed to.

[*The remainder of the debates in the House of Commons, between the sitting just concluded and the latest of the current month in our next.*]

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Literary Society on Tuesday, the 29th of Sept., three papers were presented from different members. The first is some account of Cutch by Capt. Macmurdo. Little has been hitherto known respecting this district; and Capt. Macmurdo's paper, at the same time that it fills up a blank in the geography of India, and connects the survey of Guzerat with the branches of the Indus, gives a very lively description of the peculiar manners and customs of the people, and adverts to some interesting points in the natural history of the country. Infanticide, we are sorry to say, prevails in Cutch to a great extent, and the number of female children who are annually murdered from this abominable practice, Capt. Macmurdo supposes cannot be less than one thousand; it is to be hoped that the benevolent interference of the British government will be attended with the same success there which has so happily crowned its efforts in Guzerat. The paper is a valuable addition to our stock of Indian knowledge; we are particularly glad to observe in it, as well as in one lately presented by Capt. Dangerfield, some attempts to illustrate the department of natural history; a subject as yet but very little explored in this country.—The second paper contains some observations by Capt. Vans Kennedy, on the history and failure of the scheme of an universal religion attempted to be introduced by Acbar. The paper is written with great perspicuity, and affords some translations from native accounts of the religious disputations held by Acbar's order, and in his presence, between the learned of the several sects.—The last paper is an account by Capt. Elwood of the caste of Nialleas, a singular race of people, who derive their origin from five brothers who fled to the Concan from the neighbourhood of Oudipoor.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Literary Society of this Presidency was held on Tuesday the 8th of Sept., at the rooms on the Mount Road; the hon. Sir John Newbolt, president, in the chair.

The president having congratulated the members of the society on the success which had attended their first endeavours to collect a library, proceeded to deliver an interesting address, in which he took a rapid and masterly sketch of the manner in which oaths are administered in different countries, particularly in India. The subject had been suggested by his professional pursuits. He concluded with expressing a hope, that his observations might prepare the way for further research into a matter, not only very curious in itself, but of vital importance to the interests of public justice.—The president presented to the meeting, as connected with the subject of his discourse, a paper which had been drawn up, in the English language, by Mohummud Teepoo, the Mohummudan interpreter of the supreme court, on the opinions entertained respecting oaths by the best commentators on the Mohummudan law. The paper was read to the meeting, and, both in the order of its arrangement and in the style of the composition, it reflected great

credit on the talents of the writer.—A paper was read to the meeting by Sir Geo. Cooper, containing some highly curious and interesting observations on the articles of Indian merchandize enumerated in a rescript in Justinian's digest of the Roman law.—The acting secretary presented to the meeting, on the part of Mr. B. Babington, a paper communicated by a gentleman who has lately visited Palestine, containing an elegant and striking description of the ruins of Jerash, a city of the ancient Decapolis.

His Exc. Sir T. Hislop, Col. Conway, J. M'Kerrell, W. M'Taggart, and C. M. Whish, Esqs. were elected members of the Institution.—A resolution afterwards passed for requesting Sir T. Hislop to accept the office of a vice-president.—The following are the names of the subscribers who attended:—the Hon. Sir J. Newbolt, R. Alexander, Esq., the Hon. Sir Geo. Cooper, the venerable Archdeacon Mousley, Dr. Annesly, R. Anderson, Esq., H. Byrne, Esq., R. Clarke, Esq., A.D. Campbell, Esq., J. Carruthers, Esq., C. H. Clay, Esq., F. W. Ellis, Esq., E. Greenway, Esq., J. Gwatkin, Esq., J. Hodgson, Esq., Major De Havilland, Dr. Harris, G. Hadow, Esq., W. Horsman, Esq., Dr. Jebb, Major M'Donald, Major M'Donall, Lieut. Proby, J. W. Russell, Esq., J. Stavely, Esq., A. Stewart, Esq., E. R. Sullivan, Esq., W. Wayte, Esq., J. D. White, Esq., E. Wood, Esq.

ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

March 20.—The London Gazette of Saturday announces the Prince Regent's approbation of the following scale of rewards, proposed in a memorial from the Board of Longitude, taken into consideration by his Royal Highness in Council on the 19th inst. *viz.*—1. To the first ship belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects, or to his Majesty, that shall reach the longitude of 110 deg. west from Greenwich, or the mouth of Hearne's or Coppermine River, by sailing within the arctic circle, £5,000: to the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach the longitude of 130 deg. west from Greenwich, or the Whale Island of Mackenzie, by sailing within the arctic circle, £10,000; to the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach the longitude of 150 deg. west from Greenwich, by sailing westwards within the arctic circle, £15,000; the act having already allotted to the first ship that shall reach the Pacific Ocean by a north-west passage, the full reward of £20,000.—2. To the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach to 83 deg. of north latitude, £1,000; to 85 deg. £2,000; to 87 deg. £3,000; to 88 deg. £4,000; the act having already allotted to the first ship that shall reach to, or beyond 80 deg., the full reward of £5,000.

ALI BEY.

The Spaniard who travelled in the Mahometan countries under the name of Ali Bey, died lately, not far from Damascus, whilst on a journey with a caravan to Mecca, in the character of a pilgrim. His effects, including his manuscripts, were seized by the Pacha, by virtue of his title to inherit the property of pilgrims dying within his jurisdiction.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 61. Price 6s.

Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay; with Engravings, Appendix and a List of the Members. 4to. £2. 12s. 6d.

Elmhirst's Calabria Ulteriore. Occurrences during Six Months' Residence in the Province of Calabria Ulteriore, in the Kingdom of Naples, in the years 1809 and 1810. By Lieut. P. J. Elmhirst. 8vo. 6s.

The British Review, No. 25. Price 6s.

Notes on a Visit made to some of the Prisons in Scotland and the North of England, in company with Eliz. Fry; with some General Observations on the subject of Prison Discipline. By Jos. John Gurney. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.

Human Life a Poem by S. Rogers, Esq.

Specimens of British Poets, with Biographical and Critical Notices, and an Essay on English Poetry. By Thos. Campbell, Esq. 7 vols. Crown 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d.

The Quarterly Review, No. 38. Price 6s.

Kalila and Dimna, or the Fables of Pilpai. Translated from the Arabic by the Rev. Wyndham Knatchbull, A.M. 14s.

Warden's United States of America. 3 vols. 8vo. £2. 2s.

Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa. By Edw. Daniel Clarke, LL.D. Vol. 5. 4to. £4. 14s. 6d.

Memoirs of Jas. Hardy Vaux, written by Himself. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress; with a Preface, Notes, and Appendix. By One of the Fancy. foolscap 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Journey from Moscow to Constantinople, in the years 1817 and 1818. By Wm. Macmichael, M.D. F.R.S. 4to. £1. 11s. 6d.

Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee, with a Statistical Account of that Kingdom, and Geographical Notices of other Parts of the Interior of Africa. By T. E. Bowdich Esq. 4to. £3. 3s.

The London Commercial Dictionary and Sea Port Gazetteer, exhibiting a View of the Commerce and Manufacture of all the trading Nations of the World; with Tables of Import and Export Duties, Drawbacks, Bounties, &c. Collated with the last Acts of Parliament. By Wm. Anderson. In one large volume 8vo.

A Tour through Sicily, in the Year 1815. By Geo. Russell. Illustrated with a Map and eighteen interesting Plans and Views. 8vo. £1. 1s. bds.

Sermons preached in the Tron Church, Glasgow. By Thos. Chalmers, D.D. 8vo. 12s. bds.

Memoirs of the late Rev. Wm. Kingsbury, M.A. By John Buller. 7s. bds.

A Voyage of Discovery, made under the Orders of the Admiralty, in His Majesty's Ships Isabella and Alexander, for the Purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, and inquiring into the Probability of a North West Passage. By John Ross, K.S. Capt. Royal Navy. 4to. £3. 13s. 6d. bds.

The Pamphleteer, No. XXVI, contains the following subjects: 1. A letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on reviving the authorised version of scripture. By an Essex Rector. (Original.)—2. Vindiciæ Wykehamicæ; or a vindication of Winchester College: to H. Brougham, Esq. on charitable abuses. By the Rev. W.L. Bowles.—3. Dangers of an entire repeal of the Bank Restriction Act; and plan suggested for obviating them. By J. Wray, Esq.—4. On Credit, with relation to the bankrupt law and insolvent debtor's acts. (Original.)—5. Papers on political subjects. By the Rt. Hon. Sir J. Sinclair Bart.—6. On the theory and practice of Benevolence. By G. Dyer, A.B., new edition, with considerable additions.—7. A vindication of the University of Edinburgh. By L. Whalley, M.D.—8. Holkham, its agriculture, &c. By E. Rigby, Esq. M.D.—9. An Oration, delivered at the Philosophical Society of London, June 12, 1817. By O. Gregory, LL.D.—10. Observations on Banks for Savings.

Every one of these pamphlets contributes much valuable information on the subject which the author undertakes to discuss; information well calculated to assist the reader in forming an accurate judgment on the question, after listening to able advocates on both sides. Facts themselves, in the hands of the theoretical alchemist, become untruths, are transmuted into abstract untruths, unless attention is paid in stating them to the symmetry of circumstances; that is, to the proportion which the facts of one class bear to those affording grounds for an adverse conclusion. The closest approximation to general truth is the best foundation for fundamental principles.

IN THE PRESS.

The Life of William, Lord Russell, with some Account of the Times in which he lived. By Lord John Russell. 4to.

A Grammar of the English and Syriac Languages designed for the Use of British Students. By Mr. Thos. Yeates

A Manual of Chemistry. By W. T. Brande Esq. With Plates, in one vol. 8vo.

Tales of the Hall. By George Crabbe, LL.B. 8vo.

Life of Sheridan. By T. Moore, Esq. 4to.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday, the 1st of March, was published a supplement to the London Gazette of Saturday Feb. 27. Some of our cotemporaries omitted this historical record altogether; not because they had neither room for the letter, nor time to extract the spirit of it, but for alternative reasons more creditable to assign: either because the particulars of the same events had long since reached this country, through the journals of the different presidencies, or because the details of minor occurrences, should it be their first appearance on any stage in England, possess no interest. But it is important to know to what extent news by private channels is confirmed by public documents; and as to the comprehension of all the main facts in previous accounts, that is a mistake as to two out of the four dispatches in the gazette of March 1. With regard to the degree of interest, what editor can form so satisfactory an estimate for every reader, as to vindicate the entire suppression of intelligence, which, coming in the most authentic shape, is at the same time in some respects new? The following is a full abstract of the dispatches in question, omitting the indigestible covers; for sometimes the *kernel* of official intelligence is packed up in more shells than a walnut.

May 13.—Appa Saheb (the late Rajah of Nagpore) made his escape between two and three o'clock in the morning, from the detachment under Capt. Cave Browne. Six sepoys of the 22d N. I. and two of his domestic attendants accompanied Appa Saheb; the escort at the time was encamped near Ruchoor. Intelligence of this event was communicated by express to Brig.gen. Watson, and orders sent to Capt. Black, commanding at Mundla; Major O'Brien, commanding

in the district of Jubbulpore, immediately sent out parties for pursuit in such directions as were deemed eligible.

July 20. Capt. Sparkes, with a party of ninety-nine sepoys and ten native officers, having marched from Baitool on the 12th, and crossed the Taptee, to check some predatory horse, on advancing in pursuit of 150 sewars suddenly perceived a partisan force of 2000 horsemen and 1600 Arabs coming to attack him. On this Capt. Sparkes left his baggage under the charge of two naicks and seven sepoys; these were soon after attacked by a small body of horsemen, but beat them off, and made good their retreat to Baitool: with the main strength of his company, just 100 men, Capt. Sparkes prepared for the inevitable battle. Taking post first in a ravine, the small detachment defended it for an hour, killing a number of the enemy without losing a man. To prevent being surrounded, the steady band, which one name makes British, then moved, in the face of their fierce assailants, to a small height, where, having formed a square on the summit, they exchanged a dreadful fire with the hostile circle for two hours; during which period the Arabs charged three times, but were beat back with loss. At this time Capt. Sparkes's heroic company were considerably reduced, having lost one jemidar and 41 men; thus the enemy, who began with the disparity of 35 to one, had gained a comparative increase in numbers; taking advantage of this, they made a fourth charge, and were again driven back. The sepoys followed the enemy down the hill with the intention of occupying another hill to the right, which was a stronger position. In this attempt Capt. Sparkes received a mortal wound, the subadar was also wounded, and a number of sepoys killed. At this hopeless crisis, the enemy, both horse and foot, closed in; the subadar, though unable to stand, seized a loaded musket, killed one Sowar, bayonnetted a second, and then defended himself with his sword till he received a shot which proved fatal. The remnant of sepoys continued to defend themselves with the greatest bravery; but after their ammunition was expended, they were completely overpowered by numbers, and finally they were all either killed or wounded. Subsequently to the battle, about ten of the latter had been brought into the British camp at Baitool; and Lieut. Wardlow entertains hopes that most of these brave and faithful men will recover.

Sept. 18.—Capt. W. Gordon at daybreak attacked the town of Comptah, with his detachment, in three columns; the left column under Lieut. Thullier, with 140 men of the 1st batt. 1st Madras N. I., 24 of the 20th Madras N. I., and 200 of Major Jenkins's brigade under Lieut. Fraser; the centre column consisting of a gun, and a company of the same brigade; and the right column composed of Appa Anund Row's and Mubarick Jemadar's men, all under the former. The first column having filled the ditch with fascines, forced their way into the town. When he had entered it, Lieut. Thullier moved round to the right, and detached Lieut. Fraser to the left; the two subdivisions driving the enemy before them, killed great numbers, and forced the rest into the plain. Here the fugitives were intercepted by two columns of Capt. Pedlar's auxiliary horse, that on the right under Capt. Gordon in person, and the left under Cornet Wilkinson; both columns of cavalry did great execution, killing between 300 and 400 men. Meanwhile the gun attached to the centre column of infantry had kept up a smart fire upon one of the enemy's principal batteries; and as soon as Lieut. Thullier got into the town, the company supporting the gun dashed at the battery, and possessed themselves of it. Anund Row advanced at the same time, and took the battery to which he was opposed.

The Jemadar's party of the 6th Bengal cavalry behaved in the noblest manner. After scouring the town, Lieut. Fraser on one side invested the ghurry, and set fire to it; while Lieut. Thullier under a heavy fire attacked the gate, attempting to blow it open with the six-pounder, but without success. To surmount this obstacle, a present of 200 rupees was made to an elephant driver, who was induced to carry his elephant up to the gate, by which it was forced open. On the re-united columns arriving at the second gate, Chimna Pundit held up a flag of truce, and Capt. Gordon gave him his hand, as a pledge for his life and that

of his family. The force in the town amounted to upwards of 2000 men, but had not a field piece among them. The enemy lost in the assault between 500 and 600 men. The returns from the storming columns amount to four sepoys killed, 17 native officers and 40 sepoys wounded.

Capt. Gordon anticipates that his having Chimna Potail in his custody will render unnecessary any farther military operations in that district, since orders will be sent by the captive chief for the surrender of Lanjee, Rampylee, and every other place in his power.

Sept. 14.—A day or two previous to this date, Major Bowen moved from Amlah to Boordye, in execution of the part assigned to him in operations concerted by Major Munt, C. B., commanding a detached field force in the country about Mooltye, near the source of the Taptee, in order to punish the presumption of the Arabs, who had lodged themselves in the neighbouring hills, whence they made plundering incursions. Having pushed with spirit and promptitude for this station of the enemy, Major Bowen, when close upon Boordye, formed his infantry, not amounting to 100 rank and file, into a line, with one troop of cavalry on either flank, and instantly closed with the enemy, who had drawn up, 500 in number, in front of the village to receive him, the Arabs were soon overpowered and fled through the village, when they again fell into the hands of the cavalry, who together with the infantry left 300 Arabs dead upon the spot. The rains prevented other rapid movements by other parties in communication with the head detachment, intended to be simultaneous with this, from being performed. Major Munt, however, trusts that this affair will confine the Arabs to the hills for the rest of the season; or that if famine force them down, it will only be to submit, or to disperse.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official, published in India.

Detachment Orders by Brig. Knox, Camp Ajmere, July 3, 1818.—"In offering his congratulations to the troops under his command on the surrender of the strong fortress of Marraghur, Brig. Knox feels it peculiarly incumbent on him to express his belief, that the successful issue of this affair is principally to be attributed to the zealous and spirited conduct of the detachment employed in the operations of the 1st inst.

"The close and attentive reconnoissance of the town and fort of Ajmere, executed by Lieut. Hall of the quar. mas. gen's department, and Ens. Garstin of the engineers, appears to have led to the immediate evacuation of the former, and to the consequent occupation of positions by our troops of the greatest importance to our ultimate success, whilst the decisive effects on the minds of the defenders of the fort, caused by the battery which had been planned by the latter of these officers, affords the best test of its position having been judiciously chosen.

"To Maj. Butler, who voluntarily undertook the superintendence of the artillery detail, to Capt. Arden of the 27th N. I., Lieuts. Pringle and Aire of the pioneers, and generally to all the officers and men employed on this occasion, the brigadier begs leave to offer his best thanks. The facility with which, during a very stormy night and in spite of great natural obstacles, the battery was erected by the pioneers, clearly shews how much may be expected from the service of that valuable corps. In the judicious and successful application of the labour of the public servants and cattle, on this occasion, Lieut. Sneyd of the commissariat department has established an additional claim to that approbation of Brig. Knox, which his former conduct on the expedition to Samur had so justly excited."

Official, published in England.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1819.

India Board, Feb. 24, 1819.—The dispatches and reports, of which the following are extracts and copies, have been received at the East India House, from the Governor-gen. in Council at Fort William, and from the Governor in Council of Bombay, containing statements of operations, of which (although not of recent occurrence) the official accounts had not previously been received.

[*The reader is requested to connect the outline in our last number with the abstract which is now made, as we do not propose to give at length all the copies of dispatches.*]

Extract from a dispatch addressed by the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 12th September, 1817.—"Captain Swanston, of the Madras establishment, charged a body of four hundred of the enemy, and put them to flight."

Copy of a dispatch from Maj.gen. Marshall to the Adj.gen., date Camp, Breechee Tal, 15th December, 1817.—"We did not arrive at the foot of the Ghaut till

between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon; when, hearing that the united durrahs of Wasel Mahmood and Kurreem Khann had not left their camp, I ordered the division to mount the Ghaut. Brigadier Newbery, seeing a body of Pindarries, very judiciously ordered the cavalry to charge. The durrahs, a few hours before, had moved off with their families and baggage, leaving a thousand or two of their fleetest horses to cover their retreat. It was one thousand of these the cavalry pursued, and killed between forty and fifty; but the terror and dismay of the durrahs was extreme."

Copy of a dispatch from Maj.gen. Doukin to the Marq. of Hastings, dated Camp, on the Parbuttee, December 17, 1817.—"I this morning, about two hours before day-light, surprised a small camp of about two hundred and fifty Pindarries, twenty of whom were killed or wounded, about six were taken, and the rest escaped in the dark. This proved to be the camp of the family of Kurreem Khann. They had been to seek a refuge in a neighbouring fort, which the Killedar had refused. Two of the prisoners assert that Kurreem's son was in the camp in charge of the family, and a young man had been killed who answers to the description given of him. I am unable to pursue Kurreem Khann to-morrow, as I have outmarched all my supplies. He left this place yesterday, but is now thirty miles off. He two days ago gave away all his goods and baggage, burnt his tents, and dismissed his women and camp followers; he has retained only three or four thousand of his best soldiers, with whom he is pressing for the Morumdra pass according to some accounts, and according to others to Sheerghur, a fort near Luckatpoor, but into which I conclude Zalem Sing will refuse him admittance. After surprising the camp, I detached Lieut.col. Gardiner with his frontier horse after a party of Pindarries I had intelligence of in this direction; they were about three or four hundred; he attacked and dispersed them, killing about twelve or fourteen, and taking thirty-two camels, some of them valuably laden. Their bazar is also this moment brought in. Your lordship will see by this account that the Pindarries no longer exist hereabout as a formidable power; they appear to be scattered over the face of the country, without resources, plans, or hopes."

Copy of a dispatch from Lieut-col. Adams to the Adj.gen., dated Camp, Gogarney, 25th Dec. 1817.—"Having received intelligence that a body of Pindarries had just descended the Turge Ghaut, I detached Capt. Roleerst with the 1st Rohilla cavalry in pursuit, and have the pleasure to annex his report, stating that he had the good fortune to overtake and disperse them. The number of the Pindarries appears to have been about 400, and the distance marched by the 1st Rohilla cavalry, including pursuit, nearly sixty miles."

Extract from a dispatch from Brig.gen. Hardyman to the Adj.gen., dated Camp, Jubbulpoor, 29th Dec., 1817.—"Yesterday I had the honour to report, for the information of the most noble the Commander-in-chief, the total rout of the enemy before Jubbulpore. Since then, and in the course of yesterday afternoon, the town and gurry of Jubbulpore have been entirely evacuated by armed people of every description."

Copy of a dispatch from Maj.gen. Brown to the Adj.gen., dated Camp near Juwud, 29th Jan. 1818. "Capt. Caulfield, who had demanded that Bhow Sing and Imaum Buksh should be given up, as men who had been found to have screened and protected the Pindarries, finding only delays and evasions, I informed the Bhow yesterday that his intercourse with him was at an end until these men were surrendered: he persisted in making evasions and excuses, and in the mean time Bhow Sing was preparing to make off. Upon finding that his cavalry was saddling, I sent down a squadron close to his camp, with orders to attack him if he moved; but upon the squadron passing near their camp, a fire of matchlocks and three guns were opened upon them. This commencement of hostilities put an end to all doubt of the character in which the Bhow had placed himself. Two horse artillery guns, brought up to the aid of the cavalry, drove his men from their guns into the fort; and as the fire was continued I blew open the gate, and forced my way into the town under a heavy fire, but with little loss."

Extract from a dispatch from Maj.gen. Brown to the Adj.gen., dated Camp, Jowud, 30th Jan. 1818.—"The enemies loss must have been very severe, certainly not less than 1000 killed and wounded. Ours, I am happy to say, has been very trifling."

Extract from a dispatch from Mr. Russell, resident at Hydrabad, to Mr. Adam, secretary to the Governor-gen., dated 28th Jan. 1818.—"I have the honour to send you, for the notice of his excellency the most noble the Governor-gen., copies of Maj. Doveton's report to Brig.gen. Pritzler, describing two little affairs which our cavalry had had with the Peishwa's army on the 7th and 17th instant. Nothing can shew more clearly the contemptible character of the Peishwa's troops, than that 10,000 of them were routed by three squadrons, amounting to only 200 swords."

Copy of a dispatch from Maj. Doveton to Brig.gen. Pritzler, dated 8th Jan. 1818.—"At the distance of two miles from

the head of the column of infantry, I came up with six or seven hundred of the enemy's horse. Numerous ravines and nullahs greatly impeded my progress, and observing no inclination on the part of this contemptible body of the enemy to stand the charge, I directed the advanced squadron to break and pursue: about sixty or seventy of the enemy were cut up; thirty small horses and tattoos, together with some swords, spears, a camel, and some prisoners, taken."

Copy of a dispatch from Maj. Doveton to Brig.gen. Pritzler, dated 18th Jan. 1818: [*A detailed account, agreeing in all points with this dispatch, has been given in the Asiatic Journal, No. 35, p. 508, under "Official, published in India."*]

Extract from a dispatch from Maj. M'Pherson, commanding at Hoosingabad, to the Adj.gen., dated camp Colesunch, 23d Jan. 1818.—"I considered it a necessary step to obtain possession of the fort of Soony,* I accordingly marched with 500 men of the 2d bat. 10th reg. and 2d bat. 23d, 200 Rohilla cav., two 18 pounders, and two six pounders, field pieces, and arrived before the place at twelve o'clock of the 21st inst. I immediately summoned Khundoo Pundit, then in the fort, to evacuate it, granting him two hours to make his preparations, to which he agreed. At the expiration of the time allowed I demanded the fulfilment of his agreement, but he evaded it for some time, and finding that he did not intend to give up the fort, but had merely in view to gain time, I ordered the guns to a position distant 300 yards from that post which had been selected by Lieut. Walcott for breaching. The guns were served with the utmost skill and precision, and I conjectured from the appearance of the wall that a breach would have been effected by sun-set; but after having fired nearly 200 rounds, I was, in consequence of the evening's being far advanced, necessitated to order the firing to cease. The enemy, taking advantage of the cessation of our fire, retired from the fort in small parties. One of these bodies, amounting to about fifty, was attacked and dispersed, leaving fifteen men killed, by the party under Lieut. Macqueen."

Extract from a dispatch from Maj.gen. Donkin to the Adj.gen., dated camp Raipoor, Feb. 11, 1818.—"I arrived with part of the division under my command, and took possession of the fort of Raipoor,† and I shall, in the course of a day or two, deliver it over to the agent of the Oudipoor Rajah: it was formerly in the possession of Bapoo Sindia, whose troops marched out this morning by capitulation."

Copy of a dispatch from Maj.gen. Donkin to the Adj.gen., dated Nankeroowly, Feb. 14, 1818.—"The forts of Rajhmagger and Decaghur surrendered to the division under my command yesterday, upon the condition of my allowing them to march out with their arms and private property."

Extract from a dispatch from Maj.gen. Donkin to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Gov.gen., dated camp, Nuth Dwarrah, Feb. 21, 1818.—"I have directed the Deputy Qr.mast.gen. to proceed to Koomulmair,‡ to present the order of Ushunt Rao for its surrender, and to make the best terms he could with the garrison."

Extract from a dispatch from Maj.gen. Donkin to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Gov.gen., dated camp, Lowah, Feb. 26, 1818.—"You will have heard from Capt. Fast of the evacuation of the fortress of Koomulmair, on the terms originally demanded of me, namely, the actual payment, on the spot, of the whole of the arrears of the garrison."

Extract from a dispatch from Lieut.gen. Sir Thos. Hislop, Bart. and G.C.B. to the Gov.gen. and Commander-in-chief, dated Camp, Sindwah, Feb. 28, 1818.—"I arrived at this place yesterday; and having had the necessary communication with the Killedar, the fort was this morning taken possession of by our troops."

Extract from a dispatch from Lieut.col. Vanrenant to Mr. Secretary Adam, dated camp, Rampoora, March 13, 1818.—"The fort and district of Rampoora have this day been taken possession of by the detachment under my command. The garrison have surrendered upon receiving their arrears."

Extract from a dispatch from the Govt. in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated Sept. 12, 1818.—"Brig.gen.'s Doveton and Smith having met at Jaulna, concerted operations for pursuing the Peishwah, and marched from thence, the former on the 1st and the latter on the 2d of April, for that purpose. His highness appears to have been much disconcerted by the seizure of Appa Saheb, who had been expected to join him."

Copy of a dispatch from Lieut.col. Scott to Lieut.col. Adams, commanding the Nagpore subsidiary force, dated camp Wurtolah, April 3, 1818.—"I reached this place about a quarter before eight o'clock in the morning, and having just taken up our position, a body of horse was observed coming upon our right flank. I immediately moved after them with the cavalry,

* Situated in the South of Hoosingabad.

† A fort in the territory of Oudipoor, one of the Rajpoot States.

* Forts in the Territory of Oudipoor, one of the Rajpoot States.

† A fortress in the territory of the Rajah of Oudipoor.

‡ A fort in Candeish, thirty miles N. of Talneir.

horse artillery, and Capt. Pedlar's horse, and pursued them rapidly for about five miles, which finding further pursuit was useless, he returned to this ground. It appears that the party we attacked consisted, as above, of six hundred men, and that the rest, under Gunput Row Muddun Sing, and the two brothers of the prisoners also agree (on separate examinations), that the Peishwa, Gunput Row, Ram Dass, and Trimbuckjee, have united their forces; and also that of the whole of their force amounted to about 40,000, with two or three guns."

Extract from a dispatch from Mr. Russell, resident at Hyderabad, to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-gen., dated April 16, 1818, enclosing the following copy of a dispatch from Maj. Woodhouse to the resident at Hyderabad, dated Neemuch, April 13, 1818.—"I wrote to you yesterday evening, whilst on my march to ascertain the route and intentions of Muddun Sing, who with a party of Mahratta horse had got above the ghauts. It was currently reported that the party of the Aumil of Neemul were just collected; I therefore thought an opportunity offered of giving the enemy an alarm, and pursued the route he would take with forty troopers of the Assiri, forty of Capt. Davis's returned horse, seventy men of Rajah Cundoo Lall's batt., and eighty rohillas and sirdars in the service of Mundoo Khan. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, the guides led me down close to where the horse lay, namely, a mile east of Tembronee, and I accordingly formed for attack, seeing every probability of success from the nature of the ground. I then entered their camp, and marched through it in every direction. Two of the enemy were killed, several wounded, and three taken prisoners: the rest of the Sirdar, and a number of tattoos, bullocks, &c. were secured as plunder by my people. A little before day-light I continued my march to Tembronee, where I took post. The prisoners say, that Muddun Sing's party consisted of 1500 horse; I think they appear to amount to 1200 or more."

Extract from a dispatch, addressed by Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 12th Sept., 1818.—"Some forts to the northward of the range of hills dividing the Deccan from the Godavery, namely, Ruttenghur, Kowtalghur, Allunghur, and Muddunghur, were taken by Capt. Easton with a detachment of the 2d batt. of the 4th reg. N.I., who ascended the ghauts from the Northern Concan. He was also of great use by his judicious communications with the Bheel chiefs and people of the neighbouring districts, in preventing their active hostility. A very gallant affair took place under Lieut. Crosby, a young officer left in command at Malle, who hearing of a party of Arabs, Mahrattas, and Patans, nearly 500 in number, being posted at Pulaspore, made a rapid movement with his detachment, consisting of 75 rank and file and 150 auxiliary horse, surprised them, and in a quarter of an hour completely routed them with little loss. The officers of your marine establishment, under the command of Lieut. Robson and Dunlaiette, co-operated in the reduction of the forts in the Concan, with a zeal and gallantry very creditable to that branch of your service. The conduct of the last-mentioned officer, in particular, was very conspicuous throughout the whole of the operations on that coast."

Private and demi-Official, published in India.

The following are the more prominent facts, gleaned from the papers of the three presidencies, those from Calcutta coming up to the 21st October. Appa Saheb, late Rajah of Nagpore, was still at large, and several skirmishes had taken place between our troops and parties of the Gounds, in which the former were uniformly successful. Accounts from Upper India represent affairs as by no means in a settled state, nor the contending claims of native chieftains likely to receive a permanent adjustment without the aid and presence of a large military force. Brig-gen. Arnold was about to march against the insurgent Rattes in the north-west of Kurnaul, who had dispossessed the Seiks under British protection of Futtehabad. Gen. Donkin had previously moved in that direction. Accounts from Muttra state, that Scindia is on his progress to Bindrabund, with a numerous suite, for the purpose of making his devotions at that celebrated place of worship. Col. Firth has been ordered out with a detachment and brigade of guns, in order to pay him every mark of respect while in the vicinity of Muttra. A letter from the neighbourhood of Jeypoor says, that the labours of cultivation are proceeding with great activity, throughout a large tract of fine country, which had long lain waste.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH FORCE.

From the Madras Courier, Sept. 5.

Letters from Meerut of 23d ult., mention the 3d troop of horse artillery, under that gallant officer Major Stark, part of the rocket artillery, five companies of the

1st and 25th, under Capt. Wilkie, two of her highness Begum Somroo's battalions, marched that morning for the Battie country. They are to be joined at Hissar by the 1st cav. from Muttra, a bat. of 29th from Rewarrie, part of 17th from Hansi, with five companies of 26th from Kernaul, and battering train from Delhi, to be commanded by Gen. Donkin, who was to leave Meerut about 1st instant, for the purpose of destroying all the forts in that country. Capt. Ferguson, political agent from Delhi, is to accompany the major general.

Madras Courier, Sept. 29.—A force is assembled at Hansi, under the command of Brig.-gen. Arnold, which is to proceed against the Batties. It is composed as follows: 2d bat. 26th regt. Kurnaul, 6 comp.; 1st bat. 17th regt. Hansi, 6 comp.; 1st bat. 29th regt. Rewarre, 10 comp.; 2d bat. 12th regt. Mottra, 10 comp.; 1st bat. 25th regt. Meerut, 5 comp.; 1st bat. N. C. Mottra, 6 troops.; two bats. of the Begum's, 600 each; one bat. of the Dadau, 1000, one troop European horse artillery.; a troop rocket corps.; 3d regt. Rampore local cav.; 5 Russalahs of Shumshere's third corps.

Ordnance, exclusive of field pieces: 2 18-pounders, two 12 do., 2 mortars, 2 howitzers, and one company of European artillery.

His Majesty's 24th dragoons have left Cawnpore for the presidency, preparatory to their embarkation for Europe.

EX-RAJAH OF NAGPORE.

Madras Courier, Sept. 25.—Poor Sparkes's affair happened on the 19th ult.; assistance was then on the way to him, has arrived too late to be of any benefit to him. Other detachments have subsequently been set down to the quarter of Bletwol; to the west of the Muhadeo hills, where the enemy were lodged, and now amount to 14 or 15 comp. of infantry, under Maj. M'Pherson, several guns, and the whole of the 7th cav., under Maj. Cummine. The valley to the south of these hills is defended by Col. Macmorine's force, and to the south is a detachment under Capt. Pedlar of a squadron of the 8th cav., 300 sepoys and irregular bat. 800 horse, and 4 guns. The force by the last accounts was at Lingu, in the neighbourhood of Sindewarra, about 50 miles west and somewhat south of this. At Chuppera, to the east of the hills, is a squadron of the 8th N. C., and 2 comp. of the 2d bat. 6th N. I., which arrived on the 6th, as a reinforcement to the small detachment already at that place, of 2 comp. 2d bat., 19th N. I. and Rohillah corps; the whole commanded by Maj. O'Brien. The enemy consist of Arabs, the followers of the Peishwa and Nagpore Rajah, and Ghunds under their Rajah, Chain Sah; Appah is supposed to head and direct them. Of their numbers have been variously estimated, but, it appears our first reports were much exaggerated, and the first alarm has considerably subsided. They are represented, however, as 10,000 strong, all of whom, excepting 4000 who were called Arabs, and which I believe includes Patans, are Ghunds. It is impossible to say what they might not have done, in a season so unfavourable for the operations of our troops, had not several conspiracies been discovered and rendered abortive. At Nagpore 1200 men had actually been raised for the Appa Sahib's service, but luckily detected in time to be rendered of no use to him. What the enemy will now attempt is uncertain, but in all likelihood little is now to be feared from them. They are at present confined to the hills and jungles, which can afford them no adequate subsistence, and reduces them to the necessity of plundering the villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills to supply themselves with the absolute necessaries of life. If they attempt any thing beyond this, it is thought probable it will be to get into the country of Chattisghur, where supplies can be procured with much more ease. It is not at all unlikely, however, that the insurrection may terminate by the surrender of Appah, and have no other effect than procuring for him more unfavourable terms than those that were granted previous to his escape. One native account represented, that he had made a movement with his followers, but a letter states he is still at Puchmuny, which is in the western extremity of the hills. The plundering irruptions of the enemy have been chiefly directed against our eastern and southern frontier, but more especially the latter, the enemy having very quietly established themselves in the district of Pandoorna, where they had commenced levying contributions in the Appa's name.

Madras Courier, Oct. 6.—We have been favoured with the following, relating to a few skirmishes in the neighbourhood of Nagpur.

The Ex-rajah sent a party of 300 horse and 500 Arabs and Ghouds about the middle of August to take possession of Mulyte, a large town with a fort near the source of the Taptee. Maj. Cumming of the Bengal service was ordered to prevent them, but from the badness of the roads and rains he could not get on, so that these men accomplished their purpose through the treachery of the peons sent to garrison the place. Maj. C. was then ordered to invest the town until he was reinforced by troops and guns sent to him, but on his appearing before the

place the enemy came out and attacked him; but he soon beat them back, killing 30 of them. The next day he changed his ground, which the fellows thought was preparatory to a retreat, and a second time came out to attack him, but they were again defeated with the loss of 12 men, and their horse was obliged to abandon the town. This cooled their courage, and they stole off in the night, unperceived by Maj. C. who sent a party of cavalry in pursuit in the morning, but they did not overtake the fellows. In the course of the day, however, he learnt that they encamped 21 miles distant, feeling perfectly secure from any attack. That night the major sent a troop of cavalry and some companies of infantry under the command of Capt. Newton, who after marching all night, came within sight of the enemy at daybreak next morning: they were on the opposite side of a deep and rapid river, the Bheah, about 300 yards from its banks. He with some difficulty crossed unperceived, and immediately attacked them, who fell an easy conquest to his party; 47 of them being killed on the spot, among whom a sepoy who deserted with the Rajah was discovered, and four or five of the pedns who garrisoned Mulye. Major Cumming in the mean time had defeated another party, and killed 80 of the Arabs. Capt. Gordon fell in with a party of 400 who were strongly posted in a deep and rapid nullah, to intercept his march to Saujle, with a detachment of horse and foot belonging to the Nagpore government, and after some firing on both sides dispersed them, killing 100 and taking 30 prisoners, who were immediately executed: these fellows belonged to a chief residing in the city of Nagpore, and had been sent on purpose to attack Capt. Gordon; it is said he is secured. A report prevails at Nagpore that Appoo Saib is dead, and they seem to give some credit to it at the residency."

From the Asiatic Mirror, Oct. 21, 1818.

We are happy in being able to present to our readers an account of a very spirited and brilliant attack made on a body of the insurgents in the Baitool Valley, by a detachment under the command of Lieut. Craikshanks. The accounts of this affair have been received from Hussulguabad, and state the enemy's force to have been composed of Gohunds and Arabs.

Lieut. C.'s detachment came upon them on the morning of the 21st of Sept.; they were strongly posted in a glen, under a chief called Dagee, and the entrance of this glen was crossed by two deep and rapid nullahs. The hostile force occupied the banks of these nullahs, from whence they kept up a smart and galling fire; their numbers were between 5000 and 6000 men. Our infantry attacked in a most gallant manner by making a rapid and most furious charge, at the same time that the 7th cavalry having made a detour to the left, to get round a skirt of the glen, also fell upon them. This joint onset they were unable to withstand, and they fled immediately, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded.

At this place it was found that the enemy had collected large magazines of ammunition which were all blown up by our troops. The victors who got possession of a large quantity of arms and of plunder, elephants, camels, &c. It is hoped that this affair will put an end to the further opposition in the Baitool Valley.

SCINDIA.

Madras Courier, Aug. 18.

We learn from Gwalior, that Aratoon, though defeated by Baptiste's Dewan, managed to collect a force with which he has got possession of Essau Gurh, (formerly Bahaden Gurh); that this has given high offence to Dowlut Rao Scindia, and that Capt. Fielding with the cavalry at Shikhabad, and Capt. Blacker with the other division of Indian contingent, which was on the march from Saugur to Eugein, its ultimate destination, were ordered to proceed to Essau Gurh to dispossess Aratoon. To what a wretched state is Scindia's power reduced!

RAJPOOTANA.

Madras Courier, Aug. 18.

Since Ajmere and the fort (Tarah Gurh) were delivered up to the reserve, the troops have not been employed, and it is expected they will remain there until the rains are over; there are, however, several places to be taken possession of in the cold weather, before the Jeipore Rajah's authority is completely established; the reserve will consequently be in motion again as soon as the season permits. The Hindoos of Rajepootana consider this as a most fortunate year; 1st, in freeing them from the depredations of the Mahrattas, Meer Khan's rabble, and the Pindarries; 2d, in bringing them the permanent protection of the British government; and lastly, in blessing them with a most abundant fall of rain: never did a campaign end under more auspicious circumstances!

UPPER PROVINCES.

From the India Gazette.

Accounts from the Upper Provinces state that the Batties had become restless in the neighbourhood of Hansi, and had possessed themselves of Fattealabad, which had been held by the Seiks under the authority of the British government. Two companies of the 7th N.I. with two six

pounders under Capt. Foot, together with the dromedary corps, advanced to retake the place, but found the insurgents in too great force, and had to retire with some loss. We are sorry to observe that Lieut. Paton of the dromedary corps is said to have been wounded in three places. Gen. Donkin has moved with troops from Meerut to subdue the desperate adventurers, and to restore tranquillity to the neighbourhood.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Fort William, Aug. 11.—No further subscriptions will be received to the loan opened 4th April last, and the several officers of the government whom it concerns are prohibited from granting any further acknowledgements for subscriptions to the loan.

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

June 23, 1818.—The honorable the vice-president in council, considering it expedient, that all officers employed as assistants in the commissariat department should return to the line of their profession, on attaining the rank of Lieut.col., is pleased to notify, that no officer possessing that rank is to be permitted to hold the situation of assist. commissary gen. Officers, however, who may vacate their appointments in the commissariat, in conformity to the foregoing rules, are nevertheless to be considered eligible to be selected to fill the higher offices of the department.

23.—For facilitating the adjustment of claims which the native troops of the Bengal army have on the Java prize fund, and particularly the claims of heirs to deceased native soldiers, and of the men transferred to the invalid establishment before the return of the volunteer battalions from foreign service; the station committees, directed by government G O. of 2d Oct. 1813, to assemble for investing claims to Mahratta prize money,—by G O. of 26th April 1816, claims against the Mauritius prize fund,—are to assemble from time to time for identifying claimants against the Java prize fund, whether in their own right or as heirs. In conducting the investigations, the committees will recollect that the second levy of infantry volunteers and the Java cavalry volunteers have no claim to participate in the Java prize fund, and though the possession of an honorary medal, commemorative of the conquest of that island, may not, in every case, determine a claim to prize property, yet that in most cases the right to a medal may be received as a strong presumptive proof of the right to share in the prize property.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 14.—Mr. John Wauchope, agent of the Governor-gen. in Bundlecund and Saugor; and T. H. Maddock, first assist. to the agent.

June 14.—Mr. C. W. Steel, judge and magistrate of Dacca Jelalpore.

June 23.—Mr. N. Macleod, judge and magistrate of Bundlecund.

Mr. W. Lowther, judge and magistrate of Rungpore.

Mr. R. H. Scott, second register of the zillah court of Bundlecund.

Mr. H. H. Thomas, register of the zillah court of Juanpore.

Mr. C. W. Smith, additional register of the zillah court of Etawah.

Mr. F. Millet, register of the zillah court of Shahabad.

June 30.—Mr. R. F. Grindall, judge and magistrate of Seharunpore.

Mr. W. A. Chalmer, register of the zillah court of Seharunpore.

Mr. J. S. Boldero, do. do. Moradabad.

June 26.—Mr. J. W. Paxton, collector of government customs and town duties at Moorshedabad.

Mr. T. Packenham, collector of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. E. R. Barwell, collector of Mymensing.

Mr. A. Revely, first deputy of the opium agent at Behar.

Mr. G. R. B. Money, superintendent of Midland Chokies.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

June 23.—Messrs. H. and A. Garstin are admitted into the service as ensigns.

Mr. Geo. Reddie to be superintending surgeon, to fill a vacancy in the establishment occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Ogilvie to the troops serving in Rajpootana.

Aug. 21.—10th Nd. Capt. lieut. Jonath. Scott to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Alex. Dunsmure to be Capt. lieut.; Ens. L. N. Hull to be lieut.; in succession to Sparkes, killed in action. Mr. Cosby Burrowes is admitted to the service as ensign.

June 23.—Mr. Assist. surg. Geo. Baillie to the medical charge of the residency at the court of Holkar, from the date of his being nominated to that duty by the Commander-in-chief.

Major Cartwright, 24th N.I., to be assist. adj.-gen. to the troops serving in Rajpootana; and Capt. Spiers, 23d N.I., to be maj. of brigade to the advanced corps of that force; from the dates to which they were appointed by the Commander-in-chief.

Aug. 21.—Mr. W. A. Venor, surgeon, and lieut. Edw. Rouledge, have been permitted by the Court of Directors to return to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank.

Lieut. Ragan, adj. of invalids at Allahabad, to be dep. paymaster to the Raj-

pootana force, with the same allowances and establishment as fixed for the dep. paym. with the Nagpore subsidiary force,

Capt. Trelawny, 26th N. I., to be barrack master to the district of Rajpootana, on a salary of St.Rs.400 per mensem.

Aug. 21.—Mr. John Davisson to act as assist. surg. on this establishment.

June 23.—Senior sub-assist. com. gen. Lieut. Mein to be an assist. com. gen. in the room of Lieut.col. Campbell, who vacates in consequence of promotion.

Capt. Gage, barr. mas. of Meerut, to be sub-assist. com. gen.

Capt. W. H. Kemm, 25th N. I., to be barr. mas. at Meerut in the room of Capt. Gage.

FURLOUGHS.

June 23.—Capt. Thos. Murray, 20th or Marine N. I., to Europe.

Lieut. J. S. Schalch, 14th N. I., to sea.

PENSION ESTABLISHMENT.

June 23.—Mr. Paul Gore, dep. com. of ordnance, is transferred to the invalid pension list.

Serjeant S. Chesney, attached to the fortress of Allahabad, is admitted to the pension establishment, and permitted to reside and draw his stipend in Calcutta.

Aug. 21.—Serjeant Michael Keys, artillery, is admitted to the pension establishment.

Rewards to Native Officers.

Aug. 29.—The most noble the Governor-gen. in council, impressed with a high sense of the distinguished zeal, gallantry, and conduct displayed by Subadar Bugwunt Sing, of the 6th N. C., in the charge which he made by the cavalry under the command of Capt. Fitzgerald, on the enemy's troops and guns at Nagpore, on the 27th November last, has resolved to bestow on the subadar, in reward of his services on that memorable occasion, a pension of 100 St. Rs. per mensem, on his retirement from the service, and an assignment of 300 beegahs of land, and a gold medal bearing an appropriate inscription, commemorative of the gallantry and merits of this veteran officer. The land in question to be free of assessment during the subadar's life, and to be held by his descendants after his death on a very moderate assessment. The Commander-in-chief is requested to make known to Subadar Bugwunt Sing the foregoing resolutions of government, and to direct the honorary medal to be presented to the subadar, in such public manner as his Exc. may consider fitting on the occasion.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Aug. 10.—The Marq. of Hastings sent 1000 rupees to the Calcutta School Society, of which his lordship is the founder.

Sept.—The merchants of Calcutta lately applied to government for a loan of fifteen lacs of rupees on the deposit of Company's securities; and they accompanied this request with another paper, explaining the principal causes of the temporary scarcity of money at Calcutta. Seeing it reasonable to accede to the application, government have advanced the desired aid to the merchants.

The cholera morbus has extended its ravages to Vizagapatam, through the Rajmundry district, to Ellore. In this last town ten or twelve die every day. Casualties among the troops are few, as they have medical aid. In the district of Rajmundry, the byds or native physicians are successful in the cure. The following prescriptions are used by them: 1st. one rutty or gunja-seed weight of opium scorched in the flame of a lamp, and mixed up with an indefinite quantity of the heads of the ligusticum ajwayun, is formed into pills of a convenient size, the whole to be taken in one dose; 2. one rutty weight of opium is mixed up with two rutties of lime, and given in the form of a pill. There is no intelligence of the cholera having appeared in those districts of the Nizam's territories which lie north and north-west of Ellore and Rajmundry, and are separated from them by extensive forests.

Oct.—The Bishop of Calcutta has specially appointed, that all chaplains, on their arrival at the presidency from Europe, shall preach once in the cathedral of St. John before they proceed to their respective stations.

Some public meetings have been called to consider a project for clearing the island of Sangor, the necessary funds to be raised by subscribers. It is proposed that a joint stock company shall be formed by shares of 1000 rupees, to be paid in instalments at one, six, and twelve months. That government are to be solicited to grant the island to this company for 25 years, free of rent and taxes, and afterwards in perpetuity at 4 as. per bigar annual rent. That government be solicited to supply a military guard, a police establishment, medical attendance, tools, and a few elephants; that when the whole island is cleared, it shall be divided as a meeting of all the subscribers shall determine; and lastly, that till this island be cleared, the concerns of the company shall be managed by a committee of twelve members, four of which shall be elected annually. The benefits expected are, 1st, the possession of an extensive district, capable of raising the finer sorts of cotton, &c.; 2d, the formation of a depot for naval stores, and a dock for repairing ships; 3d, the capacity of supplying ships with live-stock; and lastly, the establishment of a hotel, with baths, &c. for invalids,

thus saving the expense and loss of time in voyages to the Cape; and perhaps eventually, by means of an hospital, extending this advantage to the lower orders of Europeans in India, whose limited means frequently prevent their going to sea.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals, Sept. 14.—H. C. ships Warren Hastings, General Hewitt, and Asia.

DEATH.

Aug. 24. Of a fever, near Rampurah, Geo. Frederick Harriot, Esq. late Maj. 12th Bengal N.I.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 16.—Mr. J. B. Hudleston, one of the police magistrates of Madras.

Mr. G. W. Saunders, register to the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the southern division.

Mr. C. R. Cotton, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Canara.

Mr. J. Paternoster, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam.

Mr. J. Blackburne, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

Mr. W. D. Davis, assist. to the collector and magistrate of the southern division of Arcot.

Mr. A. E. Angelo, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. J. Orr, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Coimbetore.

Mr. F. Lascelles, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

Mr. W. Anderson, assist. in the office of the accountant gen.

Aug. 25.—Mr. R. Jebb, LL.D. senior commissioner of the court of requests for the recovery of small debts.

Sept. 10.—Mr. M. Lewin, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Malabar.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

July 28.—Maj. gen. Alex. Dyce, to command the southern division of the army, from 1st Sept. 1818.

July 3.—Major E. W. Snow, 12th N.I. to be dep. adj. gen.

Major J. Knowles, 3d N.I., to command the rifle corps.

Mr. S. Clemons admitted a cadet of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign.

Aug. 4.—*To be Colonels.*—J. Simons, S. W. Ogg.

To be Lieut. Cols.—G. Keates, (died 9th Dec. 1817;) J. Gennys, (died 23d Feb. 1818), M. L. Pereira, T. Pollok, C. Hodgson, C. Heath, R. M'Dowall, D. Newall, W. Munro, J. Munro, H. F. Smith, H. Bowen.

To be Majors.—H. Yarde, P. D. Murett, T. Webster, H. Durand, B. B. Parlby, W. Woodhouse, J. Woulfe, G. Cadell, G. L. Lambert, F. P. Stewart, T. Wren, J. H. Baber.

To be Capts.—T. Macleane, J. Ewing, A. Stock, F. M. Whitehead, P. Fraser, F. L. Burman, W. T. Sanders, W. P. Cunningham, L. Cooper, H. Munn, J. Scott, J. Watson, W. B. Spry, J. S. Chauvel, J. J. Baxter, T. E. Huntly.

To be Capt. Lieuts.—T. S. Watson, F. Best, J. Maxwell, J. G. Bonner, C. Forbes, G. Ogilvie, R. Hunter, T. Fair, F. Fitzpatrick, J. Forbes, (died 28th Jan. 1818;) R. Edwards, R. J. Tabois, C. W. Yeates, C. Rundall, S. Townsend, J. A. Say, J. S. Chauvel, J. Baxter, H. Ross, C. Cracroft.

To be Lieuts.—W. Ashton, G. Conran, D. H. M'Kenzie, W. F. Lewis, F. Bond, T. Biddle, J. Lambe, J. G. Hannington, H. Dowker, J. Metcalfe, G. B. Wardell, A. B. Dyce, J. H. Logan, (died 1st April 1817;) J. G. Mitford, W. Buck, (died 31st Aug. 1817;) A. M'Farlane, J. H. Winbolt, W. D. Dalziel, H. Mitchell, S. Jackson, T. Bell, J. Howison, V. Mathias, R. Brady, M. K. Young, D. Mansfield, C. Maxtone, C. M. Robertson, J. Laurie, H. E. Smart, H. Birch, (died 15th May 1817;) G. Williams, R. Dormer, A. Milne, A. Munbee, H. Gem, (died 19th Jan. 1818;) F. Welland, C. Evans, J. Wyllie, T. Thompson, W. Langford, F. H. Ely, R. T. Wallace.

Aug. 18.—Col. J. Simons is posted to 16th N.I.

Col. S. W. Ogg is posted to 17th N.I.

Lieut. col. John Munro is posted to 4th reg. 1st bat.

Lieut. col. H. F. Smith is posted to 14th reg. 1st bat.

Lieut. col. H. Bowen is posted to 3d reg. 2d bat.

Lieut. col. A. Grant, C.B., from the 14th reg. to the 17th and 2d bat.

Capt. lieut. J. G. Bonner is posted to the horse artil., vice B. Mackintosh on staff duty.

Lieut. Fireworker J. M. Loy is posted to the horse artil., vice Bonner.

Maj. Yard, Madras European reg., at present doing duty with the Carnatic European Veteran bat., will join his corps forthwith.

Maj. Stewart, 14th N.I., is posted to 1st bat. of that corps.

Maj. Chitty, 15th N.I., is removed from the 2d to the 1st bat.; and

Maj. Baber of the same corps is posted to the 2d bat.

Capt. Downes is removed from 2d to the 1st bat. pioneers, vice Massey dec.

Capt. Milne, 19th reg., is posted to the 1st bat. pioneers, vice Downes transferred.

Lieut. Wheeler, 15th N.I., is posted to the 2d bat. pioneers, to complete the establishment.

Lieut. Hammond, 1st bat. 11th N.I., is posted to do duty with the infantry recruiting depot, until further orders.

Ens. C. Evans, 1st bat. 13th N.I., doing duty with the 1st bat. 3d reg., is permitted to join his corps.

Aug. 19.—9th N.I., Capt.-lieut. C. A. Elderton to be Capt., and senior Lieut. A. Anderson to be Capt.-lieut., in succession to Massey, dec.

The undermentioned cadets are admitted on the establishment, and promoted to the ranks of cornet and ensign, viz. Cav., C. W. Lewis, W. Lewis;—Infantry, A. M. Cally, E. F. Mouro, C. E. Buckeridge, E. Doveton, F. C. Scott, H. S. Burgess, M. H. Bainbridge, T. A. H. Rawstorne, J. D. Parkin, G. B. Greene, H. W. Hudson, F. Bradfield, C. G. Chauvel, H. C. Lynch, P. Thomson.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted Assist. Surgeons on the establishment, Mr. J. Morton, Mr. A. Paterson.

The cadets promoted to the rank of Ens. are posted to do duty as follows: Ens. G. B. Greene with the rifle corps; H. C. Lynch, 2d bat. 10th N.I.; T. A. H. Rawstorne, 2d bat. 10th N.I.; C. G. T. Chauvel, 2d bat. 10th N.I.; P. Thomson, 2d bat. 4th N.I.; M. H. Bainbridge, 1st bat. 18th N.I.; J. D. Parkin, 2d bat. 12th N.I.; F. Bradfield, 2d bat. 12th N.I.; H. W. Hudson, 2d bat. 20th N.I.

Lieut. P. Poggenpohl to be adj. to the horse artil.

Mr. Senior Assist. Surg. J. Cooke to be full surg., vice Alexander resigned.

The following dates of rank are assigned to the undermentioned officers, pursuant to the confirmed sentences of a general court martial, by which the former of them was adjudged to lose one step and the latter to be placed at the bottom in the list of lieuts. of the corps.—4th N.I., Lieut. D. Watson, 15th Aug. 1816; Lieut. F. Haleman, 5th June 1817.

July 3.—Ens. J. R. Anderson, engineers, to join the Hyderabad subsidiary force, and to place himself under the orders of Lieut. Covenry.

28.—Capt. Jas. Walker, 3d N.I., to act as paymaster of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, during the absence and on the responsibility of Capt. Carfrae.

Medical staff establishment to the detachment of native troops on service on the island of Ceylon: Mr. Assist. Surg. J. Lamb, to be deputy medical store-keeper; Assist. Surg. J. Dalgas and W. A. Hughes, to be disposable Assist. Surgs.; Sub-Assists. De Carlos and Gay, to be Sub-Assist. Surgs.; and first dressers J. E. Heyne, Fegredo, Eason, and John Calba, to be attached to the force as first dressers.

Sub-Assist. Surg. Stone to do duty at the garrison hospital of Fort St. George.

FURLOUGHS.

July 3.—Lieut.-col. C. Deacon, 16th N.I., to Europe for three years.

Capt. R. Richardson, 15th N.I., to Europe for three years.

Lieut. C. W. Macintosh, 12th N.I., to Bombay and to sea, to 20th Dec.

Lieut. T. R. Blancett, 10th N.I., to Bengal for six months.

Sub-Assist. Com.-gen. Lieut. J. Noble, to sea.

Mr. Assist. surg. A. Campbell, to Europe.

Mr. Assist. surg. J. Cuddy, to sea for six months.

The furlough to Europe to Capt. H. Degraves, 8th N.I., is cancelled in compliance with his request.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Madras Courier, August 25.

On the evening of the 20th inst., a ball was given by the rt. hon. the governor at the banqueting room, at which the Nabob of the Carnatic and his family assisted, and where his highness was received with the accustomed honours due to his rank. As the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement were apprised that Sir Thos. Hislop was to be present, a very numerous company assembled to congratulate his Excellency upon his return to the presidency. The Governor, obliged to retire at an early hour, had requested the hon. the Chief Justice to fill his place in the chair at supper. Sir J. Newbolt having paid, in an elegant speech, a just tribute of applause to the abilities of the Commander-in-chief of the army of the Deckan, and to the valour, discipline, and meritorious conduct of the forces who served under his Excellency, proposed the following toast, in the Governor's name, which was drank with enthusiasm. "Sir Thos. Hislop and the gallant troops, who, under the able conduct of his Excellency, as Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Deckan, gained the brilliant and decisive victories which so eminently distinguished the late memorable campaign." Sir T. Hislop having returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, gave the health of the Governor and his family. His Exc. then proceeded, under impression of the strongest feelings, to pass a warm eulogium upon the undaunted courage, unwearied perseverance, and exemplary conduct of the troops who had served under his personal command in the Deckan and north of the Nerbudda; his Exc. concluded by proposing as a toast, "The Army of the Deckan," which was drank with repeated cheers. The company soon after returned to the ball room, when the dancing was continued to an early hour on Friday morning.

Madras Courier, Sept. 29.—The performance at the Theatre, Race Stand, on

Monday the 14th, justified the expectations we had held out. The house was crowded in every part, and the representation was of the very first order. It brought forth decidedly the best comic acting we have seen in India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—July 9, H. C. ship Prince Regent, Capt. Harris, from England, 31st March. Passengers—Majs. R. Taylor and J. Dalrymple; Capts. W. Baker and M. Sherwood; Lieuts. A. McFarlane, J. Thompson, G. Garne, and Lt. Green; Ensigns J. Fletcher, J. Harrison, J. Read, and J. Stewart; Cadets Mr. W. S. Berry, J. Woodman, C. Bell, J. Delmonte, G. J. Hamilton, R. Thorp, A. Woodburn, J. Whittie, J. De Laughten, and D. Dighton; Mrs. E. Taylor and Mrs. E. Stewart.—For Bengal. Mrs. C. Nesbit, Mr. R. B. Nesbit; Assist.surgs. T. B. Barker, P. Carruthers, and T. English; Cadets A. Larnet, C. Burrows, J. R. Graham, J. Curie, W. Lennox, J. R. Annesley, T. J. Simpson, R. Thorp, and J. Woodburn.

Aug. 18.—H. C. ship Astell, Capt. Cresswell, from England, 26th April. Passengers for Madras,—Mrs. Blair, W. T. Blair, Esq. junior merchant; Mr. H. M. Blair, writer; Messrs. T. H. Rawstone, H. M. Bainbridge, W. C. Lynch, J. D. Parkins, and A. Paterson, cadets.—For Bengal. Ens. H. S. Brooke; Messrs. C. A. Grant, J. J. Smith, G. T. S. Sandby, C. H. Wintour, R. J. Grange, Winthorpe Vernon, J. Liptrap, H. De Budé, L. A. Robertson, A. Fuller, W. Veysie, and R. Raban, cadets; Mr. E. D'Rozario, returning to India; Mr. Alfred Bond, free mariner; Messrs. P. Jones, P. Green, and G. Smith, for the pilot service.

Same day, H. C. ship Phœnix, Capt. T. White, from England, 26th April. Passengers for Bengal.—Lieut.col. Henry Worsley, C. B.; Mr. E. Earns, Mr. E. B. Isaac, Mr. A. G. Ward, Mr. Watson. For Madras.—Mrs. Beaumont, J. Beaumont, Esq.; Mr. J. Morton, Assist.surg.; Messrs. C. G. T. Chauvel, F. Bradfield, E. R. Greene, and H. W. Hudson, cadets.

Sept. 8th.—H. C. extra ship Northampton, Tebbutt, from London 3d May and Portsmouth 16th May. Passengers.—Messrs. S. Boileau and J. Scott, cadets for Bengal; Mr. J. Blalynden, free mariner.

10. The Liverpool ship Coldstream, Coxwell, from England 7th May; H. C. ship Lord Keith, Freeman, from London 17th May; H. M. ship Towey, Capt. Hill, from Trincomalie.—Ship Lady Castlereagh, Capt. Weldon, from Hobart town the 26th June, and New South Wales the 1st July.—Sept. 13th, Brig Hyperion, Galloway, from London 17th May.

14. Barkworth, Chillingworth, from London 3d Feb., St. Helena and Madeira 3d July.—Passengers: Mrs. E. Gabriel, Mr. Harper.

15. Dadaloy, Dyce, from Bombay 26th Aug., and Trincomalie, 11th Sept.—Passengers: Sir T. Seveatre, M. D; Capt. Stewart, Ride Corps; Lieut. Campbell, H. M. 67th regt; Ens. Meuton; Mr. Brooks, free mariner; Mr. Massey, and Mr. Palston, free mariner.

16. Boyne, Capt. D. Ferguson, from London 3d, and Madeira, 30th May.—Passengers: Mrs. Boyd, Miss O'Halloran, Miss Maria Boyd, Miss Marianna Boyd, Miss H. Boyd; Mr. E. Elliott, Mr. Fleming, and Mr. Fitzgibbon, cadets for Madras; Mr. Sampson, Mr. Vigoine, and Mr. Garden, cadets for Calcutta; Mr. Thomas, Mr. Bidwal, and Mr. Fourth, free mariners.

Same day. Charles Mills, Jackson, from London 6th June. Passengers for Bengal.—Mrs. Grant, Miss C. Abbott, Misses I. Lane, J. Lane, Maj. Grant, Lieut. D. Donaldson, Lieut A. Gray, Lieut. D. Maitland, Mr. J. Graham, writer; Mr. W. Cameron, assist.surg.; Messrs. J. Driven, J. Lewis, J. Stokes, A. Penson, and G. Cheap, cadets; Mr. J. E. Whiteman, Mr. E. Whitehead, Mr. T. Potter, free mariner; Mr. W. Hislop, Mr. D. Breakeridge, Mr. W. Hardy, Madras establishment.

29. Cornwall, Harris, from London 7th June.

Departures.—Aug. 18, Gen. Graham, Weatherhead, and Recovery, Fatherly, for Bengal; 19th, Rochester, Sutton, for Bengal; 21st, Astell, Cresswell, and Phœnix, White, for ditto; Sept. 4th, Edmonstone, Laird, for Calcutta; 8th, J. Palmer, Saunders, for the Cape and Liverpool; 9th, H. M. ship Orlando, I. Clavell, for Trincomalie; 15th, Northampton, Tebbutt, for Calcutta; Coldstream, Coxwell, for Calcutta; Lord Keith, Freeman, for Calcutta; 17th, Towey, Hill, for Trincomalie; 30th, C. Mills, Jackson, for Calcutta.—Passengers: Mrs. and Miss Casamaijor, Miss S. Sherman, Maj. Cadell, J. A. Casamaijor, Esq. D. Elliott, Esq. E. Elliott, Esq. and —— Dampier, Esq. — Oct. 4th Eclipse, Winter, for England.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 20. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Bond, Artillery, of a daughter.
25. The lady of B. Babington, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.
Sept. 3. The lady of J. Betham, Esq. of a son.
16. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. W. Pickering, of a daughter.
Oct. 4. At the Presidency, the lady of J. Goldingham, Esq. of a son.
— At his gardens at Royapooram, the lady of C. P. Gordon, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 24. At the Scotch church, Mr. Qr.mast. Henderson, of the Artillery, to Miss Cross, daughter of Mr. Cross, of this Presidency.

DEATHS.

Aug. 7. Mrs. C. Diring, wife of Capt. Diring, 1st bat. 18th reg.

20. After a long, lingering, and painful illness, and when within 25 miles of this Presidency, on her way from Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. Deacon.

Sept. 3. At St. Thomas's Mount, in the 30th year of his age, the Rev. Father Free Gaspar, of the Order of St. Augustin, Vicar of that place for the last 20 years.

6. After a painful and lingering illness, Moomedie Chicka Royal, uncle of the Rajah of Punganore.

9. At Vellore, Ellen Allicia, the infant daughter of Capt. Broderick, H. M. 34th reg.

22. Lieut. J. Riddell, Assist. Surveyor-gen.

BOMBAY.

Political—official.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 17.—Several cases of a very serious nature having arisen from the shooting of peafowl in Guzerat, and such a practice being revolting to the prejudices of the native inhabitants, the rt. hon. the Governor in council deems it necessary positively to prohibit the shooting peafowl by any person or persons in future in the vicinity of villages in that province, and the magistrates and officers commanding the several districts and stations to the northward are required to adopt the necessary measures to give effect to this prohibition.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 4.—Messrs. Hockley, Burnett, Lumsden, and Crawford, to proceed to Poona, and placed under the orders of the commissioner.

Mr. G. R. Elliott, register, &c. at Kaira.

Mr. J. Kentish, to be acting register, &c. at Surat.

Mr. J. Vibart, to be acting register, &c. at Broach.

Mr. A. Bell, jun. to be acting register in the Northern Concan.

Mr. W. Wilkins to be 1st assist. to the collector of Surat, and Mr. H. G. Oakes to be 2d do.

Mr. E. Grant to be 1st assist. to the collector of Broach.

Mr. H. M'Ilraith to be 1st assist. to the collector at Kaira, or Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee.

Capt. R. Barnewall, to be 1st assist. in the revenue dep. in the Southern Concan.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Extract General Letter from the Court of Directors, 23d Jan. 1818.—Par. 2. "Having reconsidered our orders of the 16th June 1815 (par. 134 and 5), relative to the sum to be paid for the passage of subaltern officers proceeding to England at the Company's expense, we have determined to revert to the amount fixed in 1810, and accordingly direct that the sum to be so allowed in future be fixed at 1500 rupees.

Sept. 10.—The rt. hon. the Governor in council is pleased to cancel that part of the general order of the 3d July, placing the troops under the command of Lieut. col. Kennedy on garrison allowances from the 1st of last month, and to continue them on field allowances to the end of the present month.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Mr. John Harding and Mr. Jas. Bird to be assist. surgeons.

Mr. Chas. Walter, now an officer in H. M. 22d reg. of foot at Bombay, to be a cadet of infantry upon that establishment.

Aug. 5.—Mr. J. A. Walsh, cadet, is admitted on the establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign.

Sept. 10.—Mr. Athill, artillery cadet, is appointed acting lieut. fireworker; and Mr. Hemming, for the engineers, acting ensign. The following infantry cadets are also promoted to the rank of ensigns, *viz.* H. Spencer, J. Brooks, W. Carnac, G. Lloyd, R. C. Cowan, N. Campbell, J. Sandwith, C. Mathison, J. Finlay, P. Kensington, T. R. Billamore, J. H. M. Luyken, E. Hallum.

Sept. 28.—Mr. H. Lyons, admitted on the establishment, a cadet for the infantry.

Aug. 4.—8th N.I. Sen. maj. E. F. Edwards, to be Lieut.col., vice Lyall, dec.; Sen. Capt. J. Salter to be Major; Capt. Lieut. G. Edsal to be Capt.; and Brevet Capt. and Lieut. J. P. Napier to be Capt. Lieut.

Aug. 18.—Assist.surg. G. Ogilby to be civil surg.

Aug 4.—Assist. surg. Llewellin relieved from marine duty, for the purpose of being employed on shore.

Aug. 6.—Capt. Perkins, in charge of the guard and poora at Baroda, is appointed to the command of the fort of Kurrie, in the room of Major Kempe, ordered to join his corps in the Deckan.

Aug. 13.—Brev.capt. and Lieut. Keith to be sub assist. commissary.

Aug. 27.—Lieut. Dunlop, 2d bat. 7th N. I., and Cornet Paul, 1st L. C., are appointed linguists in the Hindoostanee language to those corps respectively.

Sept. 5.—Mr. Surg. Robt. Eckford to be garr.surg. at the presidency, in the room of Mr. Surg. Maxwell, resigned.

Sept. 10.—Lieut. Jas. Laurie, 2d N.I., is appointed Persian interpreter to the officer commanding the troops in the Deckan, in the room of Brev.capt. and Lieut. Hollis, who is permitted to do duty with the Nizam's reformed horse.

Sept. 21.—Capt. J. A. O. Brown, 10th N.I., is placed at the disposal of the sole commissioner for the settlement of the territory conquered from the late Peishwa,

Lieut. Seely, adj. of the bat. of invalids, having been placed at the disposal of the resident at Nagpore. Lieut. Walter Nixon, 6th N.I., to be adj. vice Seely.

Sept. 25.—1st bat. 2d reg. N. I. Lieut Jas. Laurie to be adj., vice Brev.capt. and Lieut. Jas. Laurie, appointed Persian interpreter to Brig.gen. Smith, C.B. Lieut. A. N. Riddell, 1st bat. Grenadier N. I., to be bazar master to the field detachment under the command of Lieut.col. Corsellis, in Malwa, vice Hake, dec.

Sept. 5.—Mr. Surgeon Maxwell has resigned the situation of garrison surgeon at the presidency.

Sept. 10.—Maj.gen. John Baillie, commandant of the batt. of artillery, is released from the command of the garrison of Bombay.

Mr. W. Gourlay, late a surg. upon this establishment, has retired from the Company's service from the 17th June 1817.

FURLOUGHS.

Aug. 29.—Lieut. A. Stewart, assist. quar. mas. gen. on the Madras establishment, to the Cape of Good Hope for six months.

Sept. 3.—Major C. Hodgson, commissary of stores at the Presidency, to sea for three months.

Lieut. and brevet capt. W. Wilkins, 1st N.C., to Europe for three years.

Sept. 18.—Lieut. B. McMahon, 1st batt. 8th N.I., to Bussorah for six months.

Sept. 25.—Major A. McLeod, Mad. 8th. L.C., to sea for six months.

Assist.surg. G. Johnstone having remained in England beyond the period prescribed by the act of parliament, is struck off the strength of the army. The following officers having likewise exceeded the prescribed period, are also struck off from the dates to which their several furloughs were prolonged, *viz.* 2d N.I. Lieut. S. B. Ambrose, 19th May 1818; 5th N.I. Lieut. S. Naylor, 1st July 1816; 9th N.I. Lieut. Jas. Lugar, 7th Jan. 1817.

Bhurtpoor Prize Money.

Aug.—Payment will be made by the several paymasters to the parties of the Bombay division entitled to share in the property captured at Bhurtpoor, according to the following distribution to each, *viz.* maj. gen. S.Rs. 436; lieut.cols. 360; majors 240; captains and surgeons 120; subalterns and assist.surgeons 70; ensigns 50; conductors and qr.masters 12; subadars 5; jemadars and sarangs 3; havildars and 1st tindals $1\frac{7}{2}$; serjeants 2; corporals, gunners, drummers, and privates, 1; Naicks, 2d tindals, privates, drummers, pockallies, and gun lascars $\frac{2}{3}$.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Accounts of the access and departure of the cholera morbus in various quarters, give a melancholy interest to the Bombay papers.

Extract of a letter from Punderpoor, 20th Aug.—"I was at Punderpoor, when the cholera raged, and nothing in this world could be more distressing. In the town alone it carried off 3000; 350 died in one day, tumbling over each other in the public streets, as if knocked down by grape shot. I lost my two gorawallas, who were both in perfect health the day before. After lasting about ten days it disappeared in as extraordinary a manner as it came."

From the Bombay Courier, Sept. 19.—"We have the satisfaction of stating that the disease which has lately been so prevalent throughout India, continues to decrease very considerably on this island. It does not appear to have yet reached Guzerat; but every preparation was making in that quarter to afford the requisite medical assistance should it unfortunately make its appearance there."

Bombay Gazette, Sept. 30.—"We are concerned to state that the cholera has reached Surat, and that many fatal cases have occurred. The reports from the Southern Concan speak also of it; and as taken from the mouth of a native reporter with all the accustomed exaggeration, it appears to be alarming; at Colapore, as an instance, they state that 60 persons embarked on board a boat to cross the river, but that three only reached the opposite side in safety, the others having perished by the way.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

News of the Lion.—We are glad to state, that all apprehensions for the safety of the Lion brig, in which Mrs. Holman and family proceeded to Trincomalie, have been removed: she sailed from this port in the month of May for Trincomalie, but from the violent winds that prevailed was blown off the coast. The following is an extract of a letter from Trincomalie, July 18.—"It is with the greatest possible pleasure I can now inform you of our safe arrival here, from one of the most miserable passages almost ever known of ten weeks. For the last week, before the arrival of the Bacchus, they had entirely given us up. I shall not trouble you with more about the passage than what I think, in justice to the character of Capt. Wm. Smith, I ought not omit; that were it not for his skill and steady watchfulness on board, we never should have been heard of again; and, in fact, never reached this in health but for his attentions. We had nothing but rice for the last two

days, and only half a cask of water when we entered the harbour."

Arrivals.—Sept. 9. Victory, Braithwaite, from England, 24th May.—Passengers: Messrs. Campbell, Lyons, Cavaye, Brooks, Lloyd, Covin, Spencer, and Athill, cadets; Mr. Rice, and Mr. and Mrs. Cooper.

12th.—Lady Lushington, Capt. D. Dormer, from London, 4th May.—Passengers: Lieut.col. Gifford, Miss Gifford, Mrs. J. Sandwith, Mrs. F. Sandwith, Miss Sandwith, Miss Conyns, Miss Carter, Mrs. Erskine, Miss Clunes, Capt. Morse, Mrs. Morse, Miss Morse, Lieut. Newton, Mr. Boye, Lieut. Dundee, Assist.surg. Griffith, Messrs. Matthison, Sandwith, Hemming, Finlay, Leyken, Kensington, Haltum, Billamore, cadets; Mr. John Black, free mariner.

13th.—Edward, Johnson, from England 16th May.—Passenger: Mr. T. Johnson, free mariner.

16th.—Roharts, Brown, from Calcutta 24th June.—Passengers: detachasentH.M. 67th regt.

23d.—Ahmedy, Cooper, from Bussorah.—Passenger: Mr. E. S. Wason.

24th.—H. C. cruizer Mercury, Capt. T. Blast, from Red Sea, and last from Surat.—Passengers: Mrs. Bell and Miss Wrangham.

30th.—Lonach, Driscoll, from London 29th May.—Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and two children, Miss Ironside, Miss Johnson, Miss Blair, Mr. Appach, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Smith, Lieut. Baynes, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Waterfield, Mr. Bell, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Colegate, Mr. Rogers.

Sir Evan Nepean, Boog, from Suez 30th Aug.—Passenger: Maj. Moore.

Departures.—Aug. 24. Charlotte, C.J. Stevenson, to China.—Passengers: Mrs. Alvares and family.

Sept. 12th.—Asia Felix, Naqudah Moosajee Calla, to Calcutta.—Passenger: Mr. J. S. Young.

—Ahmody, Hemming, to Penang and eastward.—Passengers: Capt. Nixon, Mr. M'Carthy.

13th.—Swallow, Oliver, to London.—Passenger: Capt. Wilkins, 1st N. C.

30th.—Kusrovie, Waddington, to Muscat, Bushire and Bussorah.—Passengers: Maj. Greenhill, Maj. McLeod, Capt. Soppitt, Mrs. Waddington.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 15. At Surat, the lady of Capt. Whitehill, 5th N.I. of a son.
19. At Fort Victoria, the lady of Capt. Morison, commanding that station, of a son.
22. The lady of Dr. J. A. Maxwell, of a daughter.
24. At Mazagon, Mrs. Yeates, of a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 29. Lieut.col. David Leighton, Adj.gen. of the army, to Isabella Constantia, third daughter of H. T. Williams, Esq. of Keppel Street, Russell Square.
—, Maj. Wm. Pasbeck Tucker, Dep.qr.mast.-gen., to Clarissa Elizabeth, youngest daughter of H. T. Williams, Esq.
Sept. 1. Capt. J. Keith, Sub.assist.com.gen., to Miss Annabella Moore.

DEATHS.

Aug. 9. At Kaira, Northern Division General, in child-birth, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Conductor J. H. Young, at that station.
Sept. 12. At Seroor, Mary Celeste, only child of the Rev. T. Robinson, aged 11 months.
14. At Kaira, Mrs. Atkins, wife of Capt. Atkins, of H.M. 17th Light Dragoons.
18. At Seroor, Elias, the lady of Robert Wallace, Esq.

CEYLON.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

From the Ceylon Gazette, Aug. 15.—"His Exc. the governor has given deeds of emancipation to all the slaves employed in the leper and pettah hospitals under the superintendent of the poor funds. This measure is to be considered as indicating his Exc's. determination to promote the general abolition of that odious degradation of our fellow creatures, since in regard to the slaves just now emancipated they were slaves only in name, for by his Exc's. particular directions they received the same wages as free servants."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 8.—To take effect from Aug. 1. T. R. Backhouse, Esq. to be collector of customs for the district of Manar.

Charles Hay, Esq. to be sitting magistrate and assistant custom master at Calpenteen.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

19th Reg.—2d lieut. John Wardell, from 2d Ceylon reg. to be lieut. without purchase, vice Hatherly, dec.

1st Ceylon Reg.—Supernumerary 1st lieut. John Braham, from half pay of the 83d to be effective on the establishment, vice Foulstone, retired on the half pay; R. Basset, to be 2d lieut. without purchase, vice Green, dec.

83d Reg.—Ens. L. Brown, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Smith, dec.; R. G. Geddes, to be Ens. without purchase, vice Brown, promoted.

REVOLT IN KANDY.

Two or three private letters from Ceylon, lately published in London, bear internal evidence of having been written on the spot, and by people who well understood the state of affairs. Their musing of deep gloom prepared us to expect that the arduous trial for the British arms was about to close in triumph; for those who

resign their thoughts and feelings to the influence of an amiable melancholy never grow in earnest till their willing despondency is without hope.

Official—published in Ceylon.

"G.O., *dated Head-quarters, 31st Oct.* 1818.—The commander of the forces congratulates H. M.'s and the hon. Company's troops under his command, on the important and decisive event of the capture of the two principal rebel leaders, Keppetapole and Peleme Telawe, which may be considered as the death-blow to that rebellion their efforts have successfully been pointed at to subdue. This important capture was effected in consequence of the unceasing and unremitted pursuit and exertions of the detachment under the command of Capt. Fraser, aide-de-camp to the lieut.gen., during the most inclement weather, and with many privations, and which were rewarded by a division of that detachment, under the immediate command of Lieut. Wm. O'Neill, 83d reg., coming unexpectedly and by surprise on the residence of these and the third noted rebel Madugalle, and other inferior leaders, near to Parawahaganime, on the borders of the Seven Korles and Nieuvere Kalaweye, on the 28th in the afternoon, after a fatiguing march of sixteen miles, when the party succeeded in making prisoners the two primary objects of their search; and the others, who have fled, may be expected either to surrender or be quickly made prisoners."

"G. O. *Head-quarters, Kandy, Oct.* 31.—Lieut. O'Neil marched about four A.M. on the 28th from Puliamcolom, with a detachment of about 30 men, to search the country in the neighbourhood of Parawahaganime. Having no particular information, after a march of four Cingalese miles he fell in with a rebel piquet, under a tree, who fled in different directions; one had a firelock, whom Lieut. O'Neil pursued, and after a chase of about 300 yards across a paddy field, when on the point of being seized, the fellow attempted to fire twice, but the piece missed fire.

"Lieut. O'Neil knocked him down with a stick he had in his hand, when he immediately exclaimed that Peleme Telawe was close by. Lieut. O'Neil then collected his detachment, crossed the paddy field silently, and surrounded a house near at hand, in which were actually assembled all the great rebels and their followers. The latter escaped, leaving 20 stand of good arms, a quantity of ammunition, and a bag of sulphur. On Lieut. O'Neil's entering the house, Keppetapola seized him by the hand, and announced his name twice, "Keppetapola! Keppetapola!" Peleme Telawe lay stretched on a couch, lame, and ill of disease; Madegalle, who was in the vicinity and others whose names were given by Keppetapola fled; but Capt. Fraser, on joining Lieut. O'Neil the next morning, made the latter write to Madegalle, and he was expected to return. Keppetapola says he joined Peleme Telawe that morning, that he left Dombera 20 days before, and that they all intended moving the next morning to Pantawella, a village at four miles distance; within the seven Korles. Lieut. O'Neil speaks in the highest terms of the good conduct of his detachment; they were deluged with rain throughout the march, and had been without arrack eight days.

"The commander of the forces requests Capt. Fraser, and the officers and men of his detachment, will accept the just tribute of his cordial thanks for this distinguished and important service; and in communicating this gratifying intelligence to the troops, he directs that the usual extra allowance on days of rejoicing be issued on the day these orders reach the different stations of the army.

"Capt. Fraser, in transmitting to Lieut.col. Hook, and remarking on Lieut. O'Neil's proceedings, mentions the high terms in which that officer represents the conduct of native Lieut. Cadee Bayet, of the 1st Ceylon regiment; and the Lieut. gen., to mark his desire of rewarding this native Malay soldier on so remarkable an occasion, is pleased to promote him to the rank of native captain in the same regiment, to be dated 28th October 1818. (Signed)

T. B. GASCOYNE, Dep. assist. adj. gen.
(A true copy.)
(Signed) H. BATES, Mil. Sec."

Demi-Official.

From the Colombo Gazette, Sept. 19.

During the latter part of this last week accounts have crowded upon us from all parts of the interior, with intelligence of the most joyful nature. In every province the people of all descriptions are hastening to submit, and to give the surest proof of their sincerity by the surrender of their arms. The delusion which had been so long employed to mislead the minds of the people is dissipated, for the king has been seized, his insignificance proclaimed, and his person secured in prison and in bonds; the main spring of every movement of insurrection is destroyed, for Kappitipola has been also degraded and confined. The truth of these important events, which in our last paper we could only venture to give as a report, confirmed by some circumstances of probability, is now established by concurring testimony from a variety of quarters, beyond all possibility of doubt. The seizure of the pretender

and his prime minister is of such decisive consequence, as indicated the total failure of all the designs of the insurgent chiefs, that we think a particular account of it will be far more interesting to the reader than any observations that we can at present offer. The following narrative was given to the hon. the Resident on the 14th, and we have selected it out of many reports, all agreeing in the main points, only because it is the most satisfactory and full. We give it nearly in the translation of the informer's own words:—"I am a mohandiram of musicians, and attended the king from Devatalawe to Dombera; he had been about eight days at Devatalawe, where he was joined by Kappitipola from Matele. On the 29th of Aug. they went together to Hatupatwelle, and were there met by Madugalle, late Uda Gabada Nileme, with a quantity of provisions, &c. It had been the king's intention to proceed from thence to Walapana, and probably to join Kiwulgedera, in Weyaloowa; but in consequence of the representations of Madugalle, that palaces had been built, and other preparations made to receive him in Dombera, he was persuaded to cross the river into that province. On the 30th ult. he went to Windamoone, on the 31st to Kiwulgamma, and on the 2d inst. to Mihavala Idawe. At all these places he received the prostrations of the chiefs and people of Dombera, and was treated with the usual respect and royal honours. On the 3d the office of second Adigar, and the Desavony of Matele, were conferred upon Madugalle. Kappitipola remained without any office, but went frequently to the palace, and did not appear to be in disgrace; he lodged in a house at some distance from the king, and had not many attendants. Most of the king's attendants in waiting retired at night to their respective lodgings. It was about midnight on the 5th inst. when the house of Kappitipola was first surrounded; he was seized, bound, and sent prisoner to Pitawala; and some time before day-light the palace was surrounded, and the king, receiving an intimation of his danger, attempted to make his escape, but was pursued, taken near the jungle, bound, and secured as a prisoner in the palace prepared for him at Mihavala. On the 6th Madugalle informed all the people who had come from other districts in attendance upon the king, that the person set up for a king by Kappitipola was Wisbawe, late a priest; that he had learnt the fact from Pelime Talawe, and had acted with his concurrence in making the usurper and Kappitipola prisoners, for their gross imposition on the people. They had all permission to retire to their villages. The informant immediately came away with several others.

The king had been accompanied into Dombera by a few chiefs, and about 50 men armed with muskets; 10 or 12 gingals, 10 or 15 loads of gunpowder, and about 15 loads of sulphur were carried in his train; the latter was dug up somewhere near Deyatalawe. It has been reported among the people, that Pelime Talawe and Madugalle meant to produce a new candidate for the throne, but when the late overtures made to government by Pelime Talawe himself, by the Ratanahatne and chiefs of Harispattoo, and by several others, are taken into consideration, it is very plain that this report is merely circulated to keep up their consequence and enhance the value of their submission. It is not likely, that after such a general failure they should be sanguine enough to expect that the people, dispirited as they are, would again submit to endure all the miseries and privation of such an unequal warfare for another phantom king, however his genuine royal descent might be vouched for by Pelime Talawe and his friends. The terms which they propose as conditions of their submission are, we believe, quite inadmissible; for the simple and dignified answer of government to them all is, "look at the conditions of the proclamation; by them, and them only, you must abide." Great numbers have submitted in different provinces, in consequence of the proclamation. In the seven korles arms are brought in every day in abundance. In Hewahetty, where only a few days ago, Capt. Cleather was so vigorously attacked, and his escorts so continually annoyed, all hostility has nearly ceased; and there is every prospect of that province, so remarkable for its rebellious spirit, being reduced to perfect submission. Major Coane has advanced to Matelle, and the hon. the Resident is at Gannegwa. Capt. Dobbin, who advanced from Kattmale into Hewahetty, found the people in that quarter in the most friendly disposition.

In Wellassy every thing is perfectly quiet; but we are concerned to say the sickness at Katabowa still continues. Lieuts. Munick and Tranchell, with about 20 men, have been removed to Battalolla, and rain having again begun to fall, there is a hope of a favourable change in the atmosphere.

In our last paper we mentioned the capture of that notorious rebel the Bootawe Ratteralle; we have since learnt a few particulars of his surprise, which do much credit to the sagacity of Major Coxon, and to the good conduct of the small party which carried his plan into execution. By setting a person to listen to the conversation of some of his prisoners, Major Coxon found out a person who was acquainted precisely with the retreat of the Ratteralle, and by dint of threats and persuasions he induced him

to guide a party to the spot. A party of Malays was instantly sent off; eight of the most active and intelligent were armed only with knives, and so well disguised, that in the morning they were mistaken for Candians. Serjeant Ootara commanded the party, and after a most fatiguing march, at twelve at night they reached the lurking place of the chief, situated in an almost impenetrable jungle in the Oowa Wederatta, on the further side of Maragalla Kande. The guide contrived so completely to avoid all their watches, that the house was entirely surrounded before any alarm was given, and the whole family was secured without any casualty whatever.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 20. At St. Sebastians, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Ward, of a son.
30. At Colombo, Mrs. Lourenss, of a son.
—. At Trincomalle, the lady of Col. O'Connell, H.M. 73d reg. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 31. At Galle, Mrs. Parker, wife of J. C. Parker, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's service.
Sept. 2. At Matura, 2d Lieut. Roberts, of the Depoy Invalids, of a fever, caught at Kattragam, where he commanded, and had charge of the Commissariat Department.

PENANG.

DEATH.

July 27. Arthur Tegart, Esq. of the Civil Service at that Presidency.

MAURITIUS.

Advices from the Isle of France state that the ports of that island were to be opened to all foreigners in February last. Some severe gales of wind had been felt there the end of December.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Town Gazette of January 2, 1819, contains a curious and interesting account of an expedition from the Cape of Good Hope into the Caffre country, in order to support a faithful Caffre chief, named Gaika, and to punish a rebellious chief, named T'Sambie. This expedition was completely successful, reinstating Gaika in possession of his lands and property, and taking from T'Sambie near 11,000 head of cattle.

Want of room obliges us to defer giving the account at length.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PRINCE REGENT'S COURT.

March 18.—For the first time this season, and since the demise of her late majesty, the Prince Regent held a levee at Carlton House. Among the numerous presentations were: Maj.gen. Hall, on his return from the Mauritius; Mr. N. Edmonstone, on his return from India; Mr. H. Ellis, on his departure for the Cape of Good Hope; hon. Lieut.gen. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.; Maj.gen. Sir R. Blair, K.C.B. on his return from India; Lieut.col. Hamilton, on his appointment to the staff of Ceylon; Mr. Francis, to deliver up the jewel of the order of the Bath worn by the late Sir Philip Francis, deceased. Capt. W. Mitchell, of the hon. Company's ship Northumberland, had the honour of presenting to the Prince Regent, a loyal and affectionate address from Sir T. S. Raffles and the British inhabitants of Bencoolen, on the occasion of the lamented death of the Princess Charlotte, which melancholy news reached that settlement last March. Capt. Mitchell was also the bearer of one to Prince Leopold, which he forwarded to him Sept. last. There having been no levee since, prevented the one to the Prince Regent being sooner presented. We believe these are the first addresses that have been presented from any of our eastern possessions on this or any similar occasion.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 3.—A Court of Directors was held, when the following commanders took leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.:—Capt. G. Welstead, Gen. Harris; and Capt. R. Rawes, Warren Hastings, for Prince of Wales' Island and China. Capt. J. Mills, Minerva; and Capt. T. M'Taggart, Rose, for Madras and Bengal. Capt. J. Wood was sworn into the command of the ship Marquis of Wellington, consigned to Bengal direct.

10.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Capt. G. Tennant was sworn into the command of the ship Apollo, consigned to China direct.

15.—The dispatches were closed at the East-India House, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz. Gen. Harris, Capt. G. Welstead, and Warren Hastings, Capt. R. Rawes, for Prince of Wales' Island and China; Rose, Capt. T. M'Taggart, and Minerva, Capt. J. Mills, for Madras and Bengal.

24.—A quarterly general Court of Proprietors, which was made special for a variety of purposes, was held this day. For the heads of the business before the court, and the debate on Mr. Wilkinson's claim, see p. 450.

LEADING MISCELLANIES.

We have the pleasure to announce that the Rev. Sam. Lee has been appointed the Arabic professor at the University of Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Rich. Palmer, resigned. Mr. Lee had been previously admitted M.A. of Queen's College Cambridge, by royal mandate.

The Rev. Hen. Harding, B.A., has been appointed chaplain to the factory of Canton, the Rev. Atwell Lake declining the appointment.

The Archbishop of Jerusalem sat for a short time on Monday night (March 22) in the strangers' gallery of the House of Commons. He was then introduced by Mr. Martin, of Galway, with the permission of the Speaker, to a seat below the bar. He was clad in oriental costume, and wore a large bushy beard.

John Taylor, Esq. of Stamford Hill, M.P. has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and is succeeded in the representation of Yarmouth, by Sir Peter Pole, Bart.

Dates of commissions borne and great offices filled by his Grace the Duke of Wellington; also of his orders of knighthood, and steps in the peerage.

Hon. Arthur Wellesley.

Ens. 73d foot	7th Mar. 1787
Lieut. 76th	25th Dec. 1787
Do. 41st	23d Jan. 1788
Do. 12th dragoons	25th June 1789
Do. 8th dragoons	31st Oct. 1789
Capt. 53th foot	30th June 1791
Maj. 33d foot (by purchase)	30th Apr. 1792
Lieut.col. 33d (do.)	30th Sept. 1793
Brev.col.	3d May 1796
Maj.gen.	29th Apr. 1802
Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, K B. in	1804.
Col. 33d foot	30th Jan. 1806
Lieut.gen.	25th Apr. 1808
Viscount Wellington,	
Gen. in Spain and Portugal	31st July 1811
Earl and Marquess in	1812.
Col. of royal horse guards	1st Jan. 1813
Field marshal	21st June 1813
Duke and K.G. in	1814.
Mast.gen. of ordnance	1819

ERRATA.

No. 39, p. 321. col. 2.

L. 36. For *Morshedabad* read *Moradabad.*

— 49.— *Tyaz* read *Fyaz.*

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

March 12.—In consequence of the great fall in the market for raw cotton, expresses have been sent from Liverpool overland to Calcutta, in order to countermand, as speedily as possible, any further shipments of that article. An absolute engagement is said to have been entered into by the persons bearing the expresses, to deliver them, allowing for accidents to life or limb, in three months from the date of leaving England.

The laughter in the demand for merchandize which has been imported to an immeasurable excess, extends to other East-India goods of which the supply depends on the discretion of individual speculators, and the comparative value on the ability of a few to bear up against the depression which disposes many to accept a mitigated loss, as the best resource that the state of the market affords. It is believed that several large holders, who look to a rise in the demand, have preferred raising money to make payments, either by selling out of the public funds, or by depositing the goods as security for loans.

A correspondent states, that owing to the low price of Bengal cotton-wool, and the rapid improvements in machinery, our manufacturers at Manchester and Glasgow are enabled to supply the East-India market with the inferior descriptions of cotton cloths at a cheaper rate than the Asiatic natives themselves; and that immense shipments of the manufactured article will probably be made to that quarter during the present year. On the other hand, nearly 100,000lbs. of nutmegs and cloves alone have been re-shipped within the last two months for the Indian market.

The Amity, which has arrived at Liverpool from New York, has brought considerable remittances, and some extensive orders, to some of the first houses in Lancashire and Yorkshire, particularly for fine broad cloths; but the coarse and inferior kinds are quite unsaleable, at any price, in the American markets, which are represented in these letters as completely glutted with our common fabrics. Cotton wool is so low in the American markets, that the principal planters in many districts have come to the resolution of decreasing the quantity grown by them for a given time.

MINOR MISCELLANIES.

March 20.—Arrived in town, from Deptford, sixteen of the finest horses that could be procured in the king of Persia's dominions. Their last embarkation was at Calais, whither they had been brought overland from Marseilles. They are accompanied by the king of Persia's head groom and twelve under-grooms; and on the arrival in London of the Persian ambassador they will be presented to his royal highness the Prince Regent.

The Baring convict ship, which was so frequently referred to in the debates of the House of Commons, arrived at Madeira on the 10th of February, in thirteen days from the Downs, with all the convicts, passengers, troops, and crew, in the highest state of health and order, and immediately continued her voyage to New South Wales.

MILITARY AND NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

March 13.—Upwards of 150 men of the hon. East-India Company's artillery and infantry marched from Chatham to Gravesend, to embark for India.

March 21.—The David transport arrived from St. Helena, with invalided soldiers from the 66th reg. She had a long passage.

March 27.—The Nautilus, Capt. Chapman, will be ready for service in a few days, and will proceed to join the squadron at St. Helena.

The 11th and 13th regiments of dragoons were embarked in the Streatham and Gen. Kyd, two ships of the hon. Company's fleet, which lately sailed from Portsmouth.

The East India Company's ship, Earl of Balcarras, arrived off Shoreham on March 26, and 27 in the Downs. She left China, with the Orwell, on the 18th of Nov., but they parted company in the night of the 24th of that month. The Balcarras arrived at St. Helena the 4th, and sailed from thence on the 7th Feb. She left in China the undermentioned ships, viz:—Buckinghamshire, Canning, Marq. of Huntley, Duke of York, Thos. Coutts, Scaleby Castle, Lady Melville, Perseverance, Princess Amelia, and London.

The extra ship Lady Lushington is also arrived in the Downs: she left Bombay about the 20th October.

CONTINENTAL NOTICES.

Feb. 19.—The Persian Ambassador, now at Vienna, continues to view every thing worthy of inspection in that capital. He was lately at the theatre, to which an immense crowd was attracted in order to see him. It seems this assemblage of gazers became intolerable to his excellency in one of the saloons, where, to the astonishment of the Austrians, he and his suite began to lay about them on all sides among those who surrounded them.

According to an article in the Vienna papers, the Persian Ambassador has not satisfied the appetite for presents which the ideas entertained in that capital of oriental magnificence had excited. He ordered to be distributed among the domestics of the court, and those of Prince Metternich, the sum of 100 florins. The Aulic Counsellor, Hammer, who accompanied him every where during his stay at Vienna, received, as the reward of his services, a lean horse, and one of his excellency's greasy cast off shawls! The wits of Vienna have remarked, that if the horse was lean the shawl at least was fat enough.

The Persian Ambassador arrived at Paris on the 6th of March.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 22:—"You will have heard of the ridiculous obstacles which on Saturday prevented the reception at the Thuilleries of the Persian Ambassador, who is on his way to your court. He had got it into his head that the King should stand up in his presence, and in that posture receive the letter which his master had commissioned him to give to his Majesty. After this difficulty was got rid of, by reason of the gout under which his Majesty at present labours, the Persian insisted that he must sit beside his Majesty; afterwards, at least, in front of him; maintaining, that otherwise he should certainly have his head cut off on his return to his own country. As there was no wish to expose him to a danger of this sort, it appeared the simplest plan to dispense with the interview altogether.

Paris, March 24.—The departure of the Persian ambassador is not yet fixed, though it was announced in one of the journals that he had received his passports. His Exc. devotes his time to an inspection of the monuments and public establishments, by which this capital is embellished. On Monday he visited the Repository of Arts and Manufactures, where he passed nearly two hours; and then proceeded to view the Elephant's Fountain, at the extremity of the Boulevards. He made some just observations on the design of the monument, but principally on the model of the elephant. In returning from his promenade he passed over the Pont-Neuf, and stopped for some time before the statue of Henry IV, which he seemed to view with much pleasure and interest.

"*Rome, Feb.* 27.—Four individuals have left this city for the island of St. Helena:—Doctor Vitiali, a young physician of eminent talents, a native of Corsica (he is a priest); Professor Antomarchi, surgeon, hitherto attached to the University of Piva; the Abbe Bonavista, a priest, aged sixty-nine years, a native of Corsica, and attached to the Princess Borghese—he is nominated Apostolical Missionary, on the part of the Congregation of Propagandafide, to officiate as almoner to the catholic colony of St. Helena; and, lastly, a cook for Buonaparte's household. These individuals are furnished with passports from the English ministry, and are gone to Ostend. They have bound themselves not to quit the island of St. Helena so long as Buonaparte shall live, unless the English government shall think proper to remove them. The care of sending out a priest is particularly due to Cardinal Fesch, who, having recommendations from the Holy Father, addressed himself to Earl Bathurst."

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

(*Continued from Page* 411.)

East-India House, 24th March 1819.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East-India stock, which was made special for a variety of purposes, was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

[We regret that the lateness of the month and length of the debates on the 4th and 19th Feb., given in the preceding part of our Journal, page 365 to 411, prevent us from inserting in our present number the whole of what occurred on this occasion; but as Mr. Wilkinson's case stands over for further consideration until the 21st April, and it is important that the public should be put in possession of all the facts connected with it, we have thought it best to publish that part of the proceedings of the general court which is connected with his claim, and to postpone the report of the debate on the early part of the day till our next number.]

MR. WILKINSON'S CASE.

The Chairman—"I have to acquaint the court that it is made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the court of directors of the 17th ult. granting to Mr. Jas. Wilkinson, under the circumstances therein stated, the sum of 75,000 Sic. rs., at 2s. the current rupee, with interest thereon, at 6 per cent. per ann., from the 11th Oct. 1816 to the day when payment shall be made." The Chairman then moved that the report of the committee of buying and warehouses, dated the 27th Jan. 1819, be now read.

The report was read accordingly. In it the committee took a view of all the circumstances of the case as detailed in the documents sent home from India, which it is unnecessary for us to follow, as they are set forth in Mr. Wilkinson's address to the court of proprietors. The committee of buying and warehouses conclude their report by saying: "Your committee having examined all the papers referred to them, which involve a case of great difficulty, are of opinion that the Governor-gen. in council did no more than he had a right to do in renewing the monopoly of the saltpetre trade, in May 1812; but that the authorising a commercial monopoly so soon after the trade was thrown open, when it could not be known to those whose interests it was likely to affect, tended to injure persons who had embarked in the trade. Though your committee decidedly reject any claim of Mr. Wilkinson on the ground of right, they are of opinion that he had a strong and unlooniable claim for some compensation, as is stated in the minute of the Governor-gen. The question then is, what sum is to be fixed as the amount of such compensation, bearing strictly in mind the equity of the case. They think, under all the circumstances, that the sum awarded by the board of trade on the 11th Oct. 1816, namely 75,000 Sic. rs., is fully sufficient, and not larger than the merits of the case require. They are also of opinion that Mr. Wilkinson should be allowed interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per ann. from Oct. 1816 to the day on which payment is made, and that the said sum shall be taken from the Company's commercial funds, at the rate of 2s. the Sicca rupee."

"At a court of directors, held on the 27th of Jan. 1819, the above report of the committee of buying and warehouses having been read, it was resolved, that the said report lie on the table until this day three weeks."

"At a court of directors held on the 19th of February 1819, the said report being read, together with the undermentioned papers, namely, a report of the committee who had investigated Mr. Wilkinson's claims, and a letter from the Company's solicitor, stating it as his opinion that the grounds on which Mr. Wilkinson's claim rested did not present any legal right rendering it compulsory on the Company to allow it, and therefore, that any allowance that might be made to him depended on the general court, and the commissioners for managing the affairs of India; it was moved and after a debate of considerable length, resolved, that we approve of the report of the committee of buying and warehouses. Signed by the deputy chairman, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Reid, Mr. Robinson, Sir John Jackson, Mr. Perry, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Money, Mr. Colton, &c."

Protest, signed by the chairman, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Huddart, Mr. Bebb, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Taylor, &c.—"We dissent from the resolution approving of the grant of 75,000 Sic. rs. awarded on the 11th of October 1816, because Mr. Wilkinson did not appear to have sustained any positive loss. He had, it seemed, entered into a speculation for five years, the profit to

be derived from which must, under all the circumstances, have been subject to the operation of contingencies. Had any precise loss been sustained by him in consequence of the regulation of the Bengal government, we might have deemed it proper, on the score of liberality, to have granted him compensation, but we never can consent to compromise the rights of government by the admission of claims inconsistent with such rights. A decisive loss is not, however, even mentioned. The fair inference is, that Mr. Wilkinson had diverted his capital to other speculations when the monopoly was renewed, which appears indeed to have been the fact. The political far exceeds the civil importance of this question. The reasonings of the committee to which the Bengal government had referred the case appeared to be altogether unfounded; and the adjudication, by the board of trade, of 75,000 Sic. rs., rests on *data* that are evidently erroneous. The granting interest on a boon is perfectly novel, and in fact seems to involve an admission that it is a claim of right."

The *Chairman*—"I have to move that this court approve of the resolution of the court of directors, granting to Mr. James Wilkinson the sum of 75,000 Sic. rs. at 2s. the current rupee, with interest thereon of six per cent per annum, from the 11th October 1816 to the day when payment shall be made. I may be permitted to observe that I move this merely as the organ of the court, having, as the proprietors must perceive, dissented from the resolution."

Mr. *Noel*—"Permit me, sir, to introduce to the court the individual whose case is now laid before the proprietors, a gentleman whom I am proud to call my friend, a gentleman whose unmerited misfortunes have made me his friend. I am confident that the best mode of proceeding will be, to hear from himself a statement of all the circumstances of this transaction; after which, it may perhaps be proper, in order to give the proprietors an opportunity of making themselves masters of the various bearings of the case, to move for an adjournment of its farther consideration for a short period."

Mr. *Wilkinson*, evidently much agitated, immediately rose, and addressed the court as follows:—"It is with unfeigned diffidence that I rise, for the first time in my life, to address so numerous a body, on a subject in which my individual interests are so deeply implicated; but when I look throughout this court, and find myself surrounded on *every* side by the most learned, liberal, and enlightened men, whether as legislators, statesmen, or merchants; when I recollect that among those whom civil avocations or military pursuits may be supposed to have rendered less competent judges of the question this day at issue, there are many to whom the high and unimpeachable characters of the Bengal committee must be intimately known, and that the proprietors at large are no less remarkable for the justice of their decisions than for the wisdom and energy with which they support them; to doubt the patient and impartial hearing of my auditors were to impeach the justice of my own cause, and to join in that reflection which, with the utmost deference to its authors, I lament to have seen cast upon the judgment of those who were selected by the highest authority in India for the investigation of the matter now before you.

"Whatever may be the result of this day's discussion, gentlemen, I hail with unmingled satisfaction the approaching termination of that anxiety and suspense to which I have now been subjected for nearly seven years; and if arguments could be requisite to demonstrate the impolicy, the cruelty, and the injustice of these perpetual references, they would be abundantly furnished by this melancholy fact, that of the public functionaries mentioned in the voluminous documents submitted to your perusal three are no longer within the reach of human appeal, whether to palliate errors or to defend opinions. One of these, alas! is the late Hon. Archibald Seton, than whom India boasted not a brighter ornament nor humanity a more exalted character; one in whom all the endowments of a vigorous intellect were so tempered by gentleness of manner and the spirit of universal benevolence, that those who best knew him were at a loss which most to admire, the depth and extent of his various information or the amenity with which it was imparted. (*Hear, hear!*) He was also a man whose nice sense of honor and scrupulous integrity were equally conspicuous, both in public and private life; and I feel that I shall be forgiven this imperfect tribute to the memory of one who no longer lives to illustrate, by his eloquence, that luminous and statesmanlike view of the question this day at issue, which, as a member of the supreme council, he was pleased to record on the proceedings of the Bengal government.

"Mr. Chairman, with the permission of this court, I shall now beg leave to read an analysis of this case, which, with a view to its being more generally understood, I took the liberty to publish; and as copies are probably in the hands of many who now hear me, and who have perused with attention the voluminous documents therein referred to, this method will afford an opportunity to every

proprietor, to retain that which he considered to be mistaken. I beg leave, however, solemnly to pledge myself for the truth and accuracy of the statement, as far as my ability enabled me to comprehend the various facts it notices.

"The Bengal government had for a long period enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the saltpetre manufactured within its own districts. In the month of May 1811, repeated representations having been made of the vexatious interference to which individuals were subjected in consequence of this monopoly, the vice-president in council, referring to the proceedings of the governor general in council of the 16th November 1810, wherein it was declared, "that the monopoly of saltpetre was not at all necessary, and that the imposition of any extraordinary restrictions upon the manufacture or sale of that article might be attended with prejudicial effects," ceased all the irregular restraints to which this trade had been liable to be taken off and declared the same to be perfectly free. I was at this time a merchant residing, with the sanction of government, in the district of Goruckpore, and had been for a considerable period extensively engaged in the saltpetre trade. Taking a legitimate advantage of my situation, and contemplating a greatly increased demand for the article on the general opening of the trade with India, which was confidently anticipated by all commercial men on the renewal of the hon. Company's charter, I entered into certain contracts with a number of zemeendars, or manufacturers, for 55,000 maunds of saltpetre for five years, under penalties for non-performance of 20,000 rupees per annum, as is recorded in the correspondence on the subject, and expressly admitted in the minute of the board of trade. The prices to be given for the saltpetre, viz. one rupee and seven annas per maund in its unrefined, and four rupees per maund in its refined state, was 50 per cent. more than those of the commercial residents at Patna. In May 1813 the Bengal government thought proper to rescind their previous resolutions of November 1810 and May 1811, and declared the free trade of saltpetre at an end, by a regulation of 1812, which, though establishing for the first time by legislative enactment a most vigorous monopoly, made no provision for the completion of existing engagements, but effectually abrogated all relative contracts between parties, and consequently put an end to mine. I regret that this regulation has not been submitted to the court; I have repeatedly asked for it, but could not procure it. I was anxious that the proprietors should have an opportunity of perusing it, as a reference to it would at once put the court in possession of the penalties attached to its infraction, and shew, that after its promulgation, all interference of private individuals with the saltpetre trade was most strictly prohibited. I felt it necessary, under these circumstances, to call the attention of government to my situation in Sept. 1813; I did not prefer a pecuniary claim, but proposed to be permitted to continue my contracts (the originals of which were transmitted to government) and to deliver whatever saltpetre I might realize from my legal engagements throughout the five years to the hon. Company, at an advance of twelve annas per maund, being about one-third of the market price. Such was my respect for the government under which I resided, that, without remonstrance, I made this proposition, and was ready to accept of a very small advance in lieu of the immense profits which I must have realized if I had been permitted to go on with my contracts. I solicited, at the same time, the early attention of government to this proposal, as the season for making advances was at hand. This offer was then considered by Mr. Loyeester, whose name it is necessary to mention in order to ensure respect for his opinion, 'as a very modified and advantageous mode of relieving the several interests concerned, and which never liable to be endangered on the introduction of a new monopoly.' This proposition was, however, after the lapse of nearly six months, declined on the recommendation of the board of trade; and I beg your particular attention to the reason assigned by that body for refusing my offer: it was this—'That the Company's reduced annual demand for saltpetre might be supplied by means of their own agents at a rate considerably lower.' Again, they say in the same letter, 'as however the demand for the article on account of the Company is considerably reduced, we are of opinion that it may not be objectionable to permit Mr. Wilkinson to conclude his engagements, upon giving proper security for not procuring to be manufactured a larger annual quantity of saltpetre than that for which he has engaged, nor to employ any person in the provision who is in balance to the Company.' A communication to this effect was made to me by a letter from the board of trade, dated the 12th of March, 1813; but although it was obviously necessary, to enable me to comply with the above requisitions, that the nature and amount of the security required should be distinctly defined, and that I should be furnished with a list of the hon. Company's debtors, not the slightest information on either subject was afforded in the letter in question. In that letter Mr.

Secretary Plowden merely says, 'I am directed by the board of trade to call upon you to furnish the security required by government.' I have, Mr. Chairman, been accused of indifference, but it is merely necessary to look to dates to prove that the assertion is unfounded. I received the letter of the secretary of the board of trade, on the 26th of March, and to both of these essential points I called the attention of that body on the very next day. I requested 'that, for the purpose of facilitating my compliance with the requisitions of government, I might be furnished with such means as the board might deem adequate to enable me to ascertain what persons were in balance to the Company, and, at the same time, be informed of the nature and amount of the security required.' I also pointed out that in my first application, six months prior, I had taken the liberty of soliciting the early attention of government to the proposal, as the season for making advances to the manufacturer was at hand. I intimated, at the same time, that the 'board had overlooked the most material portion of my contracts, *viz.* those with the nooneahs or manufacturers complained of the loss I had already suffered by the lapse of one season, *viz.* from October 1812 to March 1813, and prayed that they would represent the hardship of my case to government.'

On the 28th of May, the board of trade (having been under the necessity of making a second application to government, relative to my engagements with sundry nooneahs, which 'had escaped their notice' in the first instance), replied to me, that 'they saw no reason for recommending my claim for compensation to government;' that 'they had instructed the resident at Patna,' in consequence, be it remembered, of my suggestion, 'to furnish me with a list of the nooneahs in balance to the Company,' but that 'they suspended their determination as to the amount of the security to be required from me, until a reply should be received to the reference that had been made to the revenue department.'

This letter was not received by me till the 23d of June; and thus, after the total loss of one season, and the lapse of nine months, during which the slightest shadow either of negligence or indifference cannot be imputed to me, as, on every occasion, I had strongly urged the necessity of early attention, and pointed out the ruinous consequences of delay, I was left in absolute ignorance of those particulars, which, under the existence of the monopoly, were indispensable to the pursuit of my speculation, and I remained perfectly unacquainted with the nature of those securities which a public body, through the medium of their secretary, had called on me to furnish. The rainy season, namely from July to October, during which no advances are made and no saltpetre can be manufactured, was passed by me in the fruitless expectation of deriving from the board of trade the necessary information respecting the security, about which I knew that board was in correspondence with the revenue department. I also hoped to receive from the resident at Patna, as soon as prepared, the list of the nooneahs in balance. About the latter I was however less solicitous, as it was of course useless to me until the necessary security, which was the *sine qua non* of the government, was defined and regularly furnished. A second season for the manufacture of saltpetre was now approaching, and judging from my past experience how little prospect there was of obtaining by letter the speedy termination of my difficulties, I resolved, though to the infinite detriment of my other commercial concerns, on incurring the expense and inconvenience of a journey to Calcutta, a distance of 500 miles, in order to solicit in person, from the board of trade, that information which I had hitherto failed in procuring, notwithstanding my most strenuous efforts. I did take this journey of 500 miles; and I the more particularly request the attention of the court to this fact, because, at the very period when I abandoned commercial business of great importance in order to proceed to Calcutta, it was most unjustly said that I remained passive. I was led as much by the opinion of my agent as by my own view of the subject to undertake this journey. I accordingly set out from Goruckpore in the middle of November, and arrived at Calcutta the 24th of December; but not having been able to obtain any satisfactory result from representations made by me in person to Mr. Plowden, as well as to the members of the board of trade individually, and also to Mr. Richetts the then secretary to government, I, on the 4th of January 1814, addressed a letter to Mr. Secretary Plowden, in which I respectfully solicited the attention of the board of trade to the situation in which I was placed, and the very heavy losses which I had already sustained! I pointed out in detail the causes and extent of these losses, stated that a second season was passing away, and was indeed nearly over, yet that I was still without the information which could alone enable me to take advantage of the permission of government; and I concluded by entreating the board of trade to furnish me with those particulars which were indispensable to the future completion of my engagements, namely, the nature and

amount of the securities which were required of me. I remained in Calcutta for the express purpose of effecting this object for nearly six weeks; during which time I was in the habit of frequent conversation with the secretary and members of the board of trade. I however received only vague and unsatisfactory assurances that my case would be properly attended to, and I returned to Goruckpore in perfect ignorance of the nature and extent of the securities which I was to furnish, although information on this most essential point might have been given to me at any hour of the day during my residence in Calcutta. One reason assigned by Mr. Le Gros, the commercial resident at Patna, for not furnishing the list of nooneahs, was, that he was ignorant of my place of residence. Now although I was an humble individual, and not in the service of the Company, yet, having been in India for twenty years, and a register containing the names of European residents being regularly published, there could be no doubt but that a reference to that register would have at once apprised Mr. Le Gros of the place at which I was to be found. A worthy proprietor now on the floor, who at this period held a high situation at Patna, could state to the court whether any one individual there could be ignorant of my place of residence. It was in his power to state whether the surgeon of the station, or the officers of the army who resided there, could not have immediately furnished the resident with that information which he had affirmed it was impossible to procure. I will not at present obtrude on the court by stating at length what other reasons might have induced the resident not to furnish the list of the nooneahs in balance to the company; but I thought it necessary to notice the extraordinary statement that he knew not where to forward such lists. Having returned to Goruckpore, I leave it to the court to imagine what my astonishment was when I discovered that at the very moment when I was in Calcutta, and in the habit of seeing the secretary to the board of trade, and soliciting in person and by letter information with respect to the securities which I was to furnish, he, the secretary, by a letter dated the 28th of Jan. 1814, called on the resident at Patna to take the necessary measures for obtaining from me full and sufficient security, that I should not permit to be manufactured a larger quantity of saltpetre than that for which I had engaged, nor employ any person in the provision who is in balance to the Company. Would it be believed, that at this late period the security, which on three different occasions I requested to have explicitly defined, was not even known to the resident himself. He was desired by the board of trade to demand securities from me, of the nature and extent of which he was not himself apprised, although it appears, on examining the correspondence, that an answer to the reference, on which the nature and amount of security were said to depend, was received by the board of trade so early as the 3d Dec. 1813. In the month of Feb. 1814 I returned to Goruckpore, having failed in my endeavours to obtain a decisive answer from the board of trade. About this time the monopoly ceased by legislative enactment, regulation 4 of 1814 having repealed all the clauses of regulation 8 of 1812. To me, however, no communication was made on the subject; and I remained for some months in ignorance even of this most important circumstance. In the month of March 1814 I was again called on by Mr. Le Gros, in conformity with the above-mentioned orders of the board of trade, to give to him at Patna 'full and sufficient 'security,' &c.' Throughout the whole period of my stay at Calcutta I was unable, notwithstanding my earnest and repeated solicitations, to obtain any definition of the nature and amount of the security required of me; I could therefore only reply to Mr. Le Gros, that as those points were left undefined by the board, I judged it necessary again to address them on the subject. On the same day, viz. the 17th of March 1814, I once more wrote to the board of trade, and (in reference to the letter of Mr. Le Gros) stated 'that it would be attended with 'considerable inconvenience to me, residing in Goruckpore, to give security 'in another district; but that I would 'most readily furnish security in Calcutta 'to any amount the board might require.' I pointed out the ruinous consequences which I had been exposed by their delay, and used every argument my imagination could suggest to induce the members to furnish me with the requisite information. I also again entered into a detail of my losses, and of the peculiar circumstances in which they originated, and urged them to submit my case to government. On the 20th of April 1814, while I was still in utter ignorance of the monopoly having been rescinded, I mentioned, in a letter to the secretary of the board of trade, my having received from Mr. Le Gros, on the preceding day, the lists of the nooneahs, and after an allusion to the delay that had occurred, and to my subsequent losses, I concluded with these words: 'I beg leave 'again respectfully to urge that those 'losses are daily increased by my being 'kept in ignorance of the nature and 'amount of the security to be furnished.' These letters were equally unsuccessful

with all the preceding ones in eliciting any reply from the board of trade, who were impenetrably silent on this important subject. If any reply were returned to my applications it must appear amongst the documents submitted to the proprietors for their inspection, but I am sure that gentlemen will look in vain for any document of that nature. I wrote to the board of trade on the 4th of Jan., on the 8th of March, and the 20th of April; but to no one of my applications did I receive the semblance of an answer. Thus was I compelled to witness the lapse of a second season of manufacture, and the last of the monopoly, in complete ignorance of the nature and amount of that security which the board had thought proper to demand as the *sine qua non* of my being permitted to complete my engagements. That I wished and anxiously exerted myself to become acquainted with the nature and amount of those securities, is I think amply proved by the fact of my having travelled 500 miles at very considerable expence and inconvenience, in order to procure the requisite information. From the period to which I have just adverted all public correspondence on the subject ceased; but I had repeated assurances from the secretary to the board of trade, communicated to me through my agent, that they considered mine to be a case of singular hardship, that it should receive their most serious attention, and that they were willing to remunerate me for the loss I had sustained by a prospective contract. In this state matters remained until the month of March 1816, when I again addressed the board of trade, and recapitulated my claims and losses, urging, with as much force as I possibly could, that the latter were increased and aggravated by the prolonged neglect of my representations, and still more so by my utter inability to compel (for reasons which I gave in detail) the fulfilment of my contracts after the cessation of the monopoly. My claims to the consideration of government I rested on the following grounds:—

1st, That having, under an explicit declaration on the part of government, in 1811, that the trade in saltpetre should be free, contracted prospectively for the acquisition of 275,000 maunds of saltpetre, my losses originated from the enactment of a rigorous and unlooked-for monopoly in 1812, which, as it made no provision for existing engagements, most effectually annulled them, and thereby occasioned to me a loss exceeding 400,000 rupees.—2d. That the extent and legality of the engagements which I had entered into prior to that monopoly were fully admitted, and the completion of them, under certain restrictions, sanctioned by the authority of the rt. hon. Lord Minto, the then Governor-gen. in council.—3d. That the restrictions which were suggested by the Board of Trade, were such as the Board of Trade alone could enable me to comply with, by informing me of the nature and amount of the security they required, and furnishing me with a list of the manufacturing debtors.—4th. That the nature and amount of the security required by the Board of Trade, though so urgently and repeatedly solicited by me, under an offer of immediate compliance, were never communicated, nor the necessary lists furnished, till the monopoly itself had been rescinded.—5th. That by these means, and from the necessary operation of causes over which it was impossible for me to exercise the slighest control, the express sanction of the highest authority in India was rendered nugatory, and I was deprived of the benefits which must have resulted from the unshackled and uninterrupted completion of my engagements.—6th. That the amount of my loss was proved beyond the possibility of doubt by a reference to the extent of my engagements, and to the ascertained prices of the article of saltpetre, both in the Calcutta and London markets, as well as by Messrs. Palmer and Co's account sales of the small portion I had been enabled to consign to them.

Having thus enumerated the grounds on which I thought myself entitled to compensation from government, I expressed my willingness to submit the decision of the amount of my losses to the arbitration of any house or houses of agency whom his Exc. the Governor-gen. in council, or the Board of Trade, might think proper to nominate for that purpose."

I solicited no voice in the nomination of the persons to whom my case should be referred; I was indifferent on that point, because my claim appeared so clear, that I felt, were it once investigated, it must be successful. This appeal, however, preferred in March 1816, produced no answer from the Board of Trade. In consequence, I resolved on relinquishing all my commercial pursuits at Ghruckpore, and for the second time I undertook a journey of 500 miles to Calcutta, perceiving that I had no chance of bringing this matter to an issue by mere correspondence, and fully impressed with the feeling that my cause could not succeed unless it was laid before the Governor-gen. in council. I arrived in Calcutta in September 1816, and in the following month the Board of Trade forwarded the whole of the correspondence to government. They did this without having any communication whatever with me, and without furnishing me with a copy of the voluminous minute which was sent up along with the correspondence to government. In that minute, I have since learn-

ed (for I was at the time refused a copy of it), the Board of Trade combated the reasoning adduced by me in support of my claim, accused me of having exaggerated it, stated the case hypothetically in a variety of ways, but finally concluded by recommending it "to the liberal consideration of government; for, with reference to the nature of it, they thought themselves precluded from recommending the decision of it to arbitration," as I had suggested.

Such were the circumstances under which the rt. hon. the Governor-gen. in council, "with a view of obtaining every possible information, and adopting such measures as appeared most likely to afford a satisfactory result," resolved, on the 23th of Dec. 1816, to refer the whole of the matters at issue to a committee, consisting of five gentlemen of the highest respectability, of whom three were covenanted servants of the hon. Company and the other two merchants long established in Calcutta. In the nomination of this committee, which, to quote the language of Mr. Secretary Trotter, in his letter of instructions, was appointed to investigate "a case of the utmost importance and interest, whether viewed with reference to the hon. Company or to Mr. Wilkinson," the individual, whose interests were so expressly acknowledged to have been equally at stake with those of the hon. Company, was not at all consulted; nor was he even officially apprised of the appointment of those gentlemen who were thus constituted his judges by the very party from whom he solicited redress. To the committee nominated in this manner all the documents and correspondence connected with my case were forwarded; together with the minute of the board of trade and a letter of instructions from the secretary to government, for their information and guidance. I do not mean to dwell on what the tenour of those instructions was, but I may be allowed to observe, that as far as I was concerned this proceeding was altogether *ex parte*. The document A. of the board of trade I never saw, and I knew not whether it might not have contained matter highly prejudicial to my interests. I was anxious, when such a committee was about to be appointed, to have had the nomination of one of its members. The propriety of this I suggested, but my suggestion was immediately declined. The committee it was evident was of *ex parte* formation. I was not in the slightest degree consulted, nor was I in fact personally known to the very individuals who were thus to sit in judgement on a case, as was admitted by Mr. Secretary Trotter, involving as much the interests of the hon. Company as it did my own. The investigation into which this committee so appointed entered occupied no less a period than five months, at the end of which time they furnished the Governor general in council a report, of which, gentlemen, you have all, I believe, seen copies. Here, Mr. Chairman, I hope you will allow me once more to draw the attention of the court to the gentlemen of whom this committee consisted. They were Charles Bayley Esq. (a civil servant), reporter general of external and internal commerce; Henry Wood, Esq. (a civil servant) civil auditor and accountant to the board of revenue; Robert Compton, Esq. a barrister of the supreme court, and junior counsel to the hon. Company; George Cruttenden and David Clarke, Esqrs. merchants of high respectability and leading members of the firms they belonged to. Those gentlemen, in the conclusion of their report say, "we have severally and deliberately perused the whole of the documents referred to us, previously to communicating with each other on the subject; we afterwards met in committee on four occasions, and required Mr. Wilkinson to furnish further information on points which required explanation; we have given to the suggestions contained in Mr. Secretary Trotter's letter, to the statements and opinions of the board of trade, and to all the arguments that have been urged for and against the claims of Mr. Wilkinson, our best and most impartial consideration; and we are clearly and unanimously of opinion Mr. Wilkinson has an equitable claim to compensation from government." Here I wish to observe, that my claim went to this committee expressly as a claim of equity; for in the letter of instructions of the Governor general in council, addressed to the committee, his lordship explicitly states that it was clear "there could be no claim in law." The committee conclude by stating, "that the lowest compensation which we should have been disposed to give Mr. Wilkinson, if the matter had been left to us as arbitrators, would have been the profits that he might have realized, during the two years of the monopoly, with interest at eight per cent. and 60,000 rs. the amount of the penalties for the last three years of Mr. Wilkinson's contracts; making the sum of 2,88,800 Sicca rupees." But when the committee declare this to be the lowest compensation they could think of giving, they sent a schedule to government, which clearly demonstrated that, if I had been allowed to proceed with my contracts, I must have realised upwards of £80,000. It has been remarked that the committee have made no deduction on account of possible contingencies. This is very true; but it should also be recollected that they had left out of their calculation the very

large profit which I must have, if even a small part of the contracts of 1814 and 1815 had been regularly sent home. I can clearly shew that the profit for one season out of five for which I had contracted, had the saltpetre been regularly sent to this market, would have produced me no less a sum than £60,000. I was subsequently informed, by a letter from the secretary to the board of trade, "that on a full consideration of the circumstances of the case, his lordship in council had determined to refer the case for the consideration and orders of the hon. the court of directors."

Against this cruel prolongation of the suspense to which I had then been subjected for five years, and against the increased expense, anxiety, and inconvenience to which I was thus exposed, by the necessity which this determination involved of my proceeding with my family to England, I strenuously, but ineffectually remonstrated, in a letter addressed to Mr. Secretary Trotter, of which I respectfully solicit the attentive perusal. Such, Mr. Chairman, are the leading features of my case; and if I may be allowed, I will endeavour to sum up its merits in a few words.

As sovereigns and legislators, the Bengal government, in 1810-11, declared the trade in saltpetre to be free, and thereby encouraged individuals to engage in it. No sooner, however, had I embraced the opportunity, than, in 1812, the same government, in their capacity of merchants, and with a view consequently, not to political advantage, not the welfare of their subjects or the state, but solely to commercial profit, enacted a most rigorous monopoly, from whence they derived (by the acquisition within two years of 143,166 maunds of saltpetre beyond their usual average quantity) that advantage which, in strict justice, belonged to me, and which was secured to me by the most peremptory and legal engagements; thus at once sweeping away, by an *ex post facto* law, the fruits of that foresight, labour, time, and industry, which are the legitimate sources of a merchant's wealth, and to the exercise of which I can alone look forward for the acquisition of an honourable independance. I bow with submission to this enactment, and offer to wave the advantage of my contracts in favour of the government for the limited profit of twelve annas per maund, being less by two-thirds than the profit I must have derived on the sale of the article elsewhere. This the Board of Trade decline; but permission is given me by government to receive the produce of my engagements under certain restrictions; with which, although suggested by themselves, the Board, as I have shown, effectually precluded my compliance, by the delay of that information which was absolutely indispensable. After the lapse of five years, passed by me in fruitless efforts to obtain from the board even a representation of my injuries to their superiors, an appeal is made to government, to compensate me for the profit of which, as merchants, they had deprived me. The profit made by the government, supposing a rise of only 1d per pound in the price took place, must have been nearly £80,000 sterling; but if it be recollected that a rise of from 80 to 104 per cent. took place, a profit of little less than £190,000 must have been realized; a point which, by and bye, will be capable of demonstration. The justice of my claim is admitted by the Board of Trade, and expressly acknowledged by government; but a difference of opinion exists as to the extent of my loss; the board of trade estimating it at 75,000 rupees, or £9,375 sterling, Mr. Wilkinson at 400,000 rupees, or £50,000 sterling. To determine this question of *quantum*, the government, again assuming the character of sovereigns, decline what I, as a merchant, suggested, *viz.* arbitration; and without at all consulting me in the selection, without even deigning to communicate their intention, nominate five gentlemen, of whom the majority are covenanted servants of their own, uniting commercial, financial, and legal experience, to declare what I am in justice entitled to, under all the circumstances of the case. These gentlemen, who, be it remembered, were the referees of government, men of unimpeachable integrity and of great local knowledge, after an investigation of five months, a careful perusal of every document which government could submit, and acting under a letter of instructions from their secretary, unanimously declare (after submitting a calculation, which shews that I have been deprived by the monopoly of a profit exceeding £79,000 sterling), that the lowest compensation to which I am entitled, is the sum of 2,28,800 sicca rupees, or £36,100 sterling; thus apparently terminating the suspense and misery to which I have been for five years subjected. But no, my suspense and anxiety were not to end in India; the opinion of their own referees is not allowed by government to be conclusive, and the unfortunate individual who now addresses you is compelled to undertake a voyage of 13,000 miles, to seek in England that redress which was denied to him in India, under circumstances, as it is confidently presumed, of unparalleled hardship. I had myself, and I hope the court will not lose sight of the circumstance, expressly solicited that my case might be referred to arbitration. I now put it to the feelings of every gentleman who hears me, and I ask of him to say,

in what my proposition for arbitration differed from the course adopted by government, except that it gave to the company every possible advantage over the humble individual who was seeking redress? Such are the circumstances under which I have been compelled to visit this country. Your honourable court, Mr. Chairman, have brought my case fully before the proprietors, and I look forward with implicit confidence to the correctness and justice of their ultimate decision. [The whole of this speech was received with the deepest attention by the court; and many parts of it were loudly applauded.]

Mr. *Forbes*—"Mr. Chairman, after the very clear, able, and convincing statement of Mr. Wilkinson's case which we have just heard, I fear that I should injure his interests were I to attempt to add one word to what he has just now offered to the court. For the last three months I have taken great pains to make myself acquainted with the merits of this case as far as I possibly could; and I now state, conscientiously, that I never knew a more just or proper claim to have been submitted to this or any other court. I am the more confirmed in my opinion on this point in consequence of the report of the committee nominated by the Bengal government to investigate the nature of Mr. Wilkinson's claim. That committee, after five months laborious investigation, awarded that Mr. Wilkinson had a claim to the compensation of 2,88,800 rupees. I regret extremely that such a solemn decision was not made the ground of remuneration to this gentleman whilst he remained in India; and it is much to be lamented that he has been compelled to make a journey to this country, at so great a distance of time and at so large an expence, in order to seek that redress which the government of India were long since bound to afford him. I cannot but think, Sir, that they ought without hesitation to have proceeded on the decision of a committee which they themselves had appointed; of the members of which Mr. Wilkinson had no intimate knowledge, and by whom he never was consulted: on the contrary, it appears that he was prevented from nominating a single member of that body. I hope the court will excuse me for stating thus much; my view of the subject is a most conscientious one. I have no interest whatever in the result of this proceeding; I have no interested object, but am actuated alone by an earnest desire to see strict and impartial justice done to all the parties concerned. Permit me to conclude by moving, "that this question be adjourned to a period of not less than fourteen days, in order to amend the present motion, by inserting, that a sum of 2,88,800 sicca rupees be paid to Mr. Wilkinson, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent., from the 30th of April 1815 to the day when payment shall be made, in order to indemnify him for the losses which he has sustained in consequence of the monopoly of the saltpetre trade by the Governor-gen. in council of Bengal, as set forth in regulation 8 of 1812; the same being the sum unanimously recommended to be given to Mr. Wilkinson, as the lowest compensation to which he was entitled, by a report, dated the 4th of June 1817, of a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz. Charles Bayley, Esq. Henry Wood, Esq. Robert Compton, Esq. George Cruttenden, Esq. and David Clarke, Esq. who were specially appointed by the Governor-gen. in council to take Mr. Wilkinson's case into consideration, to whose appointment Mr. Wilkinson was not privy, and in whose nomination he had no voice."

Sir C. Cockerell, General Brown, Humphrey Howorth, Esq. and Mr. Inglis rose at the same time, apparently for the purpose of seconding this motion. It was, however, ultimately seconded by Mr. Howorth.

The *Chairman*.—"The question of adjournment is a distinct motion, and it is a point of great doubt whether any substantive matter can be mixed up with it. Our legal adviser will state his opinion on the subject."

The Company's Solicitor said, that the 8th chap., sect. 4, of the Bye Laws contained the following provision—"It is ordained, that no motion shall in future be made in a general court to forgive any offences committed by any of the Company's servants, or to make any grants of any sums of money out of the Company's cash, without notice being given in writing by persons proposing the same, and published by the Court of Directors at least fourteen days previous to the holding of such general court." He apprehended, therefore, that under this section no proposition could be made for the grant of any sum of money by the general court, unless full fourteen days notice were given of such motion. It was a matter of strict and specific form. He understood that there must be a notice given in writing to the Court of Directors, and by them publicly promulged fourteen days previous to the submitting of a motion of this nature to the general court. The motion of adjournment is quite independent of this clause. He conceived that a motion for the adjournment of this question for fourteen days, and a notice of the intended amendment, might be given at the same time. But he apprehended that, in point of regularity, the motion should be specifically made at the adjourned court. To prevent difficulties hereafter, it ought to

be recollected, that a notice should be given in writing by the person who meant to propose it.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said that their legal adviser had very clearly stated the bye-law which applied to this question. Whatever the hon. proprietor intended to move must be proposed hereafter, fourteen days notice being previously given. He might therefore give notice of his intended motion now, and then move that the court do adjourn.

Mr. *Bosanquet* said, it appeared to him irregular to couple a notice of motion with a question of adjournment.

The *Chairman* observed that the debate might go on if the hon. proprietor merely moved, instead of the adjournment of the court, that the farther consideration of this questioned be postponed to a particular day.

Mr. *Gahagan* wished to suggest to the hon. mover a more proper mode of proceeding than that which he had adopted. They had heard from their law officer that the hon. proprietor could not mix up the question of adjournment and the notice of a specific motion without a violation of one of their bye-laws. The lateness of the hour would necessarily prevent them from coming to a decision on the merits of the question this day; would it not be more expedient, therefore, to move simply that the farther consideration of the subject be adjourned to some future period (till Friday next, for instance) on account of the lateness of the hour? If this were done, the court would avoid any breach of the bye-law. The question on that day would be, did the court of proprietors concur, or not, in thinking that the sum proposed by the court of directors, and that only, should be awarded to Mr. Wilkinson? If the majority of proprietors were of opinion that it was not sufficient, and that the sum which the hon. gentleman had suggested was the fair remuneration, it would then be competent for him to give a written notice, that in fourteen days from that time he meant to submit, that instead of 75,000 sicca rupees there should be awarded to Mr. Wilkinson 2,66,666. It would then be for the court to concur in or dissent from the resolution of the court of directors.

Mr. *Lowndes* said it struck him that it would be very unwise and unjust to come to a decision when they had only heard one side of the question, when they had only heard the statement of the person who had asked for relief. This was mere *ex parte* evidence, and certainly of the most partial nature. He wished Mr. Wilkinson to have proper justice done him; but how, he would ask, could they come to a decision on the question at present?

Mr. *Gahagan*—"The hon. proprietor has totally misapprehended every word I said. My object is to postpone the question for further consideration."

Mr. *Hume* said, it appeared that some individuals were of opinion that the sum awarded by the court of directors to Mr. Wilkinson was not sufficient; but those gentlemen had not hitherto given notice of their intention to move that the grant should be enlarged. The bye-law required fourteen days notice to be given of a motion of that kind; the point, therefore, was, whether the court would now adjourn in order to afford time to have the notice regularly promulgated. He submitted to his hon. friend (Mr. Forbes) merely to move, that the court do now adjourn the consideration of the question, it being clearly understood to be the intention of himself and others to intimate by letter to the court of directors that they meant to move for an increased grant. This would prevent an argument for and against the proposed enlargement of the motion, which must inevitably take place if the court were to consider whether the specific grounds laid by his hon. friend for the postponement of the question were or were not of sufficient weight. He hoped that no opposition would be offered to this course of proceeding. The discussion might be put off till this day three weeks, and he was sure that no disposition would be manifested to press on the court, at the present moment, the decision of a question of so much importance.

Mr. *Forbes*,—"After the opinion which has been given by several gentlemen, I wish to withdraw my former motion, and I now beg leave to move that the further consideration of this question be postponed till Wednesday, the 7th of April next."

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, the object of the hon. proprietor was perfectly understood, he wished the court to adjourn, in order that an opportunity might be afforded of taking an increased grant into regular consideration. For this purpose, fourteen days clear notice should be given; but it appeared to him, that to adjourn to this day fortnight would not be sufficient. It was too late to enter into a full discussion of the question at that moment; and as an election of directors was now coming on, he suggested the propriety of adjourning the debate beyond the period of fourteen days.

Mr. *R. Jackson* was happy to see so conciliatory a temper prevailing at each side of the bar. Whatever opinion might be entertained as to the merits of Mr. Wilkinson's case, and the sum that ought to be paid him, they must all agree in wishing strict justice to be administered,

and that object could only be obtained by a temperate, candid, and open course of proceeding. Some gentlemen wished to reject that part of the motion which specified what the hon. proprietor meant to move at a future period, and to confine it merely to the question of adjournment; the hon. proprietor certainly might do this, assured, as he must now be, that that whenever he brought the subject forward he would have a candid and patient hearing, and that the person for whom he interested himself would have perfect justice done him. Having stated this, he (Mr. Jackson) protested against the doctrine now held out, that the motion as it stood at present was not consistent with the bye-laws. He entered his protest, because it might be necessary hereafter, when a proprietor moved the question of adjournment, that he should state in that motion the reason which induced him to propound it. He would maintain that there was not a *scintilla* in one of the bye laws which rendered it imperative on a proprietor to confine himself to the abstract proposition of adjournment. Any gentleman who thought it necessary to state his reason for adjourning, might make his motion of a fuller and more enlarged description if he were pleased so to do. In the present instance, he conceived the naked motion would answer every purpose; the hon. proprietor giving notice in his place, that he meant, at the expiration of a certain time, to submit to the court a specific proposition, such as he had already intimated.

The *Chairman*—"I have merely to submit to the hon. mover, that the appointment of a day for this discussion previous to the close of the present direction would be exceedingly inconvenient. The court of directors have many expresses and other serious matters to attend to, which will be retarded if the discussion of this subject takes place before the next election. I do not wish the question to be delayed more than is absolutely necessary; but having been already protracted for several years the delay of a few weeks cannot be of any consequence. If a day were appointed for the discussion after the 14th of April, it would be infinitely more convenient to the court of directors.

Mr Wilkinson—"Whatever day will best suit the convenience of this court and of the court of directors, whether it be at the distance of a fortnight, or a month, or two or three months, I am perfectly ready to bow to it."

Mr. *Forbes*—"I then move, Mr. Chairman, that the farther consideration of this question be adjourned to Wednesday the 21st of April."

Mr. *Hume* said, the question being now simply that of adjournment, he would take the opportunity of making one observation to the court. He was free to acknowledge that he would have been better pleased if another course of proceeding had been adopted. He was anxious that justice should be done to all parties; and he would have been extremely glad if Mr. Wilkinson's case had been referred back to the court of directors for their reconsideration: it appeared to him that there were many points which would bear a reinquiry. He hoped the court would take this suggestion into their most serious consideration.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that the mode of proceeding suggested by his hon. friend might be obtained by way of amendment; it certainly was a suggestion of too much importance to be lost. This it appeared to him was a great mercantile question; and that being the case, he would much rather leave the whole of it to the arbitration of merchants. The court of directors might nominate one, Mr. Wilkinson another, and these two might be empowered to nominate a third. To the body thus constituted the whole question might be referred with perfect safety.

Mr. *Hume* said, he did not doubt the propriety of the question being considered by that court; but he wished, if possible, to avoid those discussions to which, if it were farther agitated there, it must necessarily give rise.

The *Chairman*—"For the same reason that I wished the motion to be put off beyond the 14th of April, I now submit, that it would be very inconvenient to refer this question to the court of directors. It is hardly possible that we could find time enough, consistently with our other avocations, again to go over those voluminous documents. It would be an incongruity to leave the case to the consideration of the next court; unless, indeed, the hon. proprietor imagines that some benefit would accrue from referring the question to the court which would be formed by the 14th of April, when the functions of the present had ceased. We have given the subject our most serious consideration, and the fact that many of us have dissented from the resolution is evidence that great attention was bestowed on the question. I therefore hope that it will not be referred back, but that the court will adopt the motion of adjournment. The lateness of the hour is the only reason that induces me to consent to the postponement of the question. The adjournment was moved for the purpose of affording time to propose a larger grant; and if there had been time for the discussion, I certainly should have opposed a motion which had that object in view. The day, however, being so far advanced, the most reasonable course for us to pursue is to adjourn the question to a fitter opportunity."

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, it appeared that this question must ultimately be referred to the board of control, for its approbation, in case the court agreed to grant a sum of money to Mr. Wilkinson. He hoped the court of directors would be cautious how far they committed themselves, and their rights, to the jurisdiction of that board. The present was decidedly a more commercial question than that, relative to which, some time back, they had so strongly opposed the board of control; and in proportion as it was more commercial, so ought it to be watched with a greater degree of jealousy.

The question of the adjournment of the consideration of this subject to the 21st of April was then put and carried in the affirmative, and the court adjourned.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Mar. 26, 1819.

Cotton.—The large arrivals of Cotton announced early in this week had the effect of depressing the market; there are, however, considerable purchasers for export and on speculation.

Sugar.—There are few sales of Foreign Sugars. On Tuesday, at the India House, about 8,000 bags were brought forward, the whole went off freely; the good and fine Sugars 3s. a 4s., the low qualities 1s. a 2s. higher than the previous prices by private contract. On Wednesday 1,995 bags East India descriptions were brought forward by public sale, the whole went off 1s. a 2s. below the prices realised the day previously at the India House.

Coffee.—There has been little business done by private contract, and no public sales have been brought forward for three weeks until this forenoon; it of course attracted great interest.

Rice.—The demand for East-India Rice continues considerable; on Wednesday 3,500 bags Bengal, by public sale, common sold 14s. and 15s. 6d.; middling white 17s. 6d. and 18s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

*** *Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, post paid, to Messrs. Black and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.*

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 23. At Overton, near York, Robt. Denriker, Esq. of Greenock, North Britain, to Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D.D. formerly of Calcutta.

25. At Marylebone New Church, Thos. Birch Western, Esq. of Tottington Place, Suffolk, eldest son of the late Admiral Western, to Margaret Letitia, fourth daughter of William Boothby, Esq. of Great Cumberland Place, and of Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire.

Same day. Geo. Rich. Pemberton, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Maria, fourth daughter of the late Rev. R. B Bell, formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford.

At Exmouth, Devon, William Hickey, Esq. of the Bengal Military Establishment, to Frances Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Gilbert, of Windsor House, County of Cornwall.

DEATHS.

March 6. Elizabeth Mary, the infant daughter of Joseph Dart, Esq. Secretary to the Honourable East-India Company.

March 3. In the 67th year of his age, Joseph Hardcastle, Esq. late Treasurer to the London Missionary Society.

4. At the house of G. Gillett, Esq. Guilford Street, the lady of Lieut. Col. Gillespie, Commandant of the Hon. East-India Company's Depôt at Chatham.

20. At her house in Baker-street, Margaretta Aurora Petrie, relict of Wm. Petrie, Esq. late Governor of Prince of Wales Island.

21. In the 77th year of his age, Lieut.-gen. Chas. Morgan.

Capt. Chas. Wyatt, of Foley House, late of the Bengal Engineers, who built the Government House in Calcutta.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Feb. 22, Guernsey, Cyrus, Libby, from Batavia.

23, Cork. Mar. 15, Liverpool, Argo, Lyon, from Bengal.

—, Gravesend, Victory, Braithwaite, from Bombay, 10 Oct.

—, Gravesend, Briton, Dobson, from Bengal.

—, Off Dover. 23, Gravesend, Upton Castle, Harrill, from Bombay and the Cape.

—, Deal, St. Paul, Wheelwright, from Batavia, 29 Sept.

—, Deal. 23, Gravesend, George the Third, Fisher, from Madras and the Cape.

23, Gravesend, Atlas, Short, from Bengal.

Mar. 1, Portsmouth, Waterloo, Hammer, from Batavia.

19, Off Dover, Coromandel, Day, from Batavia.

—, Cowes, Union, Oxaard, from Batavia.

20, Studwell Roads. 22, Liverpool, William Dawson, Scott, from Bengal, 19 Nov. and Cape, 13 Jan.

—, Deal. 24, Gravesend, Malabar, Ascough, from Bengal, 27 Oct. St. Helena, 18 Jan.

—, Deal, 23, Gravesend, Wanstead, Richards, from Bengal, 20 Sept.; Madras, 29 Oct.; and the Cape, 5 Dec.

—, Deal. 24, Gravesend, Medway, Wright, from Bengal, 29 Oct.

—, Deal. 23, Gravesend, Norfolk, Edwards, from Bengal, 21 Oct.; and the Cape, 4 Jan.

22, Off Dover. 22, Deal, Surat Castle, Walker, from Bombay and the Cape.

—, Deal, 24, Gravesend, Essex, Mahon, from Bengal, 25 Oct., and the Cape, 23 Dec.

—, Liverpool, George Canning, Stewart, from Bengal, 25 Nov.; and St. Helena, 26 Jan.

—, Clyde, Hugh Crawford, Athol, from Bengal, 3 Nov.; and St. Helena, 15 Jan.

—, Deal, Surrabaya, ———, from Batavia.

—, Deal, Batavia, Gelder, from Batavia.

23, Gravesend, Cossack, McBeath, from the Isle of France and St. Helena.

—, Liverpool, Guildford, Johnson, from Bengal, 18 Nov.; and the Cape, 16 Jan.

Departures.

Feb. 25, Plymouth, Stockton, Lumley, for Bengal.

28, Cowes, Lord Wellington, Wasse, for Bengal.

—, Cowes, Lloyds, M'Pherson, for St. Helena.

—, Cowes, Wellington, Hatton, for the Cape.

Mar. 1, Cowes, Waterloo, Alsager, for Bengal.

—, Cowes, Vrow Catherine, Delzyl, for Batavia.

9, Gravesend, Sir S. Lushington, M'Kellar, for Bombay.

—, Cowes, Hamilton, Greenough, for Batavia.

13, Gravesend, Swallow, Phillips, for the Cape.

14, Gravesend. 20, Deal, Rose, M'Taggart, for Madras and Bengal.

18, Gravesend. 20, Deal, Warren Hastings, Rawes, for China.

—, Gravesend, Minerva, Mills, for Madras and Bengal.

18, Gravesend. 20, Deal, Brilliant, Young, for the Cape.

22, Gravesend, Eclipse, Stewart, for Madras.

—, Gravesend, Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, for Bombay.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1818-19.

When sailed.	Rog.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs.
1818. 2 Aug.	2	*Regent*	916	James Haig	Philip Ripley	Jas. Hamilton	William Scott	H. Edmonds.	John Simpson	T. Alexander	Alex. H. Sim	*China*	1818. 8 July	1818. 28 July
	3	*Moffatt*	717	Andrew Timbrell	Simon Lee	Thos. Addison	W. P. Bagwell	R. Colquhoun	Robt. Groome	George Walton	Christ. Fearon			
30 Jan.	4	*Marquis Camden*	1200	H. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	James Sexton	Tim Curtis	John Penn	Gilson R. Fox	C. E. Newbury	E. Harrison			
27 Jan.	5	*Charles Grant*	1200	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	Wm. R. Best	Henry Lee	George Denny	Jos. Coates	Robt. Strange	Mich. Connal			
30 Jan.	5	*Lowther Castle*	1200	J. Wordsworth	Chas. Mortlock	J. A. Tween	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J. Wordsworth	S. T. Bridger	N. G. Glass	*Bombay & China*	12 Nov.	1819. 3 Jan.
27 Jan.	4	*Inglis*	1200	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	Jos. Dudman	W. E. Farrer	Wm. Allen	C. Pennington	Rich. H. Cox	Chas. Pillans			
30 Jan.	7	*Essex*	1400	Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet	Edward Moul	G. Aug. Bond	Wm. P. Jones	R. Treherne	Thomas Hog	Joseph Cragg			
22 Jan.	5	*Vansittart*	1200	John Carstairs	R. S. Dalrymple	J. Foulerton	W. Cruikshank	Henry Cowan	John More	J. W. Wilson	Pat. Stewart			
	7	*William Pitt*	820	David Hunter	Charles Graham	Fitzw. Young	Jas. R. Palmer	R. Lindsay	A. C. Watling	T. Davidson	George Adam	*St. Hel. Benc. & Chi.*	Do.	Do.
1 Mar.	5	*Bombay*	1200	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton	Wm Pascoe	Sam. Holbrow	W. Whitehead	Wm. Robson	Jas. Simpson	Fred. Palmer	*St. Hel. Bombay, & China*	12 Dec.	2 Feb.
	3	*Herefordshire*	1200	John Card.	William Hope	R. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Royes	Thomas Baker			
	1	*Windsor*	1352	F. and G. Clay	J. R. Francklin	A. F. Proctor	John Levy	Mark Clayson	Felix Boulthee	Edw. Edwards	M. Francklin	*Madras & China*	Do.	Do.
	3	*General Kyd*	1200	James Walker	Alex. Nairne	E. Maxwell	Jer. Watson	A. de Cardonnel	John Pearson	F. P. Allevn	James Cannan			
	2	*Waterloo*	1525	*Company's Ship*	Richard Alsager	Charles Shea	J. B. Burnett	J. Cuthbertson	Peter Pilcher	Hezek. Clark	George Homer	*Bengal & China*	Do.	Do.
	4	*Atlas*	1200	Jasper Vaux	C. Otway Mayne	R. B. Everest	John Alder	Jos. Stanton	G. Braithwaite	John Dill	Robert Mayne			
	7	*Streatham*	819	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Haviside	John Lowther	Fred. Orlebar	Nich. B. Bull	Robert Deacon	R. Gilpin	E. H. Coffin		1819.	
	4	*General Harris*	1200	James Sims	George Welstead	John Morse	Henry Kemp	E. Bond, jun	Jacob Luyken	David Nichol	Henry Barry	*Penang & China*	25 Jan.	17 Mar.
	5	*Warren Hastings*	1200	William Sims	Richard Rawes	Thos. Young	James Eyles	George Probyn	Wm. R. Coles	T. Clemishaw	Richard Rawes			
	5	*Rose*	955	Stu. Donaldson	Thos. M'Taggart	Thos. Sandys	J. M'Taggart	R. Palmer	John Hay	John Agnew	John Milroy	*Mad. & Beng.*	Do.	Do.
	8	*Minerva*	976	William Mellish	John Mills	Richard Aplin	Charles Butler	Hector Rose	Frank Daniell	F. Parsons	Robert Frank			
	6	*Carnatic*	820	William Agnew	John Blanshard	J. D. Collis	Chris. M'Kay	F. Phipps	A. Pemberton	John Eccles	James Smith		23 Feb.	16 Apr.
	6	*Thomas Grenville*	886	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Manning	Geo. Williams	John Brown	G. T. Calvely	John Pratt	Richard Shaw	John Benifold			
	1	*Kellie Castle*	1300	Stewart Erskine	Alex. Lindsay	Chris. Biden	Chas. Cowles	Edw. Adams	F. W. Barton	Robert Elliot	William Cragg	*China*	Do.	Do.
	4	*Bridgewater*	1200	James Sims	Chas. S. Timins	R. Davidson	V. J. Munden	John Colman	H. Columbine	And. Thomson	John Ward	*St. Helena & China*	Do.	Do.
	7	*Lord Castlereagh*	812	Henry Bonham	W. Younghusband	R. Manderson	John Williams	Pat. Lindesay	Geo. A. Legget	W. Lorimer	Ellis Bostock	*China*	Do.	Do.
	8	*Marquis of Ely*	1207	William Mellish	Geo. Richardson	G. H. Furlong	W. Meriton	Wm. Luyken	James Perkins	Jas. Anderson	Thos. Vokes	*St. Hel. & China*	23 Feb.	10 Apr.
	5	*Larkins*	670	Hen. M. Samson	Robert Locke	J. H. Buttivant	L. E. Dryden	S. V. Wood	J. H. Edwards	Rd. A. Taylor	Robert Miles			
	5	*Apollo*	690	Chas. B. Tarbutt	George Tennent	Wm. H. Biden	Charles Bell	H. Bedson	—	J. M'William	—			
	1	*Matilda*	774	David Isbister	Wm. Hamilton	Wm. H. Ladd	R. W. Dickson	W. H. Walker	—	James Bruce	Edw. Fearon	*China*		
	2	*Cornwall*	789	George Palmer	John P. Wilson	Alex. W. Law	Edward Pagler	Benj. Foster	Wm. Drayner	Robt. Christie	John Renny			
	4	*Princess Charlotte of Wales*	978	Chas. B. Gribble	C. B. Gribble	F. Cunynghame	Edward Foord	Benj. Bond	—	William Scott	S. Drysdale	*Bengal*	25 Mar.	16 May
	4	*Marquis of Wellington*	961	Henry Bonham	John Wood	Hen. Hosmer	Geo. Parkers	Charles Oakes	—	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shepherd			
	1	*Catherine*	535	Hen. Blanshard	William Knox	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Madras*	11 Mar.	—
	1	*Marq. of Hastings*	450	George Lyall	Charles Arkcoll	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Barossa*	698	Buckles and Co	Hen. Hutchinson	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bombay*	25 Mar.	—
	1	*York*	475	Hen. Blanshard	James Talbert	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Hooghly*	480	Buckles and Co	Jas. Thos. Lamb	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Fame*	432	Joseph Dowson	S. Remmington	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Almorah*	446	Matthew Boyd	Thomas Winter	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal*	25 Apr.	—
	1	*Alberton*	490	William Bawtree	Lucas Percival	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Kingston*	504	William Parker	Wm. A. Bowen	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Princess Charlotte*	400	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Ditto*	7 June	—

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	6	to	0	6	0
Coffee, Java.. .....cwt.	6	13	0	—	7	2	0
—— Cheribon	6	8	0	—	6	8	0
—— Bourbon	6	8	0	—	7	0	0
—— Mocha	7	0	0	—	7	2	0
Cottou, Surat..... . ...lb.	0	0	8	—	0	0	10
—— Extra fine.....	0	0	10	—	0	0	11
—— Bengal	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
—— Bourbon	0	1	6	—	0	2	3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0
Anniseeds, Star..... .	4	16	0	—	5	0	0
Borax, Refined...	4	15	0	—	5	10	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	3	10	0				
Camphire unrefined.....	10	10	0	—	12	0	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	3	6	—	0	6	0
—— Ceylon.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	6
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17	0	0	—	18	10	0
—— Lignea.	9	0	0	—	11	0	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11	—	0	3	10
China Root..... .....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
Coculus Indicus.....	2	10	0	—	3	0	0
Columbo Root.....							
Dragon's Blood.....	30	0	0	—	35	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	10	0	0				
—— Arabic.....	4	5	0	—	6	5	0
—— Assafœtida.....							
—— Benjamin	8	0	0	—	69	0	0
—— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Galbanum...	34	0	0	—	36	0	0
—— Gambogium	15	0	0	—	19	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	5	10	0	—	7	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	7	0	0	—	8	0	0
Lac Lake.....	0	1	6	—	0	3	0
—— Dye.....	0	7	0				
—— Shell, Black..... .							
—— Shivered.....							
—— Stick..							
Musk, China.....oz.	1	16	0	—	2	4	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
Oil Cassia..... .....oz.	0	1	6	—	0	2	0
—— Cinnamon	0	15	0				
—— Cloves...	0	3	6				
—— Mace.....							
—— Nutmegs	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium..... .....lb.							
Rhubarb	0	4	0	—	0	11	0
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt.	6	0	0	—	7	0	0
Senna.....lb.	0	1	3	—	0	2	6
Turmerick, Java....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	8	0

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.	0	18	0	to	1	2	0
—— China	1	16	0	—	1	18	0
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts.....							
—— Blue.....	7	10	0	—	9	0	0
Indigo, Blue .....lb.							
—— Blue and Violet.....	0	9	0	—	0	9	3
—— Purple and Violet ...	0	8	6	—	0	8	10
—— Good Ditto.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
—— Fine Violet.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	3
—— Good Ditto.....	0	7	6	—	0	7	11
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	7	3	—	0	7	7
—— Fine & Good Copper	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
—— Middling Ditto.....	0	6	6	—	0	6	9
—— Ordinary	0	5	9	—	0	6	0
—— Fine Madras							
—— Manilla							
Rice .....cwt.	0	14	6	—	1	0	0
Saffiower..... .....cwt.	10	10	0	—	11	0	0
Sago ....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	16	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.							
Silk, Bengal Skein .....lb.	0	17	1	—	1	0	11
—— Novi	1	3	0	—	1	17	4
—— Ditto White	1	3	0	—	1	17	4
—— China	1	6	10	—	1	15	5
—— Organzine..... ...	1	18	0	—	2	10	0
Spices, Cinnamon	0	2	6	—	0	11	3
—— Cloves	0	3	4	—	0	3	6
—— — Bourbon...							
—— Mace.....	0	6	8	—	0	8	0
—— Nutmegs.	0	5	10	—	0	5	11
—— Ginger.....cwt.	1	11	0	—	1	12	0
—— Pepper, Company's..lb	0	0	8				
—— — Privilege ....,....	0	0	8				
—— — White.....	0	1	0				
Sugar, Yellow..... cwt.							
—— White							
—— Brown							
Tea, Bohea..... ..... lb.	0	2	3				
—— Congou	0	2	7	—	0	3	7
—— Souchong	0	3	6	—	0	5	0
—— Campoi	0	3	2	—	0	3	8
—— Twankay	0	2	9	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe	0	4	8	—	0	4	11
—— Hyson Skin	0	4	0				
—— Hyson	0	4	7	—	0	6	0
—— Gunpowder							
Tortoiseshell	2	2	0	—	2	5	0
Woods, Saunders Red..ton	6	10	0	—	8	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 8 *April—Prompt* 23 *July.*

Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar—Rice.

For Sale 22 *April—Prompt* 30 *July.*

Licensed and Private Trade.—Indigo.

For Sale 10 *May—Prompt* 6 *August.*

Company's. — Saltpetre—Black Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

Licensed.—Saltpetre—Pepper—Sago—Ginger.

For Sale 12 *May—Prompt* 6 *August.*

Licensed.—Castor Oil—Cowries—Soda—Turmeric—Munjeet.

For Sale 14 *May—Prompt* 6 *August.*

Licensed. — Goat Skins — Red Wood — Sapan Wood—Ebony—Horn Tips.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Earl of Balcarras*, from *China*; and the *Lady Lushington*, from *Bombay*.

Company's. — Tea—Raw Silk—Nankeens—Cotton—Saltpetre—Pepper.

Private Trade and Privileges.—Tea—Raw Silk—Silks—Blue Nankeens—Rhubarb—Dragon's Blood—China Ink—Mother-of Pearl Shells and Fish Counters — Tortoiseshell — Anniseed Oil—Coral Beads—Wine—Madeira and Sherry Wine—Black and White Pepper—Cinnamon—Gum—Rattans—Whangees—Yellow Wood—Mats.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

(Post Office List.)

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Probable Time of Sailing.*
Cape of Good Hope.		
Mary	120	Apr. 5.
Cape of Good Hope and Bombay.		
John Palmer	309	Apr. 1.
Calcutta.		
Albion	500	Apr. 20.
Bombay.		
Upton Castle.....	600	Apr. 5.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The Company's 6 per Cent. Loan Paper was at a discount of 7 Rup. 4 Ahn. to 7 Rup. 12 Ann. per Cent. late in October last.

The Exchange for Bills at Calcutta on London, drawn at 6 Months' Sight, was 2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d. per Rupee; and the Exchange for Bills drawn in London on Calcutta may be stated at from 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of February to the 25th of March, 1819.

1819.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3½ p. Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. Lottery Tickets. s. d.	1819.
Feb. 26	—	75⅛75⅜	74⅞75⅛	94¼95¼	105⅛105½	19 19/32 20	—	74⅛	85	—	—	—	—	—	56.58p	9p. par	75⅛75⅜	19 18 0	Feb. 26
27	—	74¼73⅝	74⅛73	94 93	104⅝104	19 19/32 19 21/32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.35p	1p.8d	74¼73⅝	—	27
Mar. 1	—	73⅜73	73⅛72⅜	92⅝	104⅛103⅜	19⅛ 19 9/16	—	—	82¾	—	—	81⅛	—	—	30.20p	4.10d	74⅛72⅜	19 18 0	Mar. 1
2	262 261	73⅞74⅛	73⅛73⅜	92⅝91⅞	104⅜103⅜	19⅛ 19⅝	—	—	83⅛	—	221	—	—	—	15.10p	8.10d	73⅛74⅛	—	2
3	—	73⅞74⅛	73⅛73⅜	91⅞92⅛	104 104⅛	19⅛ 19 11/16	—	72½	82¾	—	221	—	73⅛	—	21.25p	12.6d	73⅛74	—	3
4	—	75 74⅛	74⅛73⅛	92⅝93⅜	104⅜104⅜	—	—	—	84⅜	—	222	—	—	—	28.30p	7.3d	74⅛73⅝	—	4
5	—	74½74⅜	74⅜73⅛	93⅜94¼	104⅛104⅜	—	—	—	84	—	—	81⅝	—	—	35.32p	par. 4d	74 74⅛	19 18 0	5
6	—	—	74⅛74	—	104⅜104⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.34	2.3d	74 74⅜	—	6
8	—	—	74⅜74⅝	—	104½105⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2d	74⅛74⅜	—	8
9	—	—	74⅜73⅝	—	104⅝105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5d	73⅞74⅛	—	9
10	—	—	74½74⅝	—	105⅛105⅜	—	—	73½	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.34p	4.2d	74⅛75	19 18 0	10
11	—	—	74⅝74⅞	—	05⅛105⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35p	1.3d	74⅜74⅝	—	11
12	—	—	74⅛74⅜	—	105⅛105⅜	—	—	73⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.36p	2.3d	74⅜74⅝	—	12
13	—	—	74⅛74⅜	—	105⅜105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.37p	3.2d	74½74⅞	—	13
15	—	—	74⅛74⅜	—	105⅛105⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39p	2.3d	74⅜74⅝	—	15
16	—	—	74½74⅝	—	105⅛104⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39p	3.1d	74½74⅝	19 18 0	16
17	—	—	74⅝74⅞	—	104⅜104⅝	—	—	73⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.37p	2.3d	74⅜74⅝	—	17
18	—	—	74 74⅛	—	104⅛104⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.36p	2.3d	74⅛74⅜	—	18
19	—	—	74 74⅛	—	104⅜104⅝	—	—	73⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.37p	2d. par	74⅛74⅜	—	19
20	—	—	74⅛74⅜	—	104⅜105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par. 2d	74⅛74⅞	—	20
22	—	—	74⅛74½	—	104½104⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30p	1.6d	74⅛75	19 18 0	22
23	—	—	74 74⅛	—	104½104⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.21p	6.7d	74⅛74⅜	—	23
24	—	—	74⅛74⅜	—	104⅝104⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27p	4.5d	74⅛74⅜	—	24

E. Eyton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MAY 1819.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHIC NOTICE

OF

COLONEL POLIER.

The name of Colonel Polier is familiar to Oriental scholars; and the incident of his being the first European who procured a complete copy of the Védas, confers upon him, as a resident in India, an eminent claim to distinction. The following Biographic Notice is translated from a narrative comprehended in the preface to a work published in Paris in 1809, entitled, "Mythologies des Hindous," prepared from the colonel's papers, and edited, by his cousin the Canoness Polier. We owe the translation of this interesting piece of biography to the pen of Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq. assistant surgeon on the Calcutta establishment, and secretary to the Asiatic Society; and for the readers of the west, who wish to be introduced to the beauties of Hindoo poetry, we add—the Sanscrit scholar who has translated into English verse the *Megha Duta*, or "Cloud Messenger," of Calidasa.

Reviewing the progress of human genius, can we avoid being struck with the coincidence that knowledge, and light its emblem, should break upon the world from the same quarter of the heavens? Milton's dawn of day in Eden will describe the rise of science in the world of intellect:

> Now morn, her rosy steps in the eastern clime
> Advancing, sowed the earth with orient pearl.

And yet there are persons who, because the gems of Golcondah can be transferred to the west, and set in the bright front of a European diadem, would therefore have us believe that there are no gems in Golcondah. From a block of cloudy and impellucid stone the sculptor hand of education may carve the bust of an historian: but the unintelligent vacuities which the elaborate chissel has substituted for eyes can acknowledge no oblition to the arch of light trajected on our meridian from the east—and indeed they are under none; if they refuse, in performing the office of blank expression, to cast back one lucid beam towards the realms of morning, they are not guilty of ingratitude. But the pure diamond, sparkling with concrete light, returns, under every aspect, rays of grateful lustre, as

an offering to the source of day; so the eye of genius, glancing at the sun of orient science and its dazzling course, reflects back some of the light which it catches—a brilliant and a spontaneous tribute, which lessens not the treasure of the giver.

Mr. Wilson introduces this translation with a character of the Mythologies des Hindous, in sketching which liberality is united with erudition. The work itself, he observes, though not possessing the lucid arrangement that so complicated a subject as Hindu Mythology particularly requires, is a most satisfactory proof of the accuracy of the colonel's information, and the assiduity and zeal with which he collected his materials; and considered as the performance of a man not versed in the Sanscrit language, and not aided by the results of European co-operation, it is highly favourable to his literary reputation. The life, up to the period of his return to Europe, is dictated by himself, and contains some curious cotemporary history. It is followed by his letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, giving an entertaining acoount of the means by which he procured the Vedas, and his donation of them to the British Museum. Thus far the narrative is in his own language. The subsequent details of his residence in Europe, in which our great historian Gibbon bears a part, as well as the melancholy catastrophe that closed Colonel Polier's career, are narrated by the Canoness.

I was born at Lausanne, in the Pays de Vaud, where my family, though of French extraction, had become naturalized. My uncle was in the English service, and held a command in Calcutta, which place I formed an early desire of visiting. At the age of fifteen I had made some progress in my mathematical studies, though in other respects but indifferently informed, and had acquired a considerable mass of crude and indigested knowledge on a vast variety of subjects, picked up at the libraries of Neufchatel and Lausanne, the seat of my juvenile education. An opportunity of going to England occurring in 1756. I went thither in that year; and embarking for India in the year ensuing, I arrived there at the age of eighteen, in the month of June 1758. It was to the Peninsula, then the theatre of the war between the French and English, that my first steps were directed, as my uncle had shortly before my arrival been killed at Calcutta, defending it against the French.

Deprived by the death of my relation of the only friend I had in India, I entered the English service as a cadet, and after being engaged in some actions with the French on the coast of Orissa, proceeded to Bengal, where I served against the native powers, till a temporary cessation of hostilities placed me at Patna, about the end of 1760. After that I was employed as engineer with the army that was sent against the Nawab, in consequence of the war which took place between the Shahzadeh and the English; and upon the termination of the campaign was employed to superintend the military labours carried on by the troops. I was shortly after nominated assistant engineer at Calcutta, and in September 1762 succeeded to the post of chief engineer, with the rank of captain. The honourable situation to which I was so rapidly elevated, inspired me with the most sanguine expectation of success in my military career; when my hopes were damped by the appointment of an officer from England to the situation I then filled, and I was directed by the government, in terms the most expressive of their entire satisfaction with my conduct, to join the army about to proceed against the Mahrattas and Sujah-ud-Dowlah; and the title and rank of engineer, which I was allowed to retain, with the prospect of an active campaign, tended to console me for the loss of my situation at Calcutta. After the campaign was finished, I joined the expedition under Lord Clive, and with the rank of major commanded the Sipahees of his second brigade. I was so fortunate as to attain the friendship and confidence of that distinguished commander, and was entrusted with a general superintendance and control over the officers of his army, who were dissatisfied with his measures,

and were engaged in cabals against his operation and authority, cabals that I was principally instrumental in defeating.

The situation which I now held was so congenial to my inclinations, that it was with some reluctance I obeyed the orders of the government recalling me to Calcutta, although I was again appointed chief engineer and commandant of the fort. I repaired, however, to the presidency, and held these honourable situations for some period; when in lieu of the commission of lieutenant-colonel, which I had reason to expect from England, I received an order from the Court of Directors hostile to my further promotion, on the plea of my not being a native of Great Britain. The representations of the local government in my behalf were unavailing; and feeling sensible of the injustice of such an objection, I determined to relinquish the commands I had been allowed, notwithstanding, to retain, and to profit by the friendly introduction Mr. Hastings offered to furnish me with to any of the native princes then on friendly terms with the English government. I accordingly received the appointment of architect and engineer to Sujah-ud-Dowlah, and left Calcutta for Fyzabad, where I adopted the habits and customs of the natives of the country, amongst whom I was determined thenceforth to pass my life.

The military character of Sujah-ud-Dowlah prevented him from maintaining any long period of tranquillity with the neighbouring states; I was soon called upon to accompany him in a campaign against his enemies. Najef Khan, who was in alliance with him, was at that time engaged in the siege of Agra, and being in want of an officer to conduct the approaches, applied to Sujah-ud-Dowlah for an officer of that description. I was accordingly ordered to join him, and contributed essentially to the reduction of the place, which capitulated in twenty days; I then returned to the Nawab.

The favour I enjoyed with Sujah-ud-Dowlah naturally created me many enemies at his court; and availing themselves of the circumstance of my still preserving my rank in the service of the India company, they succeeded in exciting his distrust of my character and views. I was in consequence ordered to leave the army and repair to Fyzabad; but the campaign was no sooner terminated than the Nawab was attacked by the illness, of which he expired in about two months, and I was confirmed in my rank and situation by his successor, Asof-ud-Dowlah.

At this period, whilst I was tranquilly enjoying the advantages of my situation, a change took place in the Company's administration at Calcutta, and Mr. Hastings was opposed by the majority of the council. These gentlemen, knowing my obligations to him, and inferring the devotion I naturally felt for his interests, summoned me unexpectedly to Calcutta, without allowing me time to make the slightest arrangement or preparation. I obeyed the order and returned to Calcutta; where finding that the services of ten years were requited with injustice and suspicion, I determined to quit the Company's employ altogether, and accordingly resigned it in November 1775. As I was master of my own arrangements, I returned immediately to Fyzabad, where my private affairs formed my sole occupation; for Asof-ud-Dowlah had been prejudiced against me by my enemies in the council, and not content with divesting me of my public situations, shortly after sent me an order to depart from his territory. I left Fyzabad therefore for Dehli, which I had several inducements to visit. I was personally known also to the Emperor, who received me in the most gracious manner, invested me with the command of 7000 men and the title of Omrah, and gave me in jaghire the district of Khair, a donation which amply compensated me for all I had lost or relinquished at Fyzabad. Necessarily attached to the court of Dehli, I accompanied the emperor in several military expeditions; and on our return from one of these I received a second jaghire, of very considerable value, and dependent directly on the crown of Dehli.

The rebellious condition of my new state rendered it necessary for me to have recourse to military measures for its pacification, and I dispatched thither a considerable body of men to reduce my disobedient subjects to my authority. Either from ill conduct or ill fortune, however, the expedition completely failed; my forces were routed, and the officer who

commanded lost his life in the engagement. Further attempts were equally fruitless, and I at length determined to relinquish a possession I could only hope to maintain by much toil and expense, and continued to attach myself to the person of the Emperor.

The court of Dehli, at this time, presented so distressful a picture of discontent and intrigue, that it was easy to foresee the result. The emperor was himself much beloved; but his prime minister, inordinately greedy both of wealth and power, took every precaution to keep the more faithful and distinguished noblemen at a distance from the throne, and to surround it with persons solely devoted to himself; general disgust was the consequence, and the nobles, with Najef Khan at their head, were incessantly occupied in concerting schemes for his removal and disgrace.

In this situation I heard with much satisfaction that another change had taken place at Calcutta, and that the members of the council were as friendly to Mr. Hastings as those of the late council had been inimical; from this circumstance I was led to flatter myself that I might recover my rank in the Company's service, and at least be enabled to wind up my private affairs at Fyzabad. The arrival of General Coote in India facilitated my views; and that eminent officer, to whom I had been long known both in the course of service and by several memoirs I had sent him relating to the northwestern provinces of India, interested himself so warmly in my cause, that I succeeded in obtaining my recall. I obtained permission from the Emperor to accompany General Coote to Benares, where I remained with him during his stay in the province; and during that time his influence procured me the restoration of the posts I had formerly held under the Nawab of Oude.

Whilst I was exulting in the favourable turn of my affairs, the news arrived that a revolution had taken place at Dehli, by which the prime minister had been deposed, and Najef Khan had succeeded to his power. That chief, unmindful of the service I had rendered him, no sooner found himself invested with his new authority, than the first use he made of it was to despoil me of the fief I held of the empire. I had scarcely received this intelligence when I learnt that my posts under the Nawab were abolished; and I was thus suddenly reduced from a condition of the most brilliant promise to one of the greatest indigence; for not only was I deprived of all my places of emolument, but all the property I had accumulated during my residence in India was in the hands of the Nawab, and he was further indebted to me in very considerable sums for arrears of salary, which I had little prospect of recovering.

The benevolent disposition of Mr. Hastings, the innocent instrument of my misfortunes, made him anxious to promote and improve my interests in some other way; and by his means I procured the commission of lieutenant colonel, with a dispensation from active service, and permission to reside at Lucknow to effect the recovery and realization of my effects. In this situation I proceeded with the historical memoirs I had communicated to General Coote, and endeavoured particularly to complete a satisfactory account of the nation of the Sikhs. In the course of my enquiries I was frequently led into subjects relating to the history and mythology of the Hindus, and was surprised to find that I was entirely ignorant of the peculiar notions of the class of people with whom I had so long and so intimately been connected; an ignorance however very common amongst Europeans resident in India, who, arriving with certain ideas derived from the misrepresentations of very unfaithful guides, in those whose travels have been given to the public, have themselves little time and less inclination to investigate the truth, and rest contented with a few incidental ideas adopted from precarious and casual intercourse with the ordinary natives, which form, together with their original impressions, a mixture of the true and the false so strangely blended as to admit of being neither methodised nor unravelled. To those also who are more interested in the enquiry, other difficulties present themselves; for in the first place it is very rare to meet with persons, even amongst the Hindus, extensively versed in their own chaotick system; and secondly, without a knowledge of the Sanscrit or sacred language, it is almost impossible to understand the language of

the Pundits, as they intersperse their explanations with so many terms of Sanscrit origin, that to a proficient merely in the dialect termed Moors by the English, and Urdú Zeban by the natives, they are utterly unintelligible. I experienced this last difficulty very forcibly, although perfectly familiar with the Urdú.

In this predicament a lucky chance brought me acquainted with a man calculated to supply all my deficiencies in Sanscrit, and to convey to me the most satisfactory explanation of the Hindu doctrines. This was Ramchand, who had been preceptor to the celebrated Sir Wm. Jones, and was then residing at Sultanpúr near Lucknow. He had travelled over the greater part of India, and particularly the northern and western provinces: he was a follower of the Sikh faith and a Cshettrya by birth. Possessed of a most retentive memory and an intelligent and active mind, he was perfectly well acquainted with the whole body of the poetical works of the Hindus, and particularly with the Puranas, in which their mythology is contained; he had also two Brahmins belonging to his household, who were always at hand to be consulted on knotty points, and with whose aid he was quite competent to convey to me the information I was ardently desirous of obtaining.

Delighted with my preceptor, I prevailed on Ramchand to take up his abode with me; and setting myself assiduously to work, I wrote from his dictation a summary detail of the contents of the *Marcandeya Purana*, the *Ramayana*, and the *Mahabharat*, as well as an account of the different *Avatars* or incarnations of Vishnu, the history of *Crishna*, and a great variety of legends, relating to the *Devatas*, the *Bhagts* or saints, and other personages of the Hindu mythology; in short, I prepared a view of the whole system, both in its primitive and modern state, and found it to be very different from any notions I had previously entertained of its scope and nature. When my task was completed I submitted my compilations to the inspection of several Brahmins and learned Hindus of my acquaintance, who all bore testimony to the accuracy and fidelity of what Ramchand had dictated; from that moment I never separated from my friend and master, till, after a residence in India of thirty years, I returned once more to Europe; where I arrived a short time back, in July 1788.

In addition to the above, Mr. Polier supplied me with a copy of the letter addressed by him to Sir Joseph Banks, on the occasion of transmitting to that gentleman a copy of the *Védas* to be deposited in the library of the British Museum; and as there are some curious circumstances connected with the manner in which he procured those sacred books, and the letter has never been published at full length, my readers may not be displeased with a perusal of it.

Sir:—The favorable circumstances in which the English are placed by their Asiatic acquisitions for throwing much light upon the learning and religion of the Hindus, has naturally attracted the attention and excited the expectations of the literati of Europe; and curiosity has especially been awakened regarding the *Védas*, on which the whole system of this interesting people is founded. Various attempts have been made on the Coromandel Coast, in Bengal, and even at Benares, to procure those works; but they have hitherto only succeeded in putting us in possession of some detached treatises, which are nothing more than commentaries on particular and difficult passages of the *Védas*, and form no part of the original composition.

The long period of my residence in the Upper Provinces of India has given me many opportunities of enquiring on this subject; and I was the more stimulated to persevere in the search, as I found that the existence even of the Vedas was becoming matter of doubt at home. At Lucknow, Agra, and Dehli, my enquiries were in vain; when it occurred to me that there was another quarter in which they were more likely to be attended with success.

Udayapur having rebelled against Aurungzeb, the event was followed by a rigorous persecution of the Hindus; and in the year 1779, a great number of their holy places and sacred books were destroyed. Jayasiph, however, also called *Mirza Raja*, the founder of Jayapur near

Ambher, had at various periods rendered the emperor very important services, and as an acknowledgment of them, his son Ramsingh, Raja of Ambher, was exempted from the general and cruel persecution.

It appeared probable, therefore, that in this district I should still find a copy of the *Védas*; and on writing to a correspondent at Jayapur, I received a confirmation of my conjecture. I was informed, at the same time, that it would be impossible to procure a copy without an express order from the Raja, at that time Pertab Singh, a son of the famous Raja Mirza, I have above referred to, to whom the observatories of Dehli and Jayapur owe their origin, and by whom also some very curious astronomical tables were compiled, which were published in the name of Mahommed Shah Alum, Emperor of Dehli.* As I had some acquaintance with Raja Pertab Singh, having seen him when he came on a visit to Shah Alum, at the time the emperor was encamped in the vicinity of Jayapur, I did not hesitate to write to him; my friend Don Pedro de Silva, the Raja's physician, presented my letter to him. The Raja smiled at my request, and wondered what use a European could make of the Sacred Books of the Hindus; but on being informed of the European custom of making collections of all works that were valuable or curious, and of the great anxiety expressed to include the *Védas* in their number, he was pleased to issue an order for my being provided with a copy, which was accordingly prepared by the Brahmins, at my expense, in the course of the year.

The belief that the *Védas* has perished, I now found so firmly and generally prevailed, that many of my European friends were not disposed to admit the authenticity of the manuscripts I had procured. The Raja Anunderam, a learned Brahman of rank, well known to many persons in England at present, was at this time at Lucknow, and bore public testimony to the works being the genuine Védas; he entreated also the temporary loan of them, and at my request distributed the leaves, which were originally detached from each other, into the volumes in which they now appear: it is not customary with the Hindus to bind their books at any time; and the Raja requested earnestly that I would never suffer these books to be enveloped in leather, or in any cover but of silk or velvet. He had the complaisance to count and number all the pages; and for my instruction, he wrote himself, in Persian characters, the title of each volume, and of each section, and the number of leaves which each of the last severally contained.

From the account I have thus given, it will appear that the Brahmins are far from feeling the repugnance they have been said to entertain to any disclosure of their religious notions or of their sacred books; on the contrary, I have always found them ready to impart a knowledge of these matters to any one who expresses a desire to receive it, not for the purpose of turning their peculiar notions into ridicule, but with the more rational design of learning their real and original nature. At the same time, the actual perusal of the *Védas* is confined to the sacerdotal order and the *Cshetryas*: none of the other classes are suffered to hear them read: the *Vaysyas* and *Sudras* are taught from the *Puranas*. The Brahmins, however, are not very scrupulous on this head, and consider it as very immaterial who possesses the sacred books in the present age of the world, which they term the *Cali Yug*, and in which they consider all sorts of innovation and corruption as inevitable, though they still exclude the lower classes of their nation from the perusal of the Védas.

Possessed now of a treasure, which I had only coveted that I might transfer it to others whose knowledge of Sanscrit might enable them to make some better use of it than I could, I lost no time in sending the manuscripts to Sir William Jones, the only European Sanscrit scholar at that time in India. I have no doubt but the Asiatic Researches will soon con-

* Jay Sinh, or Jayasinha, succeeded to the inheritance of the ancient Rajahs of *Ambhere* in the year of *Vicramáditya* 1750, corresponding to 1693 of the Christian æra. His mind has been early storied with the knowledge contained in the Hindu writings; but he appears to have particularly attached himself to the mathematical sciences, and his reputation for skill in them stood so high that he was chosen by the Emperor Mahommed Shah to reform the calendar, &c. Jayasinha undertook the task, and constructed a new set of tables, which in honor of the reigning prince he named *Zeej Mahommedshahy*. See *Hunter's* "On the *Astronomical labours of Jayasinha*. A. R., vol. ii. 177, &c. Dr. Hunter also mentions Don Pedro de Sylva, physician to the *Raja*, subsequently alluded to by Col. Polier.

way to the public the opinion entertained of the Vedas by a man who is far above my feeble praise; and from whose extensive learning we may expect a satisfactory elucidation of the character of the fourth or *Atharvan Véda*, supposed to be less ancient than the others, and on many other curious points connected with this interesting subject; to him I must refer you also for any further information you may at present wish to possess. The manuscripts will be delivered to you with this letter; and I have to request that, as administrator of the British Museum, you will place them in that magnificent receptacle of human knowledge, as a tribute of the veneration and respect of an individual, who though not English by birth, is connected with that country by a life devoted to its service, and looks upon it as his own. Accept the assurances of my esteem, and believe me, &c.

P. S. I hope I may be allowed to add one condition to my donation, and that Mr. Wilkins, or Sir Wm. Jones, may at any time be allowed to have either of the volumes of the *Védas* in their private possession, whenever they may require it for literary purposes. The obligations which the learned world owe to the zeal and talents of these eminent orientalists entitle them to such an indulgence.

London, May 22, 1789.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

(Continued from page 341*.)*

Divine revelation tells us, that mankind, in their pride of knowledge, attempted by the building of Babel to assail heaven, till the Almighty's wrath confounded and dispersed them: then it was that that ignorance had its origin, which really constitutes the savage; for, as I have before observed, it is impious to believe, that the savage is the original state of man. Whether the Mahabadian dynasty, which some think preceded the Pashdadian in Persia, be antediluvian, or only some tradition on the confusion of Babel, worked into an ingenious fable, like that of the Hindús or Greeks, the early history of no nation can be more simple and rational than that of the first few kings of the Persian monarchy immediately afterwards. The plains of Persia were, it would seem, previous to Gayúmars' گیومرث time, occupied by a tribe of beings which its history calls Díwáns دیوان or Díves, and perhaps those identical Mahabadians, for the Brahmans admit, that they came originally out of Persia. Be this as it may, the idolatry and wickedness of this tribe having incurred, like the ancient inhabitants of the land of Canaan, the Divine displeasure, Gayumars was made the instrument of expelling them into the forests of Mázenderán مازندران or Hyrcania, where their learning drove them mad: and Tahmars, the third king of this first or Páshdadian race of Persian monarchs, and called the Dív-band دیوبند or Demon-tamer, made use of them to teach himself and subjects to read and write: as his son again, Jamshíd, did to build houses, ships, and the other useful arts. All this mass of information Firdousí is minute in detailing, and though a very interesting portion of his history, has I fear been little attended to by his readers: for Gayúmars and his highlanders, when they descended from the Kurdistan mountains, were clothed in the skins of wild beasts, and at that time little better than savages: yet he and his successors soon became, not through any supernatural means, but by study and industry, the sovereigns of a civilized and polished nation; and through the agency of those demons acquired a sufficient know-

ledge of the arts and sciences in the fourth and fifth generation to be capable of erecting such works, as from specimens that remain of them at Istikhar and other parts of Persia, no age or nation has exceeded. Nor do the periods of their reigns of thirty or forty years exceed in those temperate times the bounds of human probability. But the later part of the reign of Jamshíd (for the first, and perhaps real part is correct) falls into fable: which might also be accounted for by supposing, that instead of the reign of one person, it is, like the eras of the Pharoahs and Ptolemies of Egypt, a dynasty of 150 or 200 years duration, which ended in a revolution in favour of Zohhak ضحاق, and that he again was the founder of the Assyrian dynasty of Persian kings. This name is the Arabian corruption of the Persian word دهاک Dah-ák, signifying, as the Farhangi Jihangírí explains it دهعیب or ten vices and blemishes, namely, 1, ugly; 2, dwarfish; 3, arrogant; 4, shameless; 5, abject; 6, scurrilous; 7, tyrannical; 8, hasty; 9, false; and 10, malevolent, obstinate, and an atheist: and it were no extravagant stretch of the imagination to fancy that this Assyrian dynasty consisted of ten kings, who were thus noted for their prominent defects, till they were wound up in the atheism and obstinacy of Bíwarasp بیوراسپ the real name of the last, who was dethroned by Firédon فریدون: thus Zarádasht Bahrám:

کجا شد آن فریدون خردمند * که او دهاک بست اندر دماوند

What has become of the wise and prudent Firédún, who immured Dah-ák or Zohhác in the dungeon of Mount Damáwand in Mázindirán?

By the bye, Firédún was not the immediate son, as our journalists call him, of Jamshíd, but as I have already remarked a descendant of that stock, which, during this Assyrian usurpation, had lain dormant with a warlike tribe in Mount Alwand الوند. And allowing ten years for the reign of each prince of this debauched dynasty, instead of a thousand, it will thus have occupied the Persian throne only a hundred years.

Firédún's own reign is again preposterously long; but if, according to a quotation from the Tárikhi Kapchak-khaní in my last essay, the reigns of his sons Salm and Túr come between; or we may, with more propriety, suppose a succession of sons and grandsons between him and his avowed successor Manúchahr منوچهر, who is admitted to be his descendant in the second, if not third and fourth generations; and in fact by making this concession of a father, son, and grandson, occupying the period of many of the longest reigns after him, the succession may otherwise be followed up throughout the whole five remaining Persian dynasties, without trenching much on human probability. As for instance, Kaíkobad reigned 120 years, when, according to Firdousí and most other oriental historians, he was succeeded by Kaí-kawas; but the Farhangi Jihangírí specially mentions his son Kaí Pashín کی پشین as his successor; and the Grecian list so far corresponds with this, in stating Phraortes or Assá to intervene between Dejoces or Kai-kobad and Cyaxares or Kai-kawas. Indeed Persian as well as all other ancient history was oral; and unless the annals of his reign could be blazoned with bloody wars and foreign contests, the escutcheon of the best of

princes was likely to remain a blank.

Those Dives or Demons, after they were driven out of Persia or subdued by Tahmars, are often taken notice of by Firdousí, first in Mazendiran and afterwards in Khotin and in Chín-machín, as using the charms and spells of sorcery, other terms apparently for their superior skill in the arts, and particularly in war; which, on all human means failing them, are opposed by Rostam, Kaí-khosró, and Ispindiyár, piously invoking the name and succour of one and the true God! Their last strong-hold in Persia would seem to have been at Bamí-Balkh, whence they were finally rooted by Ispindiyar, during the time of his exercising a sovereign authority there under his father Gashtasp, when he established the new worship of fire throughout Khorasan and Balkh. Was it at this late period that they proceeded into Thibet, China, and Hindustan, and established the worship of Bod'h and the doctrine of the Brahmans? Long after this Alexander established a Greek colony at Bactria or Balkh; which existed for some generations after all communication had been cut off with the mother country, by the re-establishment of the Persian empire under the denomination of Parthia; but no trace of that remains; and being interlopers at best, they could afford no attraction to an oriental antiquarian and traveller.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

"*Audi alteram partem.*"

Sir:—It is observed by a foreign author, that the indiscreet zeal of a friend is frequently more injurious than the hostility of an enemy; and the justice of that position is practically exemplified in the instance of "a Veteran," to whose production of the 6th of April 1818, a place has been assigned in the twenty-ninth number of your Journal.

It is not my province to pursue this Veteran through the combination he has presented to the public of adulation and abuse; as those, on whose behalf I now address you, have received the compliment of his censure, without being so unfortunate as to suffer the infliction of his praise.

The Veteran, adverting to "the jealousy and envy which exists in the East-Indies between certain officers of his Majesty's army and those of the Company's forces," has illustrated their pernicious effects by a "circumstance," which he thus describes. "Certain officers of rank, belonging to the Company's service, suggested the propriety of convening a general meeting of the officers of both services then at the presidency, to consider of the erecting a monument to commemorate the victories of Wellington. But certain officers of rank in his Majesty's service (and those too very near the person of the Commander-in-chief) whose duty it was to have checked the least symptom of this jealous and illiberal temper on such an occasion, much to their discredit, fell into the same error; and accordingly represented to the officer commanding the army, that the meeting was principally composed of officers of the Company's service, and prevailed on him to dissolve the meeting, under pretext that it had not been regularly convened."

A meeting, for the above purpose, took place in Fort St. George, in consequence of the following memorandum:

Fort St. George, 4th August 1810.

The unparalleled successes which have attended the valorous exertions of the British forces, since the most honorable marshal the Marquis of Wellington has been at the head of the army on the Peninsula, and the glorious termination of the war, in which his lordship's ability and consummate wisdom has directed the enterprize, valour, perseverance, and skill of that army to such unequalled fame, affords to the Madras army the most gratifying opportunity of congratulating that distinguished commander, in whose early career of glory they have, as an army, generally participated, and with whom so many individuals amongst them have had the proud honor of personally serving. It is therefore, with the permission of the honorable the Governor, and his Exc. the commander-in-chief, proposed by Lieut.gen. Pater and several of the officers at the Presidency, that a meeting may be held at the Exchange in Fort St. George, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of Saturday next, the 6th inst., to vote a subscription of as many days' pay and allowances as may be necessary from each commissioned rank in the army, to defray the expense of erecting an equestrian statue, in honor of the hero whose public and private virtue they all so justly appreciate, to commemorate the glorious successes to which he has been prominently instrumental, and to afford a lasting mark of the respect, admiration, and affection of this army, for the illustrious Wellington. The meeting will be held precisely at eleven o'clock on Saturday next, and all officers who may honor it with their attendance are requested to be punctual.

As every body knows the Company's officers to be necessarily more numerous than his Majesty's at the Presidency, it would have been rather a strange procedure, on the part of the King's staff, to communicate to the Commander-in-chief, as a piece of information, that the meeting would be "principally composed of officers of the Company's servants," and no less singular in the Commander-in-chief to order its dissolution, "under pretext that if had not been regularly convened," notwithstanding the foregoing public notice that it was sanctioned both by his Excellency and the honorable the Governor: better motives, therefore, than those invented by the malignant ingenuity of the Veteran must be adduced, to account for the dispersion of a military body, formally assembled under the auspices of such high authority.

When the permission of the Commander-in-chief was given for this meeting, the general order, dated Horse Guards, 18th January 1810, occurred to his recollection; but from his view of the avowed object in this instance, and the general impression on his mind of the tenor of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief's orders, his Excellency did not conceive them to be applicable to the present case. But the general order above referred to, and particularly that part of which an extract is annexed, having been laid before him by an officer of his Majesty's staff (whose duty it was to bring such matters to his Excellency's notice) it did appear, on re-perusal, to be expressed in such strongly prohibitory language, and to bear in its literal interpretation so immediately on the transaction about to be entered on, that his Excellency deemed it necessary to direct that any further steps might be suspended for the present, with a view of ascertaining his Excellency the Earl of Moira's sentiments.

Extract from General Order, Horse Guards, 18th January 1810.—The circumstance of inferiors of any class of military men assembling for the purpose of bestowing praise and public marks of approbation on their superiors, implies a power of deliberation on their conduct, which belongs to the King alone, as to those officers to whom his Majesty may be pleased to entrust the command and discipline of his troops. It is a procedure equally objectionable, whether in the higher or lower ranks of the army, and as the Commander-in-chief cannot but regard it as in principle sub-

versive of all military discipline, he trusts it is a practice which will be for ever banished from the British service, as deserving of the highest censure, and he directs officers in command to act accordingly.

In the reply from the Commander-in-chief it was announced, "his lordship could not wonder that the glorious achievements of that illustrious commander, his grace the Duke of Wellington, should have excited in those who served under him through the first scenes of his renown, an anxious desire to testify the share which their feelings took in the plenitude of his fame; but it was impossible for his lordship to discriminate the case, from the principle so fully and so necessarily laid down in the general order issued from the Horse-Guards."

Thus the question of the meeting was disposed of; and a comparison of its history, as detailed in your twenty-ninth number, with this counter-statement, will lead, even without the assistance of any "happy talent," to the irresistible conclusion, that the Veteran's peculiar "forte" is not veracity.

Having folled him in the attempt to fasten on his Majesty's officers the imputation of openly prostituting their official influence for party purposes (on an occasion, too, connected with the most distinguished ornament of the British arms), it is next requisite to turn to the still more base insinuation, that they have essayed, by hidden machinations, to remove from office the respectable individual who has incurred the outrage of the Veteran's approbation. To this libellous assertion direct contradiction alone can be opposed: the *onus probandi* must be thrown upon its author; with whom it rests to shew, amidst the official collision sometimes arising (from the mixed nature of the service in this country) between the staffs of both forces at the head quarters of the Commander-in-chief of Fort St. George, a single instance of personal ill-will; and to establish, by bringing them to light, that the "invidious representations" to "his honourable employers," stated to have emanated from officers of the royal army, were actually engendered any where else, than in the mischievous fertility of his own perverted brain.

The military talents of the Veteran are evidently commensurate with his veracity. He has not, indeed, had the advantage of serving "in other parts of the globe;" but it must be confessed his East-Indian experience is "altogether of a peculiar description," as it has taught him so extravagantly to confound the functions of an adjutant-general with those of a commander-in-chief. His liberality of sentiment may be collected from the judicious observation he has addressed to a general in command of an army composed of his Majesty's as well as of the East-India Company's forces, "that the commanding officer will always find it his interest to be guided by the advice and assistance of officers of rank in the Company's service;" and his consistency of conduct may be deduced from the effrontery with which that recommendation is advanced, after having been prefaced by an exordium professing to deprecate "jealousy and envy."

To conclude, the Veteran has kindly furnished epithets from which alone a summary of his qualities can be adequately framed. He is an enemy, not "of a frank, open, and manly character," but of "the insidious and lurking class," imbued with "a spirit" at once "mischievous and degrading," "unmanly and ungenerous." —*Sese vibi gladio bene jugulo.*

Yours, &c. VINDEX.

Madras, October 1st, 1818.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—That the favourite *u* of Sir Wm. Jones, and his followers, does not represent the power of *oo* generally in Europe, must be evident to all who are aware of the strange pronunciation of that letter in French only; while this, on the contrary, seems often very absurdly denoted by *ou*, instead of our more simple *oo*. If we durst innovate so far, *o* as the emblem of this sound, would be admirably adopted, by its conspicuous simplicity, for the character *oo* in any universal alphabet and tongue.

Though the Italians may read the Latin *domus*, with the requisite *oos*, we need not go very far from *home* to learn that *us* prevails in England, as much as the queer *æus* does in France, or among those continental nations who imitate the French and English in these different respects.

The *œu* in *manœuvre* is familiar enough on the north side of the Tweed, but almost unknown in the south; and what is truly singular, I was lately informed, and find it to be a fact, that, in certain provinces of Persia, the inhabitants call *gool* a flower, *gul gœud*, with the frenchified twist of the *u*, so difficult of acquisition, not only by most Europeans, but the great majority of Asiatics, to whom this *u* or *eu* is no less a troublesome exotic than it appears to English organs of speech, which seldom if ever attain this letter in its Scottish perfection. To the judicious antiquary and historian this coincidence between the natives of particular places in the Persian empire and various nations of Europe, in their enunciation of the very extraordinary symbol which may be termed the French *u* or *eu*, instead of proving a matter of mere idle curiosity, might still shed some faint light on the annals of the human race, by an existing organic affinity of peculiar intonation, that neither time nor space can wholly obliterate among families, tribes, or even national communities on the most extensive scale. The grand argument for the retention of *u* as *oo* rests on the simplicity of the first and the complexity of the last character or combination; which I oppose with the more potent reason of utility among Englishmen, and those increasing myriads, in every quarter of the world, who are rapidly learning and disseminating our own super-excellent vernacular tongue!!!

If ever the English language be radically reformed in its present disgraceful orthography, it has fair from intrinsic worth and other circumstances, to become the universal medium of that human intellect, which is now marching with a steady pace from the West to the East, and from pole to pole, in defiance of all physical and moral obstructions; my solicitude therefore increases *pari passu* to represent, in the interim, all the dialects of India, rather upon a truly British, than a French or Italian plan of orthoepigraphy, in the solid advantages of which, the unborn millions of America, Asia and Africa, destined to speak, write, and think in English, may yet participate, but to whom it could prove no great loss, were the languages of Italy and France, or any country except England, totally unknown. Every rational man must admit that one real good vehicle of thought and conversation would be a more useful conciliatory gift to humanity, than the thousand of tongues extant since the confusion of Babel, whence wars and bloodshed have continued incessantly to brutalize mankind and desolate the earth, for objects altogether unworthy of such terrible sacrifices, from the days of Nimrod to the present

time. Sir Wm. Jones having been forced to abandon his projected consistent simplicity of characters, in respect to the formation of *sh*, *gh*, *ch*, &c. though preserved by ourselves, for an alphabetical element in *j* (dsh) which should have been the index to *c* alone for *ch* (tsh) as in *cicero* pronounced *tshitshero*; he might have somewhat relaxed in his rigid principles of Italian conformity, by preferring, in a scheme thus far inconsistent, the good old English *oo*, *ee*, to the Latin *u*, *i*, also. Such a concession would have kept his own countrymen right, as oriental colloquists at least, though at the expense of continental foreigners, who can suffer little from a wrong pronunciation, being far less interested about the eastern dialects, and natives of Hindoostan, than the people of Great Britain, in every point of view. This has always been a paramount consideration in my Hindee-Roman system; and until the English alphabet be modified, (which could easily be accomplished) on philosophical grounds for universal conveniency of speech, I see no motive whatever for deviating from a method obvious to every Briton at first sight, in deference to the whistling of a name, or to any European modes of utterance, not near so evident to English eyes and ears combined. The power assigned by me to *u*, or the shortest possible sound of *a* in wall, is ten times more prevalent with *us* than its presumed aptitude for expressing either *oo* in *pull* or *yoo* in *tube*; and this sound, so congenial with our organs of hearing, has even encroached upon the inherent legitimate rights of almost every other vowel in the alphabet, as will at once be perceived by consulting Walker's invaluable publications on English philology. The *sun* of righteousness and the *son* of man is one striking instance of the above remark, from thousands equally apparent in every orthoepigraphical dictionary; though none of them have yet become so notorious as the unreasonable flight of this anglicised *u* into *bird*, *sir*, *dirt*, *shirt*, &c. a practice which naturally excited the indignation, many years ago, of a profound orthoepist who presented a warm remonstrance on behalf of *i*, at the daring encroachments of *u*, to Garrick, then the histrionical arbiter of polite utterance. His reply was couched in the following epigram, inimitable in any but the English tongue, upon an occasion of this kind.

If 'tis true, as *you* say, I have injured a letter,
I can change my note soon, and I hope for the better:
May the just rights of letters, as well as of men,
Hereafter be settled by tongue and by pen;
Devoutly *I* wish, that each may have his due,
And that *i* may be never mistaken for *u*.

It may now be objected to the adoption of *u*, that from my own showing, this symbol is too versatile for the office assigned it by me to denote the short *a* in the Hindee-Roman scheme; and I of course reply, that the very same objection holds good against a diphthongal vowel, which nominally and literally expresses *yoo*, being restricted to *oo*; especially when the same *u* in the great majority of English words really represents the very short sound required, whatever it may do in Italian. The mere abuse of *u* as a literal character, in a chaotic alphabet like ours, should not deprive us of its use: when limited to one power only by a uniform method of orthoepigraphy, so long and so much wanted in all languages.

I have already proved, that our injudicious mode of spelling *Turk*, *Sultan*, prevents the proper enunciation of them, as *Toork*, *Soolt'aun*, which last some foreigners may

mistake, while we never can: and this alone speaks volumes on my side of the question, so far at least as relates to Hindoostan, in the application of *u* to the *ulif, zubur,* or *futha* in that country; for it must be candidly conceded to purer Persian and Arabic speakers, that our *e* of *wet, bet,* would better designate their *elif, zeber, fethe,* according to the notions of propriety, in these points, at Ispahan and Mukku; where we have not yet the same sway in languages, arts and arms that is now acknowledged from the Indus to Cape Comorin, by millions of the natives who employ those learned tongues, agreeably to my Hindee-Roman manner of writing them. The adversaries of this system in its *ne plus ultra* form, have lately raised a hue and cry at, in their estimation, its most glaring imperfection; because, in compliance with the strict analytical view of our own diphthongal vowel *i* or *y* and the component parts of this very letter, as a diphthong, in the oriental alphabets, I have substituted, in the last editions of all my works, *hue* for *hy* of the former and the Jonesian *hae;* which, after all, is only *hue* in disguise. The combinations of *ue, ui, uy, ie, eye,* in English are all nearly resolvable into organic, literal, or pronominal *eyes,* though most absurdly denoted in the vocal series by *i* and *y* only. Such misnomers as *wy, yoo* for *yu, u, oo,* and the simple representatives of compound sounds, like *i,* to express *ue, ui, ae, ai,* must always act as the greatest banes, among many more, to correct orthoepigraphy in every language which countenances those inconsistencies in the first elements of speech; and our orthoepists never having established systematic antidotes against them, we suffer accordingly in various ways: whence in fact, a hue is given to some words of a very different die to their original complexion; and this *hue* is the most appropriate instance for my purpose in the whole language. I shall therefore hie after it, in spite of any Italian outcry against me to the contrary.

Hae! do hae! ti hae! are equally familiar in Hindoostan with *bap re bap!* resembling the interjections *ah, aha, ha, hah, ho, hoa,* in English, when the person oppressed bawls out for aid, justice, or pity, upon any emergency like robbery, assault, and murder; or when he wishes instantly to attract the notice of people near him. "Hie! hie!" after a person in a hurry, is a very familiar exclamation; and the sound is in reality *hue! hue!* which would chime so well with *cry* as to make me rather suspect that our common *hyoo* and *cry* was *hue* and *krue!* till the deceitful name of *u, yoo,* deprived us of every cue to the original pronunciation of *hae, hue, hie,* in this and various examples of a similar sort. The verbs to *buy, lie, hie,* would, on my principles, be written *bue, lue, hue,* conformably to Walker's theory of this diphthong compounded, as he justly observes, of an Italian *a,* in the last syllable of *papa,* and *e* of *me,* pronounced as closely together as possible. Now the Jonesian *a* of *America* is exactly the *u* which I have adopted; consequently *ae,* or *ue,* is the identical diphthong required; which in prolation may have the usual shades of difference from *uee, aee,* to *ai,* as long, medial, or short notes may predominate in the several intonations of any tongue.

After this exposition, it may reasonably be expected that we shall hear no more of the danger to which *Huedur* is exposed of becoming *Heudur—Hyoodur*—in the mouths of those who will neither dance nor hold the candle to tunes or jigs of any body's composition but their own; though they have no objection to preserve and rivet the vulgar error of converting *Tippoo* to *Tippu,* on all occasions. One unfortunate factotum of mine, *hurkaru,* has been changed with-

out rhyme or reason, to *hurkaroo*, in spite of the plainest orthoepigraphical evidence in the word *hurkaru* itself; which in the first syllable proves, that whatever vocal conformity this may have with the head, there is not the least visible connection between it and the tail of a *kungaroo*; the *u* and *oo* being in reality two distinct symbols, with little or no affinity in the Hindee-Roman alphabet: thus *purdu*, a curtain, can never become *purdoo* in the opinion of thinking scholars; because to be consistent even in the most superficial notions of *u*, we must write *poordeo*, *peurdeu*, *pyoordyoo*, if guided either by the Italian or English name of *u*; and *purdu*, when regulated by the commonest power of *u* in our mother tongue; so overwhelming indeed, that it supersedes *o* here—*tongue* pronounced *tung*, and *oo* in *blood*, *blud!* but by me invariably restricted to the faintest sound of *a* in *water*, *woman*, perfectly apparent, when orthoepigraphically written by Walker *watur*, *woomun*.

This short *u*, (whence in Hindoostan the long *a* by a combined succession of *u*, *u*, *u*,) seems still to my eyes and ears the real basis of the broad prolation of *a*, common to Persia and Arabia likewise, and called *mundoodu*, as the lengthened *alif*, or *ukar*, now converted to *alif ukar*; and on this principle it is more easy to reconcile such derivatives as *kar*, *gar*, with *kurdun*, on the Hindoostanee plan of enunciation, than with the *kerden*, &c. to which I adverted in the foregoing column of this letter: a theme that may yet clear up some of the difficulties attending the English *a* in the estimation of Scottish and Irish orthoepists, who differ essentially on the proper name of this character from the elaborate Walker and his disciples. That both *alpha* and *omega* should produce such an altercation among the philologers of various nations, is not wonderful when we advert to the fatal effects of the consonants *s* and *sh* on the children of Israel, and see that the descendants of Ishmael have indignantly discarded the last vowel of the Greek alphabet *o* from their literal nomenclature entirely, *oo* being deemed by the Arabians a polished sound, while *o* on the contrary they despise as barbarous and unknown. From this wreck of discordant elements in all languages and their complete abecedarian chaos, however arduous the task to most men may be, it is not wholly impossible to elicit a rational alphabetical superstructure, comprising all the unexceptionable materials of each system, and carefully excluding every ingredient of an absurd or equivocal construction. Such an enterprise, founded chiefly on the Sunskrit theory of elementary sounds and their symbols, has been the object of my ambition for many years; and it has actually been brought to so much perfection, that the Roman series of letters, properly modified and combined, may in future be hailed as a universal method for communicating the true pronunciation of every known language in that or the Italian form alone. I heartily regret my total ignorance of the Gaelic at this particular period, when a new grammar and extensive dictionary are on the anvil, to confer on that interesting dialect something more than "a local habitation and a name;" by furnishing its admirers at once with a philosophical system capable of expressing every word that the English, Erse, Irish, or Scottish tongues contain, upon orthoepigraphical canons as unalterable as "the laws of the Medes and Persians," but all-comprehensive in their application to the most capricious orthoepy.

Should this intimation strike any of the Gaelic literati forcibly enough to produce a correspondence in your useful Journal, the result may go much farther than the mere *adree*; as I have already

discovered an unexpected coincidence between the present of the indicative of the substantive Hindoostanee verb *hue* and the Gaelic *ha, is,* &c. which of course induces me to expect many more on the very threshold of human speech, either when man was in the first cradle of nature,—or gradually emerging from the ruins of those arts and sciences, which some terrible convulsion of a moral or physical species had intermediately overwhelmed among his distant progenitors. My paper dictates, with a concomitant sense of propriety, which should direct every essayist, that it is high time for me to stop, and remain,

Yours, &c.

J. B. GILCHRIST.

March 6th, 1819.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—You have often had occasion to give publicity, through your journal, to the horrid circumstance of Hindu women burning themselves with their husbands, but perhaps never that of their descending into the grave with them; if you, therefore, think proper, you may give the accompanying a place in your next.*

Your's, A. B.

April, 1819.

A few days ago the following most shocking and extraordinary instance of Hindu infatuation occurred at Poonah. A man of very low caste (the *Frost*) died, and his wife signified her wish to be burnt alive with him, and applied to the Paishwah, through the Brahmans, for his permission to be allowed to ascend the fiery pile, which his highness refused, in consequence of both her and him being of so low a caste. She then applied to be buried alive with him, in which the Paishwah, after having consulted his Brahmans, was graciously pleased to acquiesce; and this poor infatuated wretch was actually buried alive with her dearly beloved husband, whose head rested on her knees, she being placed in the grave in a sitting posture. The grave was dug the usual breadth from the feet to the shoulders, and at the head there was a place made sufficiently large to admit of her sitting upright, being covered over the head with pieces of planks, so as to prevent the earth falling in upon her. In this horrid situation, she with the dead body was covered over with earth, and left to linger out the few remaining hours she could possibly exist, so many feet under ground, bewailing the loss of the departed. She was heard for a considerable time by the by-standers praying to the Deity; and once when a certain great personage passed by, whose chubdars (mace-bearers) she most likely heard, she cried out "*rum rum,*" which means a benediction. This horrid circumstance happened at Poonah in January 1666.

* The date of this account would exclude it from insertion, as a piece of local intelligence; but we admit it on the higher ground of its contributing a fact which affords a subject for reflection to the moral philosopher, and which, if an historian were to collect materials for a work "On the *Spirit of Religions,*" ought not to be omitted.—*Edit.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The conduct of the corps of Irregular Cavalry which were taken into the service during the late Marhatta war, (under Lord Lake) was such as I conceived would effectually prevent any corps of the kind being ever formed again for military purposes: but from various causes, unnecessary here to notice, and the changes in government, these events appear now to be nearly forgotten, except amongst those who were actively employed during the

war. It may therefore be rendering a useful service to government and to the honourable Company, to rescue from oblivion some of those affairs, at least so far as to prove the inexpedience and waste of public money occasioned by the forming of corps of irregular cavalry; and as I gave in to Lord Wellesley, a little before the breaking out of the late war, the first plan for raising a corps of irregular horse, it appears to be particularly incumbent on me to bring forward such information as my subsequent experience has enabled me to acquire. The principle upon which I took the liberty of recommending the formation of corps of irregular cavalry was perfectly well understood by Lord Wellesley. General Perron had in his service in the Doab, under the command of Captain Fleury, upwards of six thousand irregular horse, better mounted and equipped than any corps of that kind in the service of natives usually are. Scindia, the Nagpore Rajah, Holkar, Ambagee, and other Marhatta chiefs, had in their pay, at that time, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand irregular horse of various descriptions; exclusive of these, the Jaats of Bartpore, Moorsan, and Hatrass, had brought, as feudatory chiefs, to the aid of Perron, from four to six thousand horse. To oppose all these there were but three regiments of dragoons and six of native cavalry. Hence it became necessary to form a few irregular corps from the inhabitants of Oude, the Doab, and Rohilcund, then in the service of the Marhattas, partly to support and make up for the deficiency of numbers of the regular cavalry, and partly to destroy the confidence of the Marhatta chiefs in these troops, which were then chiefly composed of the inhabitants of our provinces and [illegible]; and these objects were completely effected.

The first time our cavalry had an opportunity of coming in contact with that of the enemy was on the 29th August 1803. General Perron's cavalry, with the Jaat auxiliaries, were drawn up behind a jeel (a morass) in the vicinity of Alyghur: but although three or four times more numerous, they fled upon the advance of our regulars, taking shelter under the guns of Alyghur; and in the night, the Jaat horse returned to their homes, and Perron with his cavalry fled to Muttra.

A few days afterwards they (Perron's cavalry) made a feeble attack on a detachment of Sepoys stationed at Sheikoabad; but on the appearance of a regiment of dragoons and two of native cavalry they dispersed, General Perron with his body guard, and Captain Fleury having in the mean time surrendered to Lord Lake. The wreck of this cavalry corps afterwards came over to the British camp, and were formed into a corps under the command of Captain Lucan; and Captain Skinner (both officers had been in the Marhatta service) got the command of a corps about this time: also Captain Gardiner, who had come over from the Jeypore service towards the middle of the year 1804. Colonel Monson was left on the Jeypore frontier, in command of five battalions of Sepoys, three thousand irregular horse under Captain Lucan, and a corps under Captain Gardiner; with this force the Colonel advanced beyond the Makundra Pass in pursuit of Holkur: but finding it necessary to retire, Lucan's corps was left in the rear to cover the retreat; and Lucan having been attacked, wounded, and taken prisoner, (he died of his wounds soon after,) his corps dispersed, and were no more heard of. In the retreat to Rampoor Gardiner's corps of irregulars went off also. When I joined Colonel Monson at Rampoorah, August 1804, there were then, of both corps, only about forty horse.

men remaining. Colonel Monson continuing to move toward Agra, we were completely surrounded by the whole of Holkur's cavalry at Kooshalghur. Late in the evening, when we moved out to force our way through Holkur's parties, nearly the whole of my corps (of irregulars) abandoned me; and Captain Gardiner, availing himself of the darkness of the night and his knowledge of the Jeypoor country, escaped with the few horsemen that remained with him to Jeypoor, which he reached in safety. In the following month of September, Holkur assembled the whole of his army between Deigh and Muttra, threatening a detachment posted at the latter place, under the command of ———; who deeming the post untenable, determined to retire to Agra, by a forced march (thirty-two miles). During this march three or four hundred men of Captain Skinner's corps, which formed part of our detachment, deserted; and as they went off plundered the baggage. This movement caused a considerable alarm in Holkur's camp, where an attack was expected, and not a man of his moved to interrupt the march. From the aforegoing brief statement of facts, it is very evident that corps of irregular cavalry are not to be depended upon; that whenever they are pressed by difficulty or danger, they will invariably abandon their posts, and at the moment too when their services are most particularly required. The formation of the five corps of irregular cavalry which lately appeared in general orders, together with Captain Gardiner's corps, costs the Company upwards of twenty lacs of rupees per annum; a heavy sum for a useless corps. The men individually are as brave, and when plunder of magnitude is in view, as enterprising and desperate, as any other natives of Hindostan; but while the horses, arms and equipments are their own property, it is not rational to expect that they will act with that spirit, alacrity, and attachment to the service, which distinguish the regulars, who are trained up from their youth in their respective corps, and scarce know any other home. The regular corps, too, have the advantage of intelligent European officers; which every body knows to be the life and spring of all corps, but particularly of native corps in India. And are the savings to government arising from enlisting irregulars so great as to be balanced against the infinitely superior efficiency of smaller corps of cavalry disciplined according to European tactics? I trust no one will say they are. The regular corps, including the pay and allowances of the European officers, stand government in about forty rupees per month for each individual; and the irregulars, about thirty per month each individual. In fact, the chief expense of the regular corps is the European officers: take them away, and the pay of troopers (including native officers) syces, grasscutters, expense of grain, purchase of horses, arms and accoutrements, &c. &c. will not, at an average, cost government twenty-five rupees per month for each individual horseman; but in proportion that you take away the European officers you take away the efficiency of the corps. The twenty lacks of rupees expended upon this rabble of irregular cavalry would maintain four brigades or eight regiments of regular cavalry, upon the old establishment of seventy privates per troop:—and that was the best and most efficient establishment we ever had; because the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates bore a due proportion to each other; and the troops and squadrons were of the proper strength for manœuvring either on the parade or in the field. The troops have lately been increased to one hundred and twelve

privates per troop, without the addition of a single commissioned officer. This surely is adding to the numbers without adding to the efficiency: on the contrary, by making squadrons more unwieldy, departing from the due proportion of non-commissioned officers to privates, the real efficiency of the corps is diminished. The question now seems to be, Whether it is most advantageous to government to maintain eight regiments of regular cavalry duly organised (five hundred men in each) and capable of being brought to the highest state of discipline; or five corps of irregular horse (one thousand each), badly mounted and equipped, incapable of being brought to any tolerable state of discipline, and which from experience we have every reason to think will fail us, whenever brought to the test? Out of nearly six thousand (a very small number compared to what has been raised since or taken into pay) cavalry now in our service, I will engage that five hundred sound horses, fit to mount a trooper, would not be selected by any committee of cavalry officers. In short, the only use which can be made of the irregular cavalry is to take those duties which would be injurious to the discipline of the regulars, viz. honorary escorts and orderlies for the residents at Delhi, Lucknow, and at Scindia's court, the judges of the provincial and Zillah courts, the collectors of land revenue and for the police department. For these purposes they are well calculated; but to form a part of an efficient army against an enemy they are totally unfit, as experience has repeatedly proved.

A Bengal Cavalry Officer.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—The great events which have recently happened in India have not arisen from blind chance, and would seem to indicate that this nation is destined to be the means of effecting wonderful changes in that distant country. It is incumbent on us to pave the way to a general moral improvement of the minds of the natives: with this view, as a primary step, I would recommend the establishment of schools for teaching the English language. The reading of the Scriptures, or of any of our religious tracts in these schools, would create a jealousy which would militate against the great object in view. Nothing ought to be read there, excepting the history of the country, and an abridgement of universal history. Let means be taken to teach the natives our language, and their own curiosity will induce them to read the Bible; when knowledge and civilization will advance hand in hand, and at length will introduce the belief and exercise of Christianity among them.

To shew the necessity of proceeding with great caution and discretion, permit me, Sir, from my own observations and information, to draw an imperfect picture of the enslaved state of the human mind in that unfortunate quarter of the world: adverting only to some prominent superstitious enormities less generally known than the evident deplorable condition of that idolatrous country. The aberrations of the human intellect, and a perversion of reason amounting to moral insanity, no description can reach. Such melancholy facts, to be adequately impressive, must be actually witnessed; as better expressed in another language: "*Segnius irritant animum demissa per aures, quam quæ sunt oculis*

subjecta fidelibus." In India, Sir, we now rule over seventy millions of natives, happy under a British government, as far as security of person and property is concerned; but otherwise, with the few converted exceptions, involved in the most shocking, revolting, and criminal superstition. I pass over the cremation of widows on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands; the crushing of human beings under the chariot wheels of idols; the swinging in the air, on iron hooks, passing under the sinews, near the vertebræ of the back; and the self-inflicted tortures of a species of Hindoo monks, called Fakeers. In these cases of infatuation, the vanity inherent in human nature is artfully excited to an enthusiasm rising to mental derangement; and, in general, the feelings are stimulated or obtunded, by intoxicating or stupifying drugs. Their mythology is infinitely more extravagant and absurd than was that of the Greeks and Romans; and much more marked by a grossness, sensuality, and depravity, which will not bear description. The number of Hindoo gods is not fewer than one hundred and thirty millions: almost every object in nature is worshipped; as animals nearly of every description, mountains, rivers, rocks, trees, plants, and even stocks and stones. This is, in fact, a perverted, erroneous, and lamentable adoration of an unknown god, through a false view of his works. Cruelty is the distinguishing feature of their worship: children are sacrificed by throwing them into a river; by suspending them in baskets from trees to perish by hunger, or to be destroyed by the birds of the air; and by being thrown to alligators to be devoured in the sight of their parents. The aged and infirm are conveyed to the banks of some sacred stream, where they are left to be carried away by the tide, or are otherwise cast into the stream, after having been previously half-suffocated with slime and mud. Many of those who read this have, almost daily, seen their dead bodies floating along with birds perched and feeding on them, or devoured by vultures where cast on shore. It has been recently well ascertained, that human sacrifices constitute a part of the horrid ceremonies of their religion; it is to a goddess that these victims are offered up. In that country we see "Helen's beauty on the brow of Egypt." The handsomest young females that can be selected are appropriated for these dreadful sacrifices, as the persons to be immolated in honour of this blood-thirsty divinity must be without blemish and of comely appearance. One such sacrifice pleases for a thousand years; but if three be offered up simultaneously, the officiating Brahman declares, that this goddess will remain propitiated and appeased for one hundred thousand years. We have now, Sir, the most decisive evidence, that the whole is an artful tissue of childish, cruel, and stupid idolatry, in which the Brahmans themselves have little or no faith, but which they carry on with all the mummery of apparent sanctity and sincerity, while their private lives are stained with every description of vice. These hypocritical priests, devoid of all real piety and religious reverence, well know the absurdity of their mythological system; and actuated only by motives of vanity, self-interest, and personal gratification, they studiously keep the minds of the people in the lowest state of degradation, ignorance, and servile, debasement. Who in hearing all this, and more, will say that moral exertions are unnecessary; that the education of the poor at home and abroad is erroneous; and that the intended dissemination of judicious extracts from universal history, shewing the weakness and folly of idolatry in all ages, will be fruitless and useless?

The hand of Providence, Sir, it

would appear, has guided the able military combinations which have been crowned with such signal success in British India. The politician, in such events, sees an increase of prosperity and power, while the Christian contemplates them as leading to vast moral consequences The Christian religion, which brought life and immortality to light, dispelled the darkness in which the human mind was enveloped by the polytheism of Greece and Rome. This mythology, though erroneous and founded also on human prejudices, passions, and feelings, was, if the word can be used, more rational than what is imperfectly described, and had a sort of negative merit of classical taste. The strong-minded, half-enlightened philosophers, and elegant poets of those days, inculcated sentiments of moral instruction, that approximated, in some degree, to revealed truth; for instance, one of their poets has these fine precepts: "*Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano: Fortem posce animum, et mortis terrore carentem.*" An ancient philosopher, on the subject of moral information and of addressing the Deity, writes thus beautifully; "*Sic vive cum hominibus, tanquam Deus videat: sic loquere cum Deo, tanquam homines audiant.*" Their writings abound with similar ethical precepts, expressed in comprehensive and elegant language. Such men, though ignorant of the immortality of the soul, had got near the truth; and were well prepared to be illumined by the full light of Christianity.

In conclusion, Sir, let me mention another remote part of our possessions frequented by few; where the miserable natives feed with savage gratification on prisoners of war, or on victims guilty only of some venial transgression. This, indeed, is the climax of human barbarity! Having had occasion to visit most quarters of the globe, my professional pursuits carried me to the north-west coast of the Island of Sumatra, where the making of some observations connected with marine surveys led me somewhat into the interior of the country. Passing through a town belonging to a people called Battas, and who are cannibals, I observed a middle aged person enclosed in a strong, square, wooden cage. On each side of it there was a pole fixed in the ground having a human scull on the top. On inquiry I ascertained, that these had been the sculls of two of the wives of the prisoner; these unfortunate females had belonged to an inimical tribe, and had been publicly sacrificed and devoured by these cannibals the preceding year. The prisoner had an unconcerned appearance, and was carelessly masticating the usual beetel-nut composition. To other alleged crimes he had added that of having contracted debt which he was unable to liquidate. He was confined and well fed, in order to be publicly feasted on in the course of a few weeks. On an appointed day, the wretched victim is led out and tied to a stake; after a variety of horrid ceremonies, they discharge a shower of darts at him; rush in on him, with hideous yells; cut the flesh from his yet palpitating limbs; and, with a savage and frantic delight, devour it with a mixture of lime-juice and salt. Even the female sex, habituated to think that they are acting meritoriously, participate in these dreadful excesses. The servants of the East-India Company, with the benevolence characterizing them, have frequently redeemed, or bought off, these poor creatures, till it was found that their humanity was absolutely a bounty on cannibalism.

If we are to credit Diodorus Siculus, and one or two other historians, our own unenlightened ancestors were marked by a ferocity of manners, and supposed to be Anthropophagi. "*Ferocitate excellunt ad arctum remoti;*

homines etiam vorare dicuntur." I make the quotation willingly, to shew the contrast of civilization arising from Christianity; and the encouragement afforded to apply it to nations in our former state; in order to render them what we are, seeing what we were.

THREE STARS IN THE HOUSE.

Exeter, March 1819.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—From the designation under which I present this letter, you will observe that I am privileged to take part in the various discussions, which, from time to time, are carried on in Leadenhall Street; and though I am punctual in my attendance upon those occasions, yet, as I have never been in the habit of speaking before a public assembly, I content myself with being a silent auditor.

I was present, Sir, at the very interesting debate which took place at the India House on the 4th of Feb. last, on the vote of thanks to Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop. I listened with great attention to the several arguments which were advanced on the subject, and particularly to those which were conveyed in the impressive and eloquent speeches of Mr. Hume and Mr. R. Jackson. A few observations occurred to me, as deducible from those arguments and from the documents which were read; and I now venture to offer them through the medium of your impartial publication, under the hope that, though they may not be deemed of any considerable weight, they may, nevertheless, claim some small share of attention.

In the general sentiments expressed with so much candour and so much perspicuity by Mr. Hume, I most cordially acquiesce; they evince, on the part of that gentleman, a lively interest in our national honour, which cannot be too highly appreciated; they evince, at the same time, a delicate feeling for the public reputation of the brave and gallant officer, whose conduct was the theme of discussion, and upon whose merits there must be unanimity, when public opinion is once liberated from that degree of restraint which must necessarily be imposed upon it, as long as the affair of Talnier shall remain unexplained.

No man can hope more sincerely than I do, that this explanation will shortly be received, and that it will be such as completely to clear up the mystery in which the transaction is at present enveloped; in the mean time, it is much to be regretted that any chasm in our Indian correspondence, or any irregularity in the transmission of dispatches, should have left the public mind in such a state of doubt and uncertainty, as to retard the offering of that full meed of gratitude which I trust will ultimately, and unreservedly, prove due to the commander-in-chief of the Madras army; and it is still more to be lamented that the communications which have been already received, are not sufficiently replete with a detail of the proceedings which led to an act that appears *primâ facie* one of extreme severity.

It has been urged, if not in Leadenhall Street, in one of the houses of parliament, that in this transaction there has been no concealment. That there has been no intentional concealment, I am ready to admit; but, inasmuch as the advices before us are deficient, in point of information, as to *all* the circumstances which called for such an exercise of power, I do maintain that there has been concealment, and that if the first intimation of the fact had been accom-

panied by an explicit narrative of every thing that led to it, it would have relieved the public from that anxiety which the bare mention of such an occurrence could not fail to excite.

There is another point which has been urged in extenuation of this (to use the mild epithet of the honorable proprietor Mr. Hume) unfortunate act; viz. that it had been fully approved by the noble Marquis at the head of our Indian administration. But much as I value the character of that exalted nobleman, and much as I should consider any act to be mollified by his superior approval of it, I certainly cannot consider that, in this instance, his Lordship's approbation was *an unqualified one;* for we find that in a fortnight subsequent to his approval of the proceedings at Talnier, he gave directions with regard to the course which should in future be pursued on similar occasions; namely, "that individuals so circumstanced should "be tried by a court martial, by "whom their sentence was to be "pronounced: if found guilty, they "were to be sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour; and "if ever found *again* exciting "resistance, to be punished with "death."

These instructions were doubtless formed upon a wise, liberal, and humane policy, which shewed his Lordship's disposition *parcere subjectis et debellare superbos:* but the inference which I draw from them is this, that although his Lordship might virtually have sanctioned the proceedings at Talnier, yet that the very summary mode of punishment which had been resorted to at that place, was not quite reconcileable to his feelings, or, otherwise, why should he at that protracted period of the warfare deem it necessary to issue such specific injunctions, unless with the view of averting the recurrence to that hasty measure of vengeance which had been so recently adopted.

It is possible I may be wrong in this inference, but I hope it will, at any rate, be deemed a reasonable one; and I shall now quit the subject, under the pleasing consolation that the lapse of a few weeks will put us in possession of that information for which the proprietors at large are so solicitous.

When I apologize for thus intruding myself into your valuable pages, I trust that nothing I have advanced will be construed into a prejudication of the case, or into a disparagement of the high and acknowledged reputation of the officer in question. I have merely had recourse to this mode of communicating the sentiments with which I am impressed, from my avowed incompetency to deliver them in my proper place, where I feel sensible that I labour under all the disadvantages which a person naturally feels, who possesses not those powers of eloquence which are so irresistibly attractive in others.

I am, Sir, &c.

A PROPRIETOR.

London,
April 5, 1819.

MEASUREMENT

OF AN ARC OF THE MERIDIAN IN INDIA.

MANY of our readers are probably aware that a trigonometrical survey of India has been going on for a good many years, at the expense of the British government in that country, and under the superintendence of British officers well qualified for performing a task of that kind. Lieut.col. William Lambton, F.R.S., of the 33d reg.

foot, took the opportunity of this survey to measure, at different times, an arc of the meridian from north latitude 8° 9′ 38″ to north latitude 18° 3′ 23.6″, being an amplitude of 9° 53′ 45″, the longest single arc that has ever been measured on the surface of the globe. The full details of this great measurement are partly contained in the 12th volume of the Asiatic Researches; and will be partly inserted in the 13th volume of that work, which will not probably be published for these three or four years. Col. Lambton has inserted an abstract of the principal results into a paper, which has been published in the second part of the Philosophical Transactions for 1818. From that paper we take a few interesting facts, on which are built direct inductions.

1. The mean length of a degree due to latitude 9° 24′ 44″ in fathoms, is 60472.83

The mean length of do. due to lat. 12° 2′ 55″, is 60487.56

The mean length of do. due to lat. 16° 34′ 42″, is 60512.78

Thus we see that these measurements show the degree lengthening as we advance towards the pole. In this respect they agree with all preceding observations, which demonstrate that the polar axis of the earth is shorter than the equatorial.

2. Col. Lambton has shown, by a comparison of his measurement with the length of a degree as determined in France, in England, and in Sweden, that the compression at the poles amounts to $\frac{1}{310}$ of the length of the axis.

3. From the preceding compression of $\frac{1}{310}$, Col. Lambton has calculated the length of a degree of latitude from the equator to the pole. The following table exhibits the result of this calculation. The last column of the table gives the length of the degree of longitude at the latitude indicated in the first, in fathoms.

Lat.	Degrees on the meridian.	Degrees on the perpendicular.	Degrees of longitude.
0	60459.2	60848.0	60848.0
3	60460.3	60848.4	60765.0
6	60465.6	60850.1	60516.8
9	60473.5	60852.8	60103.6
12	60484.5	60856.5	59526.7
15	60498.4	60861.1	58787.3
18	60515.1	60866.7	57887.7
21	60534.3	60873.2	56830.9
24	60556.0	60880.5	55628.1
27	60579.8	60888.5	54252.0
30	60605.5	60897.1	52738.4
33	60632.7	60906.2	51060.2
36	60661.3	60916.8	49261.9
39	60690.8	60925.7	47349.2
42	60721.3	60935.7	45284.0
45	60751.8	60946.1	43095.4
48	60782.3	60956.4	40787.3
51	60812.5	60966.5	38367.5
54	60842.1	60976.5	35841.1
57	60870.7	60986.1	33215.4
60	60898.0	60995.2	30497.6
63	60923.7	61003.8	27695.9
66	60947.5	61011.8	24815.7
69	60969.1	61018.9	21867.2
72	60988.3	61025.6	18857.9
75	61005.1	61031.0	15796.0
78	61018.9	61035.8	12690.1
81	61029.9	61039.5	9543.7
84	61037.8	61042.1	6369.6
87	61042.6	61043.7	3191.3
90	61044.3	61044.3	—

4. From this table it appears that the length of a degree of latitude at the poles is..... .... 68.704 English miles

At lat. 45°..... 69.030

At lat. 51°..... 69.105

At lat. 90°..... 69,368

So that the mean length and degree of latitude is almost exactly 69 miles and $\frac{1}{10}$th of a mile. Of consequence, the common estimate of 69 miles and a half to a degree is very erroneous.

Col. Lambton is in hopes that the measurement of the arc will be continued still further north, and that at some future period it may be extended to Delhi.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.

THE following are extracts of several letters dated from Muthora, written in the course of July 1818. They furnish some contributions towards a biographical account of Jean Baptiste, and other individuals who have acted conspicuous parts in the Central and Upper India.

JEAN BAPTISTE FILOZE.

Jean Baptiste Filoze, Doulat Rao Scindia's principal commander, had in charge several extensive districts in the province of Malwa, most of which he had brought into subjection to his master: the revenues of these countries were applied to the payment of his troops, which

consisted of 12 batts. of sepoys, a few cavalry, and a large train of artillery. He had been carrying on a warfare against Jee Sing, a Girrasia chief (the old Hindoo Pindaree tribe), whose extensive possessions he had subjugated. Jee Sing is a most daring, active, enterprising soldier, and gave great annoyance. About the time the British army took the field, or a little before it, Arratoon, an Armenian officer of Scindia's, was detached from Gwalior with three or four battalions to reinforce J. B. Filoze. Arratoon had some success at first; and Jee Sing retired to the jungles, waiting the result of the Pindaree war then commencing, hoping to form a connection with the British government and regain the possession of his country.

When the British grand army was approaching the Sinde river, Baptiste (as he is commonly called) was summoned to Gwalior; ostensibly to be consulted on the measures proper to be taken. He came attended only by a few hundred men, and was received in the most distinguished manner; a splendid khelat, the title of general, with the privilege of beating the nobut, and a handsome jaghire, were conferred on him; and he appeared to be in high favour and confidence at the Durbar.

Some short time after the grand army had retired, Scindia, finding his troops clamorous for pay, called upon Baptiste for an account of the revenues he had collected for many years past, and how the receipts had been appropriated. As an answer to this demand, Baptiste pretended that he had large claims against the Sircar, for the pay of his troops, beyond what the revenue produced. Scindia was much dissatisfied, and ordered him into close confinement, where he remained for some months, having been deprived of his command, which was conferred on Arratoon. At length, through the intercession of some native friends, Baptiste has obtained his release, and been allowed to retire in a private character to his jaghire at Soopore. How long he will be allowed to retain his jaghire, depends of course on the caprice of Scindia.

Baptiste's troops were much discontented at being placed under the command of Arratoon (as the natives entertain a most contemptible opinion of all Armenians as soldiers); and his Dewan, who was also dissatisfied, placing himself at their head, opposed Arratoon. An engagement took place a short time ago, in which Arratoon was completely defeated, and some hundreds killed and wounded on both sides. Scindia is believed to have urged on underhandedly both parties, in order to get rid of the clamour (or at least a part of the troops) for pay. Such is the policy of all Hindoostany durbars. It is yet unknown which party's cause he will espouse.

GOKUL PANUK JEE.

To this minister Scindia is much indebted, as he uniformly recommended peace on any terms with the British government, and prevented his joining in the measures which have been the ruin of the other branches of the Mahratta state.

Gokul Panuk Jee had long been the finance minister of Dowlut Rao Scindia, but falling into disfavour with Bajee Bhaye, Scindia's favourite wife, she urged his dismissal from office; which not being immediately complied with, she retired in anger from Gwalior, to the distance of five or six coss. Scindia followed a few days after, and having agreed to execute her advice, she was reconciled and brought back, and Gokul Panuk's office was transferred to Johd Raje, a wealthy Mahajun connected with the court. Gokul Panuk, soon after being dismissed, proceeded on a pilgrimage, leaving Munnee Ram, whom he calls his son, and who has acquired great wealth, in charge of his affairs at Gwalior, and to assist his friend Johd Raje in conducting the public business; as he has many enemies at court, and has sent large sums of money into the Company's territory, it is probable he may not return, but take up his residence at Benares.

Gokul Panuk has no children, and but one brother, who has no talents, and with whom he is on bad terms. Johd Raje and Munnee Ram may now be considered as the ministers of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and are well disposed to peaceable measures: but they are opposed by a powerful faction, at the head of which is Hindoo Rao and Bajee Bhaye, the son and daughter of the late Soorjee Rao Gwatka, whose turbulent spirit and violent temper and prejudices they seem to inherit.

Johd Raje is an old man; he has a son, Ramnarain, who has two sons, Birdee Chund and Manick Chund. This family have had a banking-house established at Agra, under the firm of Johd Raje Birdee Chund, for many years. Another banking-house was established at Agra about two years ago, under the firm of Birdee Chund and Manick Chund: but these young men reside at Gwalior, and Ramnarain appears to direct the business of both firms.

The jagheer money, amounting to 12 or 13 lacs of rupees per annum, has hitherto been paid by drafts of the Resident on Agra, Delhy, and Futty-Gurh; and as the Gwalior Shroffs have had the negociating of these bills, they have made an immense sum of money by them. The influence of these people at the court of Gwalior is very great; and as it is obviously their interest to preserve peace,

the conduct of Dowlut Rao may have been mainly directed by that influence. It is however evident, that there is no probability of his changing this line of conduct in future.

Scindja has no son, but has two daughters, married into families which are at mortal enmity with each other; this may lead to serious consequences hereafter; but he is a young man, and though much debauched, may live for many years.

Gokul Panuk has been for some time at Binderabund, engaged in religious ceremonies; when they are finished he proposes visiting the Ganges and Buddoree Naute, in the northern hills, to which vast numbers of pilgrims have resorted this season.

RUNJEET SINGH.

Runjeet Singh, the Seik chief of Lahore, has long been desirous of obtaining possession of Maultaun; and after failing several times, he has lately succeeded. The Nabob who defended it was killed, and the town and district is now completely in the possession of the Seiks; and as they have shut up the intercourse through the Punjaub with the northern nations of Asia, they will no doubt follow the same policy with the route across the desert; hence all intercourse with these nations will be completely cut off, except by the seaport of Curratchy and by Belochistan.

Runjeet Sing's supremacy over the other Seik chieftains of the Punjaub has only been established within the last fifteen years, and they bear his yoke with great impatience. He is certainly a man of good abilities, and very prudent, and there is no doubt but his power will last as long as he lives; but his death, in all probability, will give rise to violent commotions all over the Punjaub. He has three sons grown up men, Curruck Sing, Sheik Sing, and Tara Sing. Curruck Sing he designs as his successor, but as yet Curruck has shewn no sign of possessing talents, though frequently employed; it is therefore doubtful whether he would be able to preserve his father's power, even if he had not two rival brothers to contend with. It is hence probable that his reign will be very short, unless he calls in the aid of a British subsidiary force, which alone can support and continue the dynasty in the government of the country. This connection would bring us forward to the Indus, and secure that intercourse with the northern nations of Asia which would promote and extend British commerce.

DR. CORBYN'S TREATMENT OF THE EPIDEMIC.

About the beginning of last July there appeared in the *Bengal Hurkaru* an anonymous communication, stating that Dr. Corbyn's practice in the treatment of the epidemic, as detailed by himself in a professional letter officially circulated, (See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. VI. page 472), had been adopted in cases occurring in some parts of Berar, and found unsuccessful. At the same period, Dr. Corbyn received from a medical friend a letter, candidly stating his failures after following the same prescriptions, and proposing some queries. The first might have been disregarded, as there was no evidence that the writer was a medical man: but the second induced Dr. Corbyn to publish a letter in the *Hurkaru*, dated "Sagur, 14th July 1818;" which contains a practical summary of the causes of failure. We have separated from the introductory remarks this substantial part of the reply, to present it in a condensed form.

The first cause of failure has arisen from wanting means to prevent patient procuring cold water; such prevention is only attainable by placing sentries over all entrances to the hospitals, so that no water can be conveyed to them by stealth. Thirst is a symptom so urgent and insidious, that a patient, to allay it, will sacrifice every other consideration; and hence a number of lives have been lost.

The addition of strong stimulants to my prescriptions has been another cause of their inefficacy.

Preventing sleep, by the use of frictions to the extremities at improper periods, has been too frequently the cause of early death. Dr. Corbyn had the good fortune to witness the recovery of every patient that fell under his care, who had slept for seven hours. When he awoke he was nearly well; on the contrary, under the operation of remedies by which sleep is prevented, a patient will almost invariably sink. Keeping the patient awake to irritation by the use of the warm bath at an improper juncture, is, on the same principle, erroneous.

Delay in reporting the attack of the disease is another cause of failure. Dr. Corbyn has known gentlemen's servants attacked whilst in attendance on their masters, who have died, although medicine was administered on the instant.

On strict investigation, however, it was discovered they were previously unwell, and had been drinking large quantities of cold water. The predisponent symptoms were looseness of the bowels and spasmodic abdominal pains; but these unfortunate victims had not considered themselves sufficiently ill to render complaint necessary. The danger of delay in reporting is peculiarly marked in the cases of Sipahees taken unwell whilst on sentry duty, generally at a distance from the hospital. Time is lost in sending for a dooly, which is perhaps not at the moment procurable; even if directly obtained, there is still a delay; going to the spot where the patient was attacked, and returning to the hospital, occupies the most important periods of the disease. The sipahee will, notwithstanding, tell you: "he is but just affected."

Want of proper covering to defend the sick from atmospherical variations operates prejudicially to their recovery.

The question naturally follows: "How were you enabled to prevent these bad effects?" Dr. Corbyn replies: "My patients were camp-followers and servants of the division staff.* My native doctors were so disposed along the line of march as to pick up persons attacked, on the very spot; and carriage and medicine were directly supplied and administered. Four sentries were placed at each door of the hospital tent, so that not a drop of water could be conveyed within it but by my sanction; and I was particularly indebted to the commissariat for plentifully furnishing me with blankets and other requisite articles.

"Respecting the paper that was published, containing my mode of treatment, I have only to observe, it was but a mere outline of my practice, written at a period when the pressure of my professional duties did not admit of my entering amply into detail. There are some, the peculiarities of whose habits and constitution require larger doses of laudanum before sleep can be produced. In short, my after-experience in the disease fully justifies the assertion, that the discrimination of a medical man is as necessarily called forth in the application of my remedies—and as much so—as in the common routine of his avocation; where if such discrimination is permitted to lie dormant, failure will very probably ensue."

* Centre division.

SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

MEDICINAL PLANTS OF JAVA.

(*Continued from page* 363.)

The *ophioxylum serpentinum* has been mentioned above, and recommended for farther investigation. I have met with two other species of this genus which very much resemble it in bitterness; the one is called *pulean* by the Javanese, and the other *krodu kras*. It is very probable that they may, in some measure, agree with the first species in properties and effects.

The *tabernæmontana* (*leg-garang* of the Javanese) is a new species, which till now I have only met in the eastern extremity of the island; it agrees in sensible qualities with the *tabernæmontana citrifolia* of Linnæus, mentioned above.

Under this head I shall mention the *perono jiwa* of the Javanese, which is considered as an antidote in all cases in which poison has been swallowed: it is one of the remedies in which they place most confidence, and to which my attention has been directed by the high character which it bears among them. Its scarcity prevents it from being more generally employed. It is only found in elevated situations, on the fertile declivities of the large mountains. The stem is shrubby, declining, and divided into a few slender branches; all its parts are penetrated with an intense bitterness. The Javanese employ the seeds. One of them is exhibited, after being triturated with water, to counteract the effects of any poison which has been taken into the stomach; in a large dose it probably acts as an emetic. The genus of this shrub is doubtful: I do not find it described. It has some affinity to the genus *geoffroea*. The medicinal qualities deserve to be more accurately investigated.

A species of *poly-gala* (called by the natives *sidogoori lanang*) is also in high repute as a tonic. Its sensible qualities indicate some activity. It has an aromatic odour, and the taste is pungent, acrid, and bitter; in this it somewhat resembles

the *poly-gala saneka*. The knowledge of the effects of this plant is universal throughout the island: from the credit it generally receives it may be supposed to possess some useful properties. The stem is herbaceous.

The bark of the *artocarpus* (*kluwi*), a variety of the *artocarpus incisa*, is considered as a tonic by the natives; it has been found useful in obstructions. The *melothria* (*eirahan*) is ranked in the same class; its taste is bitter. The two last mentioned, to judge from their sensible qualities, possess a very inferior degree of activity. I mention them on the authority of the natives.

ASTRINGENTS.

The bark of the *suren* tree; this is one of the most active and valuable of our native medicines. It unites, to a considerable astringency, a proportionate degree of bitterness, while both are accompanied by a very pleasant aroma. Perhaps it more properly belongs to the class of tonic medicines: it remains for further observations to determine which of the two qualities predominates. The bark is thick, and when dried, of a brown or reddish brick colour; that of old trees is darkest. The watery infusion is of an elegant light brown hue, and completely transparent: it is strongly impregnated with the peculiar taste, odour, and qualities of the bark: exposed to the air, it remains many days without any disposition to change or ferment; it is very antiseptic. A solution of the sulphate of iron produces, when added to the infusion, instantaneously a black coloured fluid. My attention was accidentally directed to this tree at Onarang. I at first considered it as a species of *melia*, of which genus the island produces several: from its similarity in habit I supposed it might possess similar qualities, I therefore subjected it to experiment: a nearer acquaintance proved it to be more active, and to promise greater usefulness as a medicine. I have since had an opportunity to examine its fructification, by which it appears to be a genus not yet described. Having first satisfied myself, by various trials, of the safety of its exhibition, I recommended it to an intelligent surgeon in the Dutch navy, who employed it advantageously in various cases of chronic dysentery. A communication, shewing the dose and manner in which it was used, was directed to me, which will be made use of in a more ample account of the remedy. It has since been used by other physicians, and sometimes with success; several of the cases in which it was employed have been carefully attended to, and described by the persons who made the trials. It has hitherto been employed in the latter stages of dysentery; it cannot be exhibited while the inflammatory symptoms prevail, as it unites to its astringent a considerable proportion of inciting qualities. The trials hitherto made, as well as its sensible properties, indicate its probable utility in the diseases above mentioned; it may perhaps be found useful in fevers also. It remains for future experiments and observations more accurately to determine its effects. Rumphius mentions the use of the leaves and of the bark in fevers; my first trials were made at a time when I had no access to his work, and was unacquainted with his description of the *suren*. The Javanese do not make use of it as a medicine. Another native astringent is the bark of the *inocarpus edulis* (the *gajam* of the Javanese); in the western parts of the island it is called *gatip*.*

I proceed to enumerate concisely the most important of the remaining astringents which I have met with on the island, to exhibit in one point of view the numerous articles of this class. Several of them are employed by the natives.

Terminalia (*jow lewe*). A new species; the dried fruit is used as an astringent, the bark is employed in tanning.

Spondias (*rowwe*). The bark is a mild astringent; it is employed among the natives by females during the months of pregnancy, to prevent abortion.

Sandoricum (*keduyu*). The bark has a strong nauseous taste, with some astringency; the expressed juice, in large quantity, produces vomiting; it is chiefly applied externally.

Sterculia foetida (*jang-kang*). The legumen is employed in gonorrhœa; the decoction is mucilaginous and astringent.

The following appear to be simple astringents:

* I have described its medicinal properties and chemical analysis in a separate memoir, given to the Batavian Society, Transactions, vol. vii.

Celtis Orientalis .. .. (*sangrung.*)
Phyllanthus .. .. .. (*lamir.*)
The bark of a doubtful genus (*amput.*)
Ditto ditto .. .. .. (*weyu.*)
Ditto ditto .. .. .. (*gentungan.*)
Ditto ditto .. .. .. (*tingi.*)
Ditto ditto .. *mimosa* (*suggawe.*)
Ditto ditto .. .. .. (*pilang.*)

The two following are aromatic astringents;

Guareea, doubtful species (*lalowan.*)
Ditto ditto .. .. (*kapug-gunung*)

DIURETICS.

Artemisia (*godomolla* of the Javanese.) This species resembles in its qualities the *absynthium* or common wormwood: it unites to a considerable degree of bitterness, a peculiar aromatic somewhat volatile flavour. I have placed it in this class, because I have more particularly observed its diuretic effects; to judge from its sensible qualities, it is probable that it also possesses the other virtues of the absynthium and of the aromatic bitters. A case of ascites which came under my observation was cured by this remedy. It is likewise very useful applied externally in baths and fomentations, and may effectually supply the place of camomile and similar remedies. It promises to become a valuable addition to the Javan materia medica, and I recommend it for further investigation. The effects of the other articles mentioned under this head have not been sufficiently ascertained.

The fruits of the *elæocarpus reticata* (which are called *anjang-anjang*) are employed as a diuretic by the natives. The bark of the tree is impregnated with a strong bitter. Both the fruit and the bark may deserve occasional investigation. The bark of the *elæocarpus aveta* (*homesu*) is also pervaded by a strong bitter taste.

A species of *indigofera* (*tomtoman* of the Javanese) belongs to this class. It is considered as a useful remedy in gonorrhœa.

The flowers of the *sambucus* (*patri-wulan*) have the same flavour as the *sambucus nigra*.

The *sparanthus indicus* has a strong aromatic somewhat acrid taste and odour, joined to a considerable bitterness; it deserves some attention as a diuretic and stimulating medicine.

ANTHELMINTICS.

The medicines of this class, as above stated, are numerous. Besides the substances mentioned in the second column, the *brucea* (*frowalot*), the *tabernæmontana citrifolia* (*poole*), and the *ophioxylum serpentinum* (*poolepandak*), are employed as anthelmintics. The *melia azedarach* (*mindi* of the Javanese), and the *melia azadirachta* (*imbu*), are among the most effectual remedies of this class.

CATHARTICS.

The root of the *croton* (*adal-adal*) possesses purgative effects; it has been employed by European physicians.

The seeds of the *datis octandra* (*pollo-heyu*) are a common purge of the Javanese.

The root of the *plumeria obtusa* acts very violently: it might perhaps be useful in a small dose. The leaves of the *cassia sophera* are said to be a very mild cathartic.

EMETICS.

The leaves of the *ficus septica* (*awar-awar* of the Javanese) are in a small degree emetic. I mention it in this place, as the knowledge of their effects is universal on the island, and confirms the account of Rumphius: several of the leaves being infused with vinegar one night, the fluid, taken in the morning, produces a discharge of the stomach.

The root of the *boerhavia diandra* is said to be emetic; this, however, remains to be determined more certainly. It grows plentifully on Java.

EMOLLIENTS.

Under this head, I shall only mention the *verbesina* (*arang-aring*), the *carallia sonchifolia*, and the *sonchus oleraceus*, which may deserve some attention.

The natives employ the mucilaginous root of the *telos-kepollo*, a doubtful genus, which is sometimes called *som-jowo*, or ginseng of Java, and a species of lichen called *jamurbatu*, as remedies of this class.

The articles of the third column are not contained in the systems of materia medica, nor are they mentioned, with one or two exceptions, by writers on Indian plants: a large proportion of them has not yet been botanically described or classed. To some of them my attention was directed by the natives: of others I may claim the original discovery. I wish to observe on this occasion, that in detailing what I have hitherto observed of their effects, and in proposing them for further

investigation, my object is not barely to increase the nomenclature of the materia medica.

The first motive of my researches was the investigation of the medicinal plants of the island; I therefore directed my attention as well to those employed by the natives, as to those whose botanical affinity and sensible properties indicated the probability of their usefulness. In the prosecution of this enquiry a large number of objects was to be noticed, and among them several that had hitherto escaped the attention of the natives as well as of physicians.

In a country such as this island, hitherto imperfectly explored, and covered with profuse vegetation, the existence of useful medicinal plants is probable, and afforded an incitement to carry on an investigation requiring a patient perseverance. In what degree I have been successful will be determined by the future usefulness of the articles I have proposed for experimental investigation.

If the *brucea* (*frowalot*), the *suren*, the *artemisia* (*godomollo*), or any other of the substances mentioned, are found, after mature and repeated trials, to possess valuable properties, I shall consider my time and patience well bestowed. I have pointed out, more particularly, those substances that in my opinion deserve a primary attention, in order to guide such physicians as have occasion and disposition to prosecute the enquiry. My province has been to take a general view of the materia medica of the island, to select those plants that possess active properties from a multitude of others, and to point them out for investigation.

The series of experimental enquiry, which is necessary to elucidate fully the virtues and qualities of our native medicinal plants, depends on the joint labour of many physicians. From the practice of the natives but little is to be learned; they employ the substances empirically, without any regard to quantity; their ignorance in the science of medicine renders them incapable of observing the action of any substance on the human system. I have been directed by them to many subjects, but on none of them have I received any decisive and satisfactory account of their operation. This will more particularly appear from the second part of this essay.

Some of the chief Javanese medicinal plants are also found in other countries, and are mentioned in the books of materia medica; among others the *ophioxylon serpentinum*, the *epilanthus acmella*, the *strychnos colubrina*, and the *hyperanthera*: the accounts of them are by no means satisfactory: we are led to suppose that they belong to the most useful of the articles of the materia medica.

It is of importance to establish, by experimental enquiry, their degree of efficacy and utility; and, if they are equal to the account which is given of them, to bring them from their obscurity into general notice.

(The Comparative Table in our next.)

LIST OF
GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

THE enumeration in our last number of PRESIDING AUTHORITIES over the Company's territories in Bengal should have had, as a title to the names of the first column, previous to 1774, "governors" simply, or "presidents;" and the higher distinction of "governors-general" should have commenced with a repetition of the name of "Mr. Hastings" with the second date 1774. It would be impossible, however, in such a comprehensive list as is there given, extending to *Locos-tenentes*, and to *Commanders-in-chief, occasionally holding the military command severed from the governor-generalship*, to reduce the running title to specific accuracy by any modification. We therefore subjoin a short list, confined to governors-general:

Mr. Hastings	1774
Mr. M'Pherson, (now Sir John)	1785
Earl Cornwallis, K. G.	1786
Sir John Shore, Bart. (Lord Teignmouth)	1793
Earl Mornington, (Marquis Wellesley)	1798
Marquis Cornwallis, K. G.	1805
Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart., K. B.	1805
Earl Minto	1807
Earl Moira, (Marquis of Hastings)	1813

NAUTICAL NOTICE.

The following describes the situation of a rock seen on the passage from Baltimore, supposed to be the Telemachus rock, the existence of which was doubtful. The situation, if accurately laid down, is extremely dangerous, being directly in the track of ships running down their easting.

Extract from the log of the ship United States, of Baltimore, Sherbail Wilkinson, commander, from Baltimore to Batavia, July 20, 1818:—"At 1 p. m., passed a rock within fifty yards, about six feet above the level of the sea. We plainly saw the shells and small stones in the holes of the rock when the sea left it: it is about the size of a large ship's hull, and not perceivable till on the top of it. The ship at that time was going eleven knots by the log. I just had time to luff to to clear it. I supposed it to be that called the Telemachus Rock, laid down in 38. 50. S., but by four observations, with good instruments, we found it to be in 38. 12. S., and by the run afterwards to St. Paul's, to be in 22. E. from the meridian of London.

ANECDOTE

FROM THE TOHFET AL MUJAILIS.

Translated by JONATHAN SCOTT, *Esq.*

FLATTERY RENOUNCED.

An half-starved Arab was travelling the desert, when suddenly he reached a man who had spread his cloth by the road-side, and was eating with a good appetite. The Arab made the usual salute, and sat down by him. "Whence comest thou?" says the latter. "From thy village," replied the hungry Arab, hoping for an invitation to partake. "Didst thou see my house?" continued the glutton. "Yes," answered the Arab, "and a well-built and handsome one it is, whose stories touch the skies, and its courts are elegant as the courts of paradise." "Did you see my shepherd's dog?" "Certainly; and he so well guards thy herds and flocks, that the wolf dare not come near them." "Did you see my son Khalid?" "To be sure; he was at school, most cleverly reading the Koraun in an eloquent tone to his tutor." "How is the mother of Khalid?" "Charmingly; and there is not a more notable manager or better talker in all Arabia, either man or woman, or more celebrated for her charity and goodness." "Did you see my camel that fetches our water?" "Yes; and he is in great order and strength."

The man having heard all this welcome news of his wife, son, and property, was so pleased, that he began to eat with great relish, but did not ask the famished Arab to pick a bone. The mortified wretch, whose stomach now began to burn with the fire of hunger, was ashamed of his late flattery, and said to himself: It is necessary I should address this miserly glutton in another way. Just then a dog passed, and allured by the scent of the meat, stopped and wagged his tail.

"Had thy poor dog been alive," said the hungry Arab, "he would have wagged his tail just in this manner." "Alas!" said the man, "is my dog dead? how did he die?" "From drinking the urine of thy camel," said the Arab. "Did my camel die also?" exclaimed the eater. "No," said the Arab, "but they killed him for the mourning repast of Khalid's mother." "Alas!" is the mother of Khalid dead?" "Yes," replied the Arab. "What illness occasioned her death?" "Why, she so beat her head against the tomb of poor Khalid, that she died of the bruises." "Ah! is my son Khalid gone also?" "Unfortunately so," said the Arab; "for a violent earthquake having overthrown thy mansion, he was crushed to death in the ruins." When the surly glutton heard all this alarming intelligence, he desisted from eating, and, leaving all behind him, hasted homeward as fast as possible; while the hungry Arab sat down, and feasted on his victuals.

CHINESE PUNISHMENTS.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, No. IV.)

THE two persons of the Imperial kindred, who were convicted of being concerned in the rebellion of 1813, were sentenced to a slow and ignominious death, by the court which tried them: the Emperor, however, changed the sentence to strangling. He ordered, that they should be put to death at the tombs of their forefathers, that the spirits of the deceased might witness the punishment inflicted, for the dishonor they had done to the family.

Their wives, daughters, sons, and grandchildren, are all blotted out of the list of persons allied to the Imperial House, and are deprived of the usual insignia, a yellow girdle or sash. They are banished, and put under safe custody; which is to extend to their children which may hereafter be born. Thus in the case of princely traitors, to an hereditary degradation, equivalent to "Attainder and Corruption of Blood," is added banishment under perpetual surveillance.

POETRY.

A SUFI ODE

FROM THE PERSIAN OF SHEMS TABREZE.

Why wonder Moslems—I've forgot
Myself—who know what I am not?
I'm not a Christian, not a Jew,
Nó Pagan, and not one of you;
I'm neither of the west nor east—
Nor land nor sea—nor fish nor beast;
I'm not a pillar of the skies,
Nor with the planets set and rise;
Nor boast I such exalted state,
As warder of the heavenly gate;
Nor fire am I—air—water—earth;
Nor springs from Adam and Eve my birth.
I'm not from either Indian wave,
The rugged rock, or hollow cave;
Not in Irak my breath was drawn,
Nor in the mire of Khorasan;
My form no human art can trace,
My mansion is no bounded space;
Nor own I body, own I life—
Convulsed with passions, sweets, or strife.
Oh how I mourn the moments flown
Ere all I now adore was known;
And unremittingly repent
The life without its master spent—
What are to me the tales you tell
Of now, or future—heaven or hell?
I'm neither human nor divine
Nor here, nor in yon ether shine.
The cup of love has fired my brain;
And the two worlds I now disdain:—
My grief my wealth; my rapture, pain.
Him who is first, and last alone,
Revealed in all, to all unknown,
Who was, who is, and who shall be,
Alone I seek—speak—hear or see.
Ah, SHEMS, what madness—why proclaim
To grovelling herds this glorious flame?
Come what come may—the love I owe
Is all I know, or care to know.

" * * * *"

ODE

FROM KHOSRU.

Delightful tidings! Love, they say,
This night shall hither guide thy way.
And glad shall I thy coming meet,
To place my head beneath thy feet.
The patient deer to view thy face
Await, contented fools, thy chace;
But in thy absence, need I tell
The pangs that in my bosom swell?
Life to my lips is fluttering nigh,
Haste thee nor let thy lover die;
Nor come to spurn the cold remains
Of him thy living love disdains.
The world's best blood 'tis thine to drink;
Yet ere too late, oh pause to think—
What anguish waits thee when thou feelest
The pangs thou now to others dealest.
Who flies the funeral train may come
To weep upon the lonely tomb—
Turn not away that glowing cheek,
But hear the honest truths I speak.
I tell thee what the stars decree—
Love in his train yet numbers thee.
Ah *Khosru* why thus seek to soften
The fair once seen, yet seen too often?—
Oh let me, still her beauties viewing,
Repeat my gaze, and dote on ruin.—

" * * * *"

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 24, 1819.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall street, which was made special in order that several different subjects might be taken into consideration. The minutes of the last court having been read:

The *Chairman* (James Pattison, Esq.) acquainted the court, that in conformity with the 4th section of the 1st chapter of the by-laws, a paper, which had been presented to Parliament since the last court, should be now laid before them. [The title of the paper was read. It purported to be copies of resolutions of the court of directors, being warrants for annuities, pensions, or superannuations, submitted to the House of Commons.]

Mr. *Hume* enquired whether it was not regular to have a paper of this description read?

The *Chairman* asked whether the hon. proprietor wished to have it read?

Mr. *Hume* answered in the affirmative.

The paper was read accordingly. The first item was a pension of £150 a year to Mr. Grant, late assistant in the examiner's office.

Mr. *Hume* said, he wished to submit to the court some observations on the annuity allowed to Mr. Grant. The proprietors would see that it was right for them to examine into the grounds on which such grants were awarded. It was very true that the general court had not the power of controuling grants of this nature; but it was evident that an account of them was laid before the proprietors, in order that they might consider whether they were made on good and valid grounds. His reason for calling the attention of the court to the grant which he had just noticed was merely this: In the year 1817 a gentleman was introduced to the East-India house who had never been connected with the establishment before, as being perfectly capable of undertaking a certain duty in the examiner's office. This appointment was objected to as a departure from the principle by which the Company's service had long been regulated, namely, that of promoting individuals who had been reared in the house, and avoiding on all occasion the introduction of strangers. The court, however, would learn with surprise that this objection was overruled, on the plea that a person was wanted in the examiner's office, that there was no individual in the house whose talents fitted him for the situation, and that the great and eminent abilities of Mr. Grant, the individual now superannuated, rendered him a person peculiarly fit to perform the duties of the office. In the military service an individual might spend a period of two and twenty years, and arrive at the rank of captain before he was entitled to the sum of £180 per annum; and the court would hear with astonishment, as he had certainly done, that this gentleman having been placed in the examiner's office, was removed from the service after a very short period had elapsed, and had an annuity of £150 a year conferred on him for life. He did not mean to say that the court could prevent or controul such a grant; but he submitted, that in the exercise of the powers entrusted to them, they ought to mark their disapprobation of the circumstance to which he called their attention. He thought the court of directors ought to be allowed a certain latitude of discretion in many of their affairs; but he must say, that the discretion which enabled them to grant pensions of £200 without coming to the court of proprietors, was not in this instance prudently exercised. A grant so preposterous, so shameful and so wasteful as that now before the court, by which £150 per annum was given for a few months' services, he had never before known. If something were not done to guard against the improvident exercise of this discretion, consequences of a most unpleasant nature would certainly flow from it. He hoped, therefore, that the court would concur with him in the propriety of coming to the following resolution, which he did not mean to move now, but which he begged to give notice that he would submit to the proprietors at a future day, unless some satisfactory explanation were given. "That "this court have heard with surprize that "the court of directors have granted an "annuity of £150 for life to Mr. Grant, "who was admitted only a few months "ago as an assistant in the examiner's "office, for which situation it was said "he was well qualified, but which he has "since resigned; that the proprietors "cannot but consider this pension of "£150 a year to Mr. Grant, though it is "not in their power to annul it, as an im-"proper exercise of the discretion re-"posed in the court of directors, and, "in the present state of the pension list "and of the Company's funds, as extra-"vagant and wasteful." He (Mr. Hume) would not press the motion now, but would merely hand it up to the chair by way of notice.

The *Chairman* submitted to the hon. gentleman whether it would not be better to take some further time, in order maturely to consider this motion before he placed it on record. The hon. gent. pro-

fessed himself acquainted with the circumstances of this case; at least his resolution implied as much. The fact however was, that he was entirely unacquainted with them. The circumstances were of a nature more connected with commiseration than any thing else. Mr. Grant came into office under the full expectation that he would enjoy perfect health to go through the duties of his situation with ease and comfort. He, however, was sorry to say that his health had totally failed him. His intense application to business, his constant attention to the study of Indian correspondence, pressed heavily on his mind and produced very serious indisposition. It should also be observed, that Mr. Grant had left a lucrative situation in order that he might enter their service; his health broke down under the severity of his duty; and being unequal to go through that large department of correspondence that was entrusted to him, the court of directors had deemed it proper to grant him an annuity. In doing so, they thought it next to impossible that they could meet with a single dissentient voice in the court of proprietors against relieving a gentleman who had actually broken down in their service.—*(Hear! hear!)*—If the hon. proprietor persisted in his motion, he would defend the grant as one of the most justifiable acts that he had been a party to since he had the honour of a seat in the direction. If the hon. proprietor were determined to proceed, his motion would have the effect of ripping up the circumstances of a private individual in rather a harsh and cruel manner.

Mr. *Hume* said, no man in that court was more ready to indulge the directors in the performance of proper acts of generosity and liberality than he was. On the present occasion, however, he deemed it to be his duty to record his opinion on the minutes of the court. This he would certainly do, unless he publicly had some other explanation of the circumstance, or was privately satisfied that the court of directors had acted on the grounds that had been stated by the hon. chairman. In doing this, he discharged what he conceived to be his bounden duty, without meaning in the slightest degree to wound the feelings or expose the circumstances of any person.

Mr. *Lowndes* hoped, after what his hon. friend had said, that the court would not consider his notice improper or unnecessary. It was, in fact, highly desirable that an explanation should be given. The court ought to be informed, why an individual should receive an annuity of so considerable an amount after a few months service? The hon. chairman had certainly explained, and he was convinced the directors themselves would allow that the circumstance required explanation. Indeed he would do his hon. friend the justice to say, that he never opened his lips in that court without doing something for the benefit of the proprietors in general; and he hoped if, in future, the court of directors travelled out of the common line in granting pensions, that his hon. friend would call on them to explain the reason as he had this day done.

The *Chairman*—"Am I to have the misfortune of being compelled to consider the explanation I have given as unsatisfactory to the hon. proprietor?"

Mr. *Hume*—"The hon. chairman will take what I have stated as a notice. His explanation is certainly unsatisfactory to me."

Mr. *Bosanquet* felt it necessary to say, that whenever this matter was brought before the court of proprietors, the court of directors would be perfectly able to satisfy them that they had done nothing which was not rigidly correct, and in every point of view completely justifiable. He could not, however, help taking this occasion to suggest to the hon. gent. that the best mode of proceeding would be, first to enquire and then if necessary to censure. The hon. gent. had adopted a different course and reversed the ordinary rule of proceeding: he began with censure and then called for enquiry. Now, in his opinion, the mode he (Mr. B.) suggested was infinitely more just and proper. In granting the annuity in question, the court of directors conceived that they were fully borne out by the circumstances of the case. No doubt, if they were guilty of any misconduct, which he expressly denied, they were amenable to the public for the act.

Mr. *Samuel Dixon* rose to express an anxious wish that his hon. friend would withdraw the notice. It certainly contained a censure on the conduct of the court of directors. He was perfectly satisfied that the explanation which had been given to the proprietors by the hon. chairman, would bring the gentlemen in the direction with the greatest credit through this business. He hoped, therefore, that any farther explanation would be given at the next court; and he was well assured that the proprietors would then have an opportunity of praising, and praising highly, the conduct of the directors on this occasion.

The *Chairman* could not see the use of putting the following words on the records of the court, unless it was intended, without evidence or information on the subject, to pronounce a direct censure on the court of directors. What else could be the meaning of this expression, "that the proprietors cannot but consider the annuity of £150 settled on Mr. Grant, though it is not in their power to annul

it, as a most unjustifiable exercise of the discretion reposed in the court of directors."

Mr. *Lowndes*—"Certainly, unless the circumstances be explained."

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, the notice had not attracted his attention until that moment, and it certainly did embrace a conclusion which he was not prepared to admit. He believed the system of giving formal notices was adopted in another place, to facilitate the arrangement of business and to settle the point of precedence, when many subjects were to be discussed. This was not, he conceived, the uniform practice of that court. He thought it would answer his hon. friend's object sufficiently if he merely said, "I desire now to give notice, that I will on such a day move a proposition on the subject of this grant," or words to that effect. It would answer every purpose he had in view, and would do away the necessity of recording the notice. This was the more regular course, because as the notice now stood, it involved a proposition to the justice of which he was not ready to subscribe. The speaker in another place would not, he was convinced, receive a notice in such a form. He therefore suggested, with submission to his hon. friend, that he should now withdraw his notice.

Mr. Hume said, the court would recollect, that he was compelled to adopt this course by the declaration made from the chair on a former occasion. He was told at that time, that he ought never to agitate any question in the general court, unless he had first tabled a motion. In obedience to that statement he had now done so. If he were not strictly in order, he wished his motion to be returned.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. gentleman's notice must be considered as strictly in order; but the terms of it were such as appeared to him to be incorrect. A notice ought not to prejudge any thing; but here the words of the notice certainly prejudged the whole question.

The conversation terminated here.

The *Chairman* stated, that in conformity with the 19th section, 6th chapter, of the by-laws, a list of superannuations granted to certain officers and servants of the Company in England, was now laid before the court for their information. He also informed the court, that a list of superannuations granted to officers acting under the board of commissioners for managing the affairs of India, was likewise laid upon the table.

PENSION TO SIR WM. DOVETON.

The *Chairman*. "I have to state to the court, that it is made special for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution of the general court of the 16th December last, approving the resolution of the court of directors granting a pension of £800 per annum to Wm. W. Doveton, Esq. (now Sir W. W. Doveton) late of the St. Helena establishment."

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, when this pension was mentioned on a former day, he suggested certain grounds, and he conceived good and substantial ones, for the amendment he then proposed. He did not mean at present to argue, at length, the reasons by which that amendment could be supported. He meant to go no farther than merely to admonish the court of the nature of the step they were about to take, in order that the system introduced on this occasion might be seriously noticed by the proprietors hereafter. He had no doubt that this pension of £800 a year was fitly, because kindly and generously given, under the circumstances of the case which had been laid before the court of directors. But it was impossible to hear the sentiments which had fallen from the hon. chairman and some of his colleagues on a former day, when this grant was before them, without feeling a doubt that the executive body were proceeding to adopt a system of pensioning, which would hereafter encourage very numerous claims, and might lead to a mal-appropriation of the Company's funds. The Company had maintained St. Helena now for many years, without considering it right or necessary to grant pensions, as a matter of course, to the members of the council, or to any other of their civil servants there; as they had been in the habit of doing with respect to those servants, who were in their immediate East-India possessions. Now, when St. Helena was virtually taken from the Company; when it was appropriated to purposes exclusively those of the government, and not of the Company; when it was clear that the government would hereafter have, directly or indirectly, the appointment of all officers in the island; were they not acting unwisely in establishing this precedent, which would be construed, in future, as an authority for granting pensions to persons stationed on that island? It was stated by an hon. director, that a few years' residence in India afforded individuals an opportunity of making their fortunes, so that they might return to this country and live comfortably on the provision which their situations had enabled them to realize. "But," said the hon. director, "the case is different with respect to St. Helena; hitherto no provision has been made for the members of council there; they may remain for several years in office without realizing any considerable property. This is a case of that description, therefore Sir W. Doveton has been suffered to retire on a pension." It was for this very reason that

he (Mr. Jackson) was anxious to have added these words to the motion: "provided that it be not drawn into a precedent for proposing to the future consideration of the proprietors any pension or grant to the Company's servants in St. Helena," &c. This was resisted by the hon. chairman; and he (Mr. J.) did not, in a case of this description, feel inclined to moot the point too much, or to examine it too nicely. The hon. chairman said, that every case submitted to their consideration would stand by itself, and must be determined by its own merits; and the court of directors would take care that they would not recommend any grant, the grounds for proposing which would not bear strict investigation. But yet the very business which was before the court shewed the absolute necessity of adopting such an amendment as he had proposed. He had himself been the humble instrument, when Colonel Salmond was appointed to a situation in the examiner's office, of propounding, and ultimately carrying an amendment, in behalf of the interests of those gentlemen, who from infancy to old age had faithfully served the Company within the walls of that house. That amendment guarded against the too frequently calling in of persons to act in the East-India House, who had not been reared and educated there as the great body of their servants had. He admitted, at the same time, that the appointment was a wise one; but still he thought it necessary to move that it should not be drawn into precedent. The chairman of that day, exercising a sort of *lingua franca* of office, said, "you must not tie up our hands in this way, and withhold confidence." But the court, notwithstanding this remonstrance, did tie up the hands of the directors, by adopting his amendment. He did not mean now to press the amendment, which he submitted to the court in the month of December last; but he conceived that he had entitled himself to make any observations which future circumstances of a similar kind, should any be brought under their notice, might seem to call for. As to the Company's pensions, for several years past they might be divided into three descriptions; first, political or Indian pensions; second, pensions of superannuation applying to this house; and thirdly, literary or college pensions. Now, with regard to the political pensions, so far from having any charge to make against them, he approved of them highly. He thought the pensions granted to their Indian servants, military and civil, had generally been, for many years past, fair, honorable and unquestionable; as much so, certainly, as could be expected in the administration of sovereign power. Before the by-law was ordained, rendering it necessary that two general courts should be convened, to approve and confirm all pensions beyond a certain sum, nothing could be conceived more improper than some of the pensions which were granted to their Indian servants, and others who had interest to procure them; but he was happy to say, that since 1793 there was no cause whatever for complaint. With regard to pensions of superannuation on the house servants, under the late act, the principle was most humane. Nothing could be more just or honorable, than to pension gentlemen who had spent a considerable portion of their lives in the Company's service. But he must at the same time observe, that there was no act, in the performance of which greater fortitude and self-denial was required, than in that of granting such pensions. If those who had it in their power to confer them did not proceed with coolness and caution, the system might be made the instrument of very great evil. Each director, particularly when he came into the chair, would be requested to bring forward B, on the suggestion of A. He would be urged sedulously and constantly to influence A., perhaps in the prime of life and meridian of his strength, either by gentle means, or by means not quite so gentle, to give up his situation, in order to make room for the promotion of B. He most earnestly hoped, that on occasions of the nature which he had hinted at, the directors would have sufficient fortitude and firmness to resist such applications. The system, he repeated, was a most humane one, but from that very circumstance one very liable to be perverted, and rendered most onerous on the friends of the Company. With regard to the literary or college pensions, there was nothing he would hail with more joy and gratitude, than a retiring pension to every one of those gentlemen now employed in educating their youthful servants. (*Hear, hear, and laughter.*)—The effect of the institution at Haileybury was such, that unless they had the courage to abolish it, those whom they were annually exporting, and which now constituted the whole of the civil service, would demoralize their empire beyond the possibility of cure! Therefore it was that those gentlemen, against whom personally he made no charge, the defect was in the system, had his leave to be pensioned altogether, and retire with their full pay for life. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no desire to argue over again that painful topic; he had done his duty. The subsequent domestic history of this college, he feared, had confirmed his statements and prognostics; and the very last address of the hon. chairman to the students, delivered with that frankness which belonged

to him, must show to the reflecting mind what at no very distant period would be the state of morals in their great Asiatic settlements! (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Grant* requested the attention of the court, while he made a very few observations with respect to one of those points, on which the learned gentleman had indulged himself on several remarks. The learned gentleman had forgot, when speaking of St. Helena, to notice the essential principle, on which the grant proposed had been grounded. It was not, as he seemed to suggest, founded on any abstract principle, which was meant to be extended either to St. Helena or the Indian presidencies; it was an isolated case which would not be applicable to any other instance. It arose out of that system of economy on which the court of directors had been solicitous to act, without a view to retrenchment, in the establishment of St. Helena. They had proposed to annex certain offices under council to the station of counsellor, but imagining such accumulated duties could not be well and conveniently performed by Mr. William Doveton and Mr. Leech, both in advanced years, they offered him the option of continuing in council with the duties newly annexed to the stations, or of retiring upon a pension. This was the sole origin of the idea of pensioning any member of the council at St. Helena. It was not with the remotest view of introducing there the abstract principle of pensioning members of council merely as such, still less of introducing such a principle into the Indian presidencies with regard to any of the civil servants there. The observations, therefore, of the learned gentleman were not called for by any thing the court of directors had done on this occasion.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, he had been for twenty years a proprietor, and during that time had never asked a favour of any of the directors; he thought therefore that he had a right to make a few observations on the case now before the court; and he hoped they would be attended to, since he was perfectly unprejudiced, and had no interest whatever to serve. He trusted they would not proceed in such a manner as to encourage the speculation, which Adam Smith said was pursued when the herring fishery was established, and busses were fitted out to catch the *bounty* and not the *herrings*. If they did not adopt a different principle, individuals would perhaps be sent abroad, not so much for the purpose of executing important duties, as with a view to the attainment of a comfortable pension. They had this morning heard of a grant of £150 a year being conferred on an individual through compassion. Compassion, be admitted, was a very proper feeling to indulge in, but not at the expense of others. His compassion would lead him to put his hand into his own pocket, and not into the public purse. He prized the man whose heart melted at the distresses of others, and who to alleviate those distresses paid something out of his own store; but he would not give any person credit for fine feelings, whose compassion led him to make free with the public money. The Company's pension list was not so bad as one that he knew of. He recollected a body of men, whom he certainly respected (for he was as loyal a man as any in the kingdom), who sometimes seemed to think that individuals should be pensioned, because they had possessed a good thing for many years. Thus if they had for a considerable period received £4000 or £5000 a year, it was deemed necessary when they went out of office that they should have a pension of £2000 or £3000 per annum. This was a system which he was glad to see the Company could not pursue. A pension of the nature to which he had alluded was like a cannister tied to a little dog's tail, which accompanied him wherever he went. (*A laugh.*) And, in like manner, wherever the individual ran who had once the honor of holding an office, pension was sure to run along with him. His friend, Mr. Hume, had done a very good action, in making the Chairman explain why an enormous pension was conferred on Mr. Grant. He called that pension enormous when compared with the services which the individuals performed. He hoped in future they would hear nothing more about compassion. It was a new subject, one which he had not heard mentioned in that court for above eighteen years. When they had not funds sufficient to minister to the wants of faithful servants, who had been employed by the Company in a civil or military capacity for thirty-five or forty years, he thought it was preposterous to bring in a new list of pensioners under the title of compassion pensioners. Hereafter, he trusted, they would hear no more of this system. If the grant now before them went to a ballot he would be favorable to it, because it was a particular instance and stood on its own peculiar grounds. He approved much of the system of superannuation pensions, because they relieved such persons only as the poor's rates in this country ought to assist. They were conferred on superannuated industrious men whose lives had been beneficially employed in the public service. But he was sorry to say, that the poor's rates were diverted from their original intention, and were applied in an infamous manner. (Cries of "*question*" and "*order.*") Whenever he found a new description of pensions introduced into that house he would, with that vigilance

that always belonged to him, examine it minutely. When he saw objects of humanity, he would not relieve them out of the public purse, but out of his own. He would always act as the conscientious guardian of the public funds of that body, or of any other to which he happened to belong.

The motion was then put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

CARNATIC COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, that previous to the business on which the court were about to enter, he would take the liberty of asking permission to put a question to the hon. chairman, which related to a subject of much importance. It would not lead to any discussion, and therefore he felt the less hesitation in mentioning it. He wished to know what was meant to be done with regard to the commission which had existed for many years for arranging the debts of the nabob of the Carnatic? It was a duty he owed to the persons who formed that commission, to give to the court of directors an opportunity of publicly stating what had already taken place with respect to them. The commission had existed for many years, and the officers of whom it was constituted, who had, in his opinion, acted most meritoriously, gave up their time and their talents to the Company's service, during a long period. They had, while thus employed, been receiving a very adequate remuneration from the Company; but they were extremely jealous, lest it should be supposed that they had accepted of large sums of money without performing commensurate services. He was sure the court would be ready to bear testimony to this fact, that the salaries those gentlemen had received were fairly earned and properly granted. He wished to know whether a communication had not been made by the commissioners to the court of directors, stating that it was expedient to bring the commission to a speedy conclusion. (*Hear, hear!*) The fact, he believed, was so, and the circumstance ought to be generally known as it was extremely creditable to them. He hoped the hon. chairman would state what the determination of the court of directors was, and when it was likely that the commission would be brought to a conclusion. He felt, in returning thanks to those who had so long been serving the Company, that it was almost invidious to select any individual as the object of peculiar praise; but there was one gentleman, whom he thought it necessary to name particularly, a gentleman whose time and talents were especially devoted to the object of the commission, and whose exertions were universally allowed to have been highly creditable to him, and not less serviceable to the interests of the Company. He alluded to Sir Benjamin Hobhouse. That honorable individual wished this commission to be brought to a termination, as well for his own credit as for the benefit of the East-India Company. He was quite convinced that the court would feel great pleasure in paying a deserved tribute of respect to those commissioners who had brought to a termination the task of no small difficulty, and who, having done so, were no longer desirous of receiving the money of the Company.

Mr. *Lowndes*.—"How many years has the commission existed?"

Mr. *D. Kinnaird*.—"Thirteen."

The *Chairman* begged to state, in answer to the question of the hon. proprietor, that the court of directors were fully sensible of the merits of the gentlemen who composed the Carnatic commission, and were perfectly ready to admit the great degree of disinterestedness they had manifested in anxiously desiring to bring it to a close. He would now state, for the information of the hon. proprietor, that some measures connected with this subject were at present in contemplation, which he trusted, and believed, would produce a beneficial result.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the court that it is farther made special, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, two resolutions of the court of directors, of the 27th of January last and the 19th ultimo. The former "proposing the formation of a fund for the benefit of the widows and families of deceased officers of the home establishment, under certain regulations, and the grant in aid of the same, of the sum of £4000 per annum from the general fee fund for the house and warehouses, also the sum of £600 per annum from the Company's cash, with a view to relieve the funds of the Company in future from all charge, by way of pension or annuity, to the relatives of the said persons." The latter proposing "the formation of a fund for the benefit of the widows and families of deceased elders, extra clerks, and others therein mentioned, of the home service, under certain regulations, and the grant in aid of the same of the sum of £500 per annum from the general fee fund, also the sum of £500 per annum from the Company's cash, with a view to relieve the funds of the Company in future from all charge by way of pension or annuity to the relatives of the said persons." Both resolutions shall now be read for the information of the proprietors.

The clerk then read the following resolution. "At a court of directors held

on the 27th of January, 1819, it was resolved, that the resolution entered on the minutes of the court in the years 1816 and 1817, with a view to the formation of a fund for the benefit of the widows and families of deceased officers of the home establishment, be rescinded; and that the following resolution be adopted in lieu thereof:—"That the fund shall have operation from the 25th of March, 1816, subscriptions having been received from the officers of the home establishment since that date. That the sum of £600 per annum be granted in aid of the fund from the Company's cash; and that £4000 be paid by half yearly instalments from the fee fund for the same purpose, to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. payable half yearly from the 25th of March, 1816. And as security for the said sum of £4000 per annum, that £1000 of India bonds be placed to the credit of the fund, and kept separate from the Company's account. That the said resolution be laid before the proprietors, and also before the board of commissioners for managing the affairs of India. That the present alteration be made known as soon as possible to the officers of the home establishment. That they may, if they please, withdraw their names as subscribers to the fund within three months; and that interest be allowed them on the sum they may have subscribed. That persons who have not subscribed be allowed three months, during which they shall have an option either to become subscribers or to decline; but that it shall be a rule of the establishment that all officers in future shall become subscribers to the fund."

The *Chairman*.—"I move that this "court approve the resolution of the court "of directors of the 27th of Jan. last, "granting £4000 per ann. from the fee-"fund and £600 per ann. from the Com-"pany's cash in aid of the fund for the "relief of the widows and families of "deceased officers of the home establish-"ment, subject to the confirmation of "another general court."

Mr. *Hume* said, he rose to offer one or two observations to the court, but certainly not to make any objection to the motion, because he considered the present highly advantageous in every point of view. It was humane in its principle, and must afford great consolation where the families of those who had served them faithfully were left unprovided for. The formation of such a fund was extremely proper, and he was exceedingly happy to hear that a plan which had been for years in agitation was at length perfected. What he wished to throw out to the court was this, that the subscriptions of two hundred and seventy-two persons to the fund amounted to nearly £2400 per annum, whilst the court granted £4000 from the fee-fund and £600 from the Company's cash, making a very large sum in the aggregate. He wished therefore, that the court should adopt some provision, in case the fund became too rich, in order to insure its proper application. If he were correctly informed with respect to the scale of pensions agreed on, which he understood was to be permanent, he had reason to believe that the fund would soon be richer than was requisite. In that case some provision ought, he conceived, to be made by the directors for a proper disposal of the overplus. At present the directors gave up all charge of the fund; they would, he was informed, have nothing to do with it; they left it entirely to those who were to benefit by it. This he thought was one of the most creditable transactions that was ever known in the India-house; but still it was worth while to consider, if a surplus sum should remain after paying all claims on the fund, whether a provision ought not to be made to reduce the annual supplies derived from the Company's cash and the fee-fund, always taking care that the fund about to be established was fully equal to the demand on it.

The *Chairman* said, the suggestion of the hon. proprietor was a very reasonable one. The views of the court of directors went however the other way. Their great object was to see that the provision was sufficiently large, and the question of superfluity was not nicely considered. The point noticed by the hon. proprietor might be taken up hereafter. Two general courts were necessary to give validity to this resolution, and in the interim between the first and second the subject might be looked into. At present he spoke off hand, for he had not considered the question, but the reasonableness of the hon. proprietor's observation was quite clear.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, suppose any alteration were made in this resolution at the next general court, would not another court be requisite in order to confirm it, and make it a valid act? It struck him that every material alteration made a resolution quite a new thing which demanded a subsequent confirmation.

The *Chairman* said, that point should be considered and the result stated to the court.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, he felt great pleasure in hearing the notice his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had taken of this grant. He thought it a very possible case, that the subscriptions of individuals, the grant from the Company's cash and from the fee-fund, might form a sum much greater in amount than was absolutely necessary; for it never could be in the contemplation of the directors that any thing beyond

comfortable subsistence should be provided for those who were to derive the benefit of the fund. It could not be supposed that the pensions were to be greater than the original salaries of the officers who were deceased. The liberal way in which the court of directors had acted towards this fund was honorable to their feelings; but he thought that the grant in support of it should be stated as intended to be continued "so long as the said assistance was deemed necessary," or something to that effect.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, it was not always that a new institution was a good one and deserved support, but they must all without a dissentient voice approve of this; and he hoped it would be extended to civil as well as military servants.

Mr. *Hume*.—"It is intended only for civil servants."

Mr. *Lowndes* continued. He should be glad to know why the marine officers in the Company's service had not a fund of a similar nature? He was proud of saying that he had a relation who for twenty-seven years had been the mate of an Indiaman; though poor, he was a gentleman, and therefore he was proud to mention him. He had remained in this situation for the long period he had stated, because he was a very honest man and would not truckle to those in power. He had often said to him (Mr. Lowndes) with tears in his eyes, that no provision was made for the mate of an Indiaman. He might serve for twenty or thirty years, but though he died in the service no pension was granted to his widow or family. The reason was because he was placed between two stools. The India Company said, "you do not belong to us;" and the merchants said, "we have nothing to do with you." Their military and civil servants had pensions, but that amphibious sort of animal the mate of an Indiaman had no allowance of any kind. He might like the camelion live on air, for he had nothing else to live on. He hoped that means would be devised for granting pensions to the widows and families of the mates of Indiamen. He had for twenty years raised his voice in favour of such a plan, but he had called out like one in the wilderness, for no one attended to him.—(*A laugh!*)—But the fact was, that those forlorn people had no director to speak for them. He would willingly subscribe to a fund for their relief; for no persons were more deserving of support and protection. The lieutenants in their navy had a certain provision made for their widows; it was not much, but still it was some assistance. The widows and families of their military officers had also an allowance. But for the mate of an Indiaman or for his family no provision whatsoever was made. The situation of those persons afforded sufficient reason for introducing the subject now; and the humanity of the case, if it were irregular to notice it, would propitiate the indulgence of the court. He wished to propose that a fund should be instituted for the benefit of those persons; and he trusted that the gentlemen connected with the shipping interest of India would meet together to consider of the propriety of pensioning the widows and children of those mates who had died in their service. Instead of building fine houses, purchasing splendid carriages, and rolling in every species of luxury, it would be better if they would provide for those poor men. The difference between the mate and captain was very great. The former might make his fortune in two or three voyages, but the mate could not do any such thing. He had not now the same privilege that he possessed twenty years ago. At that time he could realize something by his privilege, but now he had not that opportunity. The subject was a very serious one, and he hoped that the hint would be taken up by the East-India shipping interest.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously. The clerk next read the following resolution:—

"At a court of directors held on Friday the 19th Feb. 1819, a report from the committee of accounts dated the 10th inst. was read in court, and ordered to be taken into consideration. The report submitted certain alterations with respect to the fund for the benefit of the widows and families of deceased elders, extra clerks, and others; and also an amended code for the adoption of the court. It was resolved, that this court do approve of the said report, and that the sum of £500 per ann. from the Company's cash, and of £500 per ann. from the fee-fund, be granted, subject to the approbation of the court of proprietors and of the commissioners for managing the affairs of India. That the proposed alteration be notified to the subscribers as early as is practicable, that they may if they please withdraw their names; and those who do withdraw them shall have their money returned with interest. That three months be given, during which individuals shall have the option of becoming subscribers; but that it be a rule that persons hereafter appointed to the service shall become subscribers to the fund."

The *Chairman* moved, "that this court "approve of the grant of £500 per ann. "from the Company's cash, and £500 per "ann. from the fee-fund, in aid of the fund "for the benefit of the widows and families "of deceased elders, extra clerks, and "others of the home service, subject to the "confirmation of another general court."

Mr. *Hume* felt it necessary to make one observation, in order to satisfy gentlemen of the nature and object of the present vote, as well as of that to which they had just agreed. The vote they had last passed was for the civil servants in the East-India House; and the vote now submitted to them was intended for the extra clerks, elders, and others, who might be considered in the class of warrant officers, were they to look upon them in a naval point of view. If he understood the intention correctly, the grants provided that no individual pension should be claimed after the year 1816, consequently the Company would by the present provision be freed from every kind of charge for the widows and children of deceased officers belonging to the home establishment; a regulation which would be productive of very great advantages. With regard to the difficulty started by his hon. friend near him (Mr. Dixon), they had long since been informed by their standing counsel, that any court could diminish, but could not enlarge a grant. All that he wished was, that if the fund now established should be found greater than was necessary, that care should be taken to bring it within due bounds. The grant at present proposed was not, he apprehended, irrevocable; and, if it were in the end discovered to be too extensive, it would then perhaps be proper to bring it again under the consideration of the court. If such were the understanding, he had no farther observation to make.

The *Chairman* said, that the same course of proceeding which was suggested with respect to the other grant should be followed in the present instance.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, the two propositions that had been submitted to the court received his most cordial approbation. His reason for troubling the court now was to express, with the utmost deference, his sentiments on a subject of a peculiarly delicate nature. He desired, in the face of that court and the public, to do justice to the executive body for the care and attention they had bestowed on the Company's army in India. He was quite sure that there was nothing which could be suggested to the advantage of that gallant body that would be received with indifference by the court of directors; in kind feelings towards their Indian army, he knew that the executive body would outrun even his most sanguine expectations. He wished merely to have leave to express his idea on this subject, and he would leave it to the gentlemen behind the bar to take it up, and if wise and practicable to carry it into effect. He thought, that if by introducing such a plan as was now adopted with respect to the civil service; if by subscription, by the appropriation of fees, or by an advance from the Company's funds, they could enlarge the contracted military pensions, the boon would be most gratefully received by those who were every hour risking their lives for the Company; by those who must very much endanger, if not altogether sacrifice their constitution in the service, who were exposed to all the casualties of war, and were liable to be maimed, wounded, and otherwise incapacitated for further honorable exertion. If by a well-timed liberality on the part of the Company, aided by subscriptions among the military themselves, the funds appropriated to the purpose of military pensions could be so enlarged as to administer to the general comfort, and increase the happiness of their brave and deserving officers, no man would feel more thankful for the labour bestowed in perfecting so praise-worthy a scheme than the individual who now addressed the court, in the hope that at some future period the suggestion thrown out might be deemed worthy of consideration.

The *Chairman* said, the suggestion of the learned gentleman was too important in its nature to be passed over without notice: but the learned gentleman must be aware that provision to a very great extent was made for their military servants; for that purpose military funds had been established, to which individuals were at liberty to subscribe; those funds formed a very heavy burden, and he feared that they could not be extended. At the present moment, he did not conceive that such a plan as that suggested by the learned gentleman could be taken into consideration.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he was obliged to the hon. chairman for giving him an opportunity of making an avowal, which he ought not in the first instance to have forgotten. He certainly ought to have acknowledged what had already been done, and to have alluded to the magnitude of those sums which had been set apart for the benefit of their military establishment, which he believed was, upon the whole, the best military service on earth. When he said he wished the fund to be enlarged, he meant, as a material part of the plan, that an encouragement should be held out to their young officers to subscribe according to their means for their common good. This would not be the case without a certain degree of persuasive influence were exercised by their seniors, a sort of seductive coercion. Young men would not always look forward or subscribe, unless their present means tempted to do so by the liberality of the plan. The Company could not say to them, you must either subscribe or leave our service; but he thought when it was known that those who did contribute were held in greater esteem, it would not want effect, and these youngsters, as

it were, in spite of themselves, be assured of ultimate comfort.

Mr. *Bosanquet* said there were already established in India both military and civil funds, and to these the Company did subscribe. If the hon. gentleman looked into the circumstances of the case, he would find that the individuals behind the bar were as anxious as those before it could possibly be to render their subscriptions effectual.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

GRANT TO COLONEL SALMOND.

The *Chairman*—"I have now to state to the court that it is made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a resolution of the court of directors of the 30th December last, granting to Lieut.-col. James Salmond, the military secretary for conducting the military correspondence with India, an addition of £500 per annum to his salary." The resolution shall be now read for the information of the proprietors.

"At a court of directors held on Wednesday the 30th December 1818, it was resolved, that in consideration of the great abilities with which Lieut.-col. James Salmond has discharged the arduous duties of his office, and the additional labour imposed on him by the transfer of the military correspondence to his department, an addition be made to his salary of £500 per annum, to commence from the date when the said transfer of the military correspondence took place."

The *Chairman* begged leave to inform the court that the present measure was very strongly and unanimously approved of by the executive body, and by them most warmly recommended to the favourable notice of the proprietors. It was recommended on account of the eminent and meritorious services of the gentleman in question, and of the important and laborious duties which he had to perform. No less a task was imposed on him than the maintaining an uninterrupted correspondence with three distinct settlements, on the details of three distinct armies, in which several different usages prevailed. Each of these he was obliged particularly to notice, and on each of them it was necessary he should correspond technically and correctly. Every circumstance relative to military operations, every thing connected with the departments of the adjutant-general and of the quarter-master general, every thing that related to the medical board, every thing that was in a military point of view tangible, must come to this country in the shape of paragraphs, and be regularly answered by the enlightened mind and comprehensive capacity of this individual. Gentlemen must be aware that the members composing the court of directors had so much important business on their hands, as rendered it possible for them to travel into the detail of those affairs which were entrusted to Col. Salmond's superintendence; it was as much as human powers could effect to read what was written with respect to their military force, much less to investigate and weigh the motives in which different acts originated and were pursued. When it was recollected that the equipment of their armies in the field, from their tenting even to their cartouch-boxes, must come under the cognizance of this officer, who was responsible to the court of directors, to the proprietors at large, to the Indian community, and to the whole world, for the correctness of his proceedings, it would at once be seen that the situation was of the highest importance, and consequently, if its duties were performed with diligence and correctness by the person to whom they were entrusted, he should be handsomely provided for. Lieut.-col. Salmond had been selected some years ago to fill this office, and considerable expectations were held out to him of liberal reward. It was in consequence of those expectations which Col. Salmond was induced to entertain at that time, as well as the fresh duties which had been recently imposed upon him, that the court of directors had thought it proper to recommend an increase of salary. By a late regulation, in addition to his other duties, all personal applications of a military nature were referred to the consideration of the military secretary, whose duty it was to prepare the documents and bring the several questions distinctly before the court of directors. The proprietors must be aware, that of all the questions which came under the consideration of the court those of a personal nature were the most delicate. The decision upon personal questions was liable to great inconvenience, since partiality might be exercised in setting them at rest; but in the course of a few years, the court of directors had an opportunity of seeing, appreciating, and approving the correct conduct as well as the great abilities of Col. Salmond; he had acted like an honorable and disinterested man; neither deviating to the right nor to the left, when personal questions were submitted to him; and he was sure the court would not separate without marking their decided approbation of the conduct of so upright and honorable an individual.

Mr. *Hume* hoped the court would indulge him for a short time while he made a few observations on the present resolution, which appeared to him to be one of a most important nature. In doing this, he felt that he could not carry

the court along with him without calling the attention of the proprietors to Col. Salmond's progress in the situation which he now held. No man was more ready than himself to support properly, and appreciate duly, the abilities exerted in their service. Though he had not the same opportunity which others had of witnessing the talents of Col. Salmond, he yet was willing to believe that they were found useful and efficient. But connected with this subject there was another point of very great importance, namely, that of acting consistently with the proceeding adopted by the court in April 1809. When the motion was brought forward, on the 7th of April in that year, to place Col. Salmond in the situation of assistant military secretary, a discussion took place as to the propriety of an individual being nominated to that office who was a stranger to the East-India House. The objection then made was a clear and plain one. His learned friend (Mr. Jackson) stated distinctly, that it was an unusual and a dangerous practice for a person to be appointed to an office of this description not educated in the house. It was answered that there were no individuals within those walls capable of conducting this department, and that therefore it was necessary to sanction the nomination of Col. Salmond, who was peculiarly qualified to undertake the duties of the office. Notwithstanding this, an amendment was moved by his learned friend, which in substance set forth that the then nomination should not be drawn into a precedent for the introduction of strangers to the home establishment. This was, he thought, a very proper amendment; and the reason why he mentioned it was this, that the court of directors at that period declared distinctly and specifically that the measure was sanctioned at the time they required it. They went on farther, and said that they would, as soon as possible, introduce young men of ability into the office, who, in case of a vacancy by resignation or death, would be able to carry on the business effectually. Matters, however, went on without alteration. Col. Salmond was appointed with a salary of £800 a year, which had been ultimately encreased to £1,500 per annum. On the 17th of December 1817 the subject of the military department was brought before the proprietors. The court of directors, it appeared, in a report dated the 24th of February, stated, that the extent of military duty was so much encreased in amount, that an additional assistant was necessary. It was then stated from the chair, that Col. Salmond had so much to do with the foreign correspondence alone, it was impossible for him to conduct the military department, from the duties of which Mr. Wright, the civil auditor, had been relieved. For the purpose of making up for this deficiency, an assistant military secretary was appointed in the person of Col. Bryce. It was understood that he was to have the charge of all those military details which Col. Salmond was not capable of attending to. He now wished to point out to the attention of the court what appeared to him to be a little inconsistency in their present proceedings. The resolution of the court of directors clearly went to shew this, that Col. Salmond, who, twelvemonths ago, was said to have more business to perform than he could go through, had since been charged with additional duties, and was therefore to have an increase of salary. As he understood the circumstances of the case, the assistant military secretary, appointed by the resolution of the court of directors of the 28th of August 1816, was intended to take from off the hands of Mr. Wright and Col. Salmond those military duties which bore too heavily on them. Those who knew the Company's situation in India, the enlarged extent of their territory, and the necessity which existed for increasing their corps from time to time, could not be able to imagine, if Col. Salmond, in 1817, could not perform the military duties of his situation, how he could now get through them with so much rapidity. He thought the resolution of the court of directors, which had been just read, was altogether inconsistent with the former proceeding to which he had alluded, because it seemed to throw on Col. Salmond those very duties which he was before described as incapable of performing, on account of their weight and extent. He did not understand how this was to be explained; but beyond what he had already adverted to, there was something still more extraordinary which required the notice of the proprietors. The military secretary, whose appointment was agreed to by that court on the 17th December 1817, had, it appeared, been appointed to another situation. How then did the court stand at present? The proprietors would scarcely believe it when he said, that the whole business of an army of 150,000 men was now to be transacted by one gentleman. Some of the details which the hon. Chairman had noticed were arranged by particular boards, and did not give much trouble; but the great business of the military department, the forwarding answers to the various dispatches that were transmitted from the army, this he understood to be the task specially entrusted to Col. Salmond. This he would say, that if any man in that court, or in the East-India House, could get through such a multifarious duty with tolerable correctness, and even moderate speed, he must pos-

sess more than human powers, so very extensive was the military correspondence. *(Hear, hear!)* At this period there were various parts of the military correspondence that had fallen from time to time into considerable arrear. Their revision of Col. MacGreggor's case was not concluded until a period of five years had elapsed; and other instances were to be found where the delay had been equally great. He did not mean to blame the officiating officer on account of such delay; all he meant to contend was, that it was not consistent with human exertion, confined to a single individual, to get through such a mass of business in a reasonable time. The court of directors, when his learned friend moved the amendment to their resolution in 1809, virtually pledged themselves to provide a constant succession of talent and abilities in this important department, in order to guard against the inconvenience that must otherwise be felt, in case of resignation or death. But if Col. Salmond were intrusted with the whole affairs of the military department (and it should be remembered that he had seen many years service in India, which tended to impair the constitution); if this gentleman, contending with a duty that might stagger Hercules himself, should retire from ill health, or die, (and no man could answer for the continuance of his life during a single week), what then was the situation of the Company? It would be this: that there was not an individual in the office, except a junior clerk, lately introduced, and consequently matters of great moment must stand still until an efficient successor was appointed. *(Hear, hear!)* In December 1817 he stated that arrangements should be made to obviate this difficulty, and he then understood that some plan for that purpose was under consideration in the court of directors. He supposed that they intended to provide a number of colleagues in the office, that there should be no interruption to a regular succession of individuals; but he now concluded that he was wrong in supposing the court of directors to have taken this subject seriously into consideration, so as to meet and provide for the difficulty whenever it should happen to arise. He believed, when a similar question was before them in 1817, he brought to the recollection of the court of directors the resolution and amendment of 1809; and he must say, that if the court were called on the present occasion, as they were on the former, to vote a sum of £300 a year to an additional officer, who should take a portion of this excessive labour from the shoulders of Col. Bryce, he would have been much better satisfied. He confessed that he, for one, would have been most happy, if the resolution submitted to them had been to this purport: "That to provide a regular succession in the military department, in order to guard against the common contingencies of life, the court of directors thought it proper to appoint an assistant." He would have been glad to support such a resolution, which would go to ensure a regular discharge of the duties of this office. Who, he asked, could expect that Col. Salmond would remain in that house transacting business from January the 1st to December the 31st? He could not be always there; and when he was absent there was no one to proceed with the business. He was a zealous friend to economy, but he thought that it was not economical to ask one gentleman to perform duties that would occupy many; to call upon an individual to undertake an extent of business which he could not be expected in the course of things to get through, however zealous and attentive he might be. Although he did not wish that court to interfere with the internal resolutions of the court of directors; yet as the executive body were going on with reference to this subject in the old manner, as they had not placed the Company in a better situation, as far as this office was concerned, than that in which they stood years ago, he conceived it was not improper for them to express their sentiments as to the necessity of adopting a different course of proceeding. It was not a question why an addition of £500 per annum should be made to the salary of Col. Salmond; it was for them to see that Col. Salmond was properly remunerated, and that such a duty was imposed on him as he could be reasonably expected to do, which he must contend was not here the case. In 1809, the directors stated that the duties of the office should be correctly performed in future; but this, as appeared from their own shewing, was not the fact. A gentleman was appointed to assist Mr. Wright, who had been removed to another department. He was aware that it was proposed to grant an addition to the salary of Col. Salmond; but he had no idea that an additional duty was to be imposed on him, after what the directors had stated in 1817. He little expected, after having declared at that time the business of the office to be too much for him, that they should add to his labours, and then state the accession of duty as a reason for increasing his salary. He objected to the increase of salary on that ground; because by granting it they prevented the quick performance of duties of ten times more importance than the money they were called on to expend. No matter what the sum proposed was, no matter how extensive the grant, it could not enable a man to perform more than his physical strength and his mental

energy were equal to. This was his opinion, but yet he did not wish to call on the court to negative the proposed addition; at the same time he must fairly state, that in justice they ought to do so, since in acceding to the resolution, they agreed to saddle Col. Salmond with a duty which he would not be able to perform, and would thus prevent him from giving his undivided attention to matters of much greater importance: he alluded to the foreign correspondence. Still, though he meant not to oppose the motion, he would not be doing his duty towards himself and the proprietors, if he did not put on record an expression of his opinion, that the court of directors had not fulfilled their pledge to the Company, they having failed in providing a regular succession of gentlemen to fill the office of military secretary, and in consequence left the business of the whole military department subject to the health of an individual. These observations appeared to him of so much importance, that he could not avoid making them. He should now read what he proposed to add as an amendment to the resolution on the table, and he would leave it to the court to dispose of it as they thought fit:—

"Resolved, That this court, fully sensible of the importance of the military correspondence of their army in India, and of the necessity of having men of talent to act in the office of military secretary, did (in conformity with the recommendation of the court of directors of the 24th of February 1809), on the 7th of April 1809, appoint Col. James Salmond, an officer of the Indian army, and not belonging to this establishment, to the office of military secretary, with a salary of £800 a year, with the express understanding that care would be taken in future to provide a succession of officers to perform the duties of that department.

"That this court hear with surprise, that in the course of four years, notwithstanding the report of the 24th of February 1809, the court of directors have not procured any succession of officers to act in the department of the military secretary, which office, in case of the resignation or death of the individual now holding it, must again be placed in the hands of a perfect stranger to this house.

"That this court did reasonably expect, after the appointment of an assistant military secretary, in the year 1817, that something would have been done for ensuring a regular succession of properly instructed officers to fill the situation, and thus to prevent the inconvenience that must arise from the resignation or death of the individual who at present holds it.

"That this court have learned with regret, that additional military duties have been transferred to Col. Salmond, as military secretary, he having previously as much business to do as he could well perform, according to the statement made to the proprietors on the 17th of December 1817; and that his salary is on this pretence to be raised to the sum of £2000 a-year, instead of £800, which was originally granted.

"That this court cannot agree to such increase of salary, as they consider the arrangement injurious to the Company, and opposed to the efficient performance of those duties which are of the first importance to their interests."

Mr. *Hume* having read the resolution, said that he would hand it up to the chairman, and, with the exception of a few words, would submit it to the court for their approbation.

The resolution was then read by the clerk.

Mr. *Hume* begged leave to withdraw the latter part of the resolution, which respected the increase of salary. This he did at the suggestion of an hon. friend, lest the resolution might be considered as merely referring to a matter of money. He did not view the subject in a pecuniary point of view at all. He did not object to the grant, that was not his object in moving the resolution.

Mr. *S. Dixon*—"The amended motion is of such a length, it embraces so many subjects, and calls on the court to state their opinion on so great a variety of matters, that I hope the hon. proprietor will not press it without proper consideration."

The *Chairman*—"Has this amendment been seconded? I should almost hope not."

A short pause here took place, which was terminated by

Mr. *Lowndes*, who rose and begged leave to second the amendment, since no one else seemed willing to do so. He adopted this course on the plain ground, that, in so high an office as military secretary, where the correspondence of an army of 150,000 men was to be attended to, they ought to have persons in various gradations, in order to fill up any vacancy that might arise, instead of trusting to the health of an individual. Such was the mode adopted with respect to the British Navy. What was the reason that there were six Lords of the Admiralty? it was to afford the two junior lords an opportunity of learning their lesson. If there were two *young sucking lords*, in time of peace, assisting to manage a navy of not one-tenth the number that was kept up in time of war, why should not Colonel Salmond have a *salmon trout*, or

in other words, an assistant, to enable him to perform his duties during a period of hostilities. The company ought, in time of war, to have at least two persons in the office of military secretary, one to give every assistance to the other. Suppose, for instance, that Colonel Salmond was ill, who was then to supply his place? Was the Indian army to be neglected in consequence? Was it to be at an awful stand still because Colonel Salmond was sick? The observations of his hon. friend were excellent; and he would state the reason why he thought so, namely, because the court of directors could not answer them. He was sure they could not give any cogent reason for pursuing this system of economy, and yet he gave them credit for it in their capacity of directors. He did so because every body of directors were fond of patronage; for it was very natural that all of them should be desirous to bring forward some friend or relation. Here, however, it appeared that a source of patronage was sacrificed; but though he gave them credit for honesty, he could not compliment them on the soundness of their judgment. The two principles were entirely at variance on this occasion. The court of directors wanted credit for taking care of the funds of the Company; but it often happened, in great political matters, that two and two did not make four. Here the heaping so much business on Col. Salmond was not true economy; for two heads on many occasions were much better than one. If he were their military secretary, wishing always to sustain the character of an honest man, he should like to see persons about him who were able to appreciate what he was doing, for fear of unpleasant rumours respecting his conduct being set afloat. A gentleman in office ought to have a coadjutor, not merely to assist him, but to clear his character when it was unjustly assailed; and they all knew that scandal stalked abroad in every direction. In this scandalizing age no man could escape censure; and therefore, if he were in office, he would be glad to have a person to appeal to when he was attacked. The necessity of appointing an assistant to Col. Salmond was very clear, because he could not reckon on his life a single hour while in India. *(Mr. Hume observed, that Col. Salmond was not in India, but employed in that house.)* Could any person, continued Mr. Lowndes, assert that Col. Salmond would be free from those disorders incidental to all men who lived in India? (*Laughter.*) Must he not, indeed, from the fatigue of his mind, be more subject to those disorders than other men?—*(Laughter, and cries of "Order!")*

An Hon. Proprietor rose to order. He observed, that the facetious gentleman had been speaking on a subject with which he was totally unacquainted. Col. Salmond was not acting in India, but was at that moment employed up stairs in the Company's house in Leadenhall street. (*A laugh.*)

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, it was his wish to draw the attention of the court, and particularly that of the worthy proprietor (Mr. Hume), to the nature of the amendment. Much pains as he had taken to render his amendment clear to the proprietors, it embraced so many observations, and dealt so largely in assertion, that the court could not be prepared to act on it all at once. He did not mean to enter into any argument on the subject; but from the importance of the motion, he conceived the hon. gentleman himself, and every proprietor in the court, before he was called on to give a decided opinion upon it, must rather wish that the proposition was not pressed on them, but that farther time might be given for its due consideration. He believed that he did not stand alone in this opinion.

Mr. *Grant* expressed himself sorry that he was obliged to address the proprietors a second time, in order to correct what appeared to him to be a misapprehension of the conduct pursued by the court of directors in 1809, when he had the honor of presiding in the chair. The hon. proprietor had entirely mistaken what passed upon that occasion. There was no pledge of any kind given by the court of directors, still less any thing like a pledge that they would in future secure the provision of the assistance that might be eventually wanted in the house from extraneous supplies. The case was this: the functionaries in the various offices of the house then appropriated to the home affairs and to the foreign, were generally introduced into the service at a very early age, and initiated and carried on in their respective offices, in which they usually rose by the rule of seniority. This had been a long established practice, recommended by reason and experience, as the best mode of forming a stock of official knowledge, and providing for the due conduct of all the business of routine. But there are departments in the India house where talents and knowledge of a very superior order are required; such, especially, is the department of the examiner of Indian correspondence, in its various branches, distinguished into political, military, revenue, and judicial, &c. For these it may, or may not happen that the requisite talents are always to be found in the degree or to the extent required among the servants trained within the house; and then will arise the alternative either of submitting to the inadequate execution of very important business, or of seeking for the requisite qualifications beyond the pale of

the service. An exigency of this kind pressed so much upon the court of directors in the year 1809, that they felt themselves obliged to bring it before the general court, and to propose the appointment of three assistants in the large departments of correspondence before mentioned, for the revenue, judicial, and military branches respectively. All their assistants it was proposed to select, not from the service, but the general mass of society. The measure, though not denied to be necessary, was entertained by the court of proprietors with some expression of jealousy for the rights of the regularly trained servants of the house, and therefore, in the vote of acquiescence which was passed on the occasion by the general court, a sort of caveat was entered against drawing this measure into a precedent. So far, then, were the court of directors from having given any pledge to provide the requisite qualifications in future from extraneous sources, that they were rather cautioned against recurring in future to that expedient.

Mr. *Hume* here interrupted the hon. director. He said, the declaration he alluded to was this, that though there were no persons in the house, at that moment, capable of undertaking the duties of the military auditor's office, yet that there were young men coming forward, who, it was hoped, when they had a little more experience, would be found perfectly efficient; that provision was then made for instructing them in the duties of this office, and that there would be no necessity hereafter to seek for the assistance of strangers, as the directors would avail themselves, in future, of the talents which they found in the house.

Mr. *Grant* continued. How then, he demanded, would the censure of the hon. proprietor apply to the court of directors? Did he mean they should be blamed for not having formed those abilities which nature only could create and mould? The directors had systematically pursued the ancient practice before described for the supply of the home service. But the abilities of young men could not be ascertained, could not be matured all at once; the extent of their powers could only be developed in a course of time. It was not possible immediately to tell whether a young man, placed for instance in the military secretary's office, would ultimately be qualified to fill the situation of military secretary: time alone could develop his peculiar talents. The hon. proprietor's motion went either to censure the court of directors for not procuring within the walls of that house the talent required, or else for not drawing it from without. As to the former, they could not create talent. Natural talent, improved by cultivation and experience, was what the superior situations in many of the Company's offices, particularly those connected with the foreign correspondence, required; and he could safely declare, that wherever ability was found in that house the court of directors wished to make the best and most proper use of it. But it did not follow that talent would always be found among those reared in the house commensurate to the exigencies of the service. This had been felt since the introduction of extraneous aid in 1809; but the court of directors have been slow to apply to that resource again, as well from their own indisposition as the jealousy then expressed by the court of proprietors. Hence they were prevented from seeking assistance out of doors, and obliged to confine themselves to such talent as they actually possessed within. But to expect that, on the system of taking in young men at a very early age to be trained in future years, a selection could at first be made which would ensure adequate talents for such arduous situations as were now in question, would obviously be vain. In general, no early decision could be made respecting a fitness of this kind; time and trial were necessary tests of it. The subjects to be handled could only be cognizable by mature age, and if young persons early received into the house were ultimately found incapable of performing the higher duties of any of the departments, in such case no other expedient remained but that of looking out of the India-house for persons possessing the necessary qualifications. Surely then the hon. proprietor did not mean, when he spoke of procuring a regular succession of adequate talent, that the directors could be expected to engage for that within the house which only time and nature could produce; or, on the other hand, that after the distrust which the general court had indicated when extraneous aid was first proposed, they should be forward to come again before the proprietors with other propositions of the same kind? and especially if, to fulfil the pledge which the hon. proprietor erroneously supposed them to have given, they were frequently to recommend the introduction of strangers. Here, said the hon. director, the executive body felt themselves placed between difficulties, and he looked upon the whole proposition now submitted to them in the shape of an amendment, to proceed entirely upon mistaken promises, to be completely useless in itself, and to convey a censure on the court of directors which was perfectly undeserved. The only safe plan on which they could proceed was this, to make the utmost use of the ability which they found within their walls, but when talent was wanted which they could not discover in the house or do without, to look abroad sooner than sub

mit to so serious an evil as that of having momentous business imperfectly performed. His opinion was, ten years ago, that although the company possessed considerable ability within the house, and indeed that several of the heads of offices were men of distinguished fitness for their situations, yet that the affairs of the Eastern empire had extended to such a magnitude as to require for the conduct of the correspondence with the various governments more instruments and more powers than the actual establishment afforded. Economical motives had always checked the court of directors from proposing measures that would be attended with any considerable expense; but such had been the progressive increase, such especially was now the prodigious extent of the Company's dominions, producing proportionable details of military, political, revenue, judicial, and miscellaneous correspondence from hence, that persons who were at all acquainted with the subject, must confess they were conducted by fewer instruments than those employed by any other government on the face of the earth of equal importance. *(Hear, hear!)* It was clearly necessary that eminent abilities should be selected where eminent services were to be performed. He would, in the first place, look for talent in the house, and he would give the utmost indulgence to those who were reared up in the service; but if the Company could not find persons within their walls possessing talents adequate to the fulfilment of particular duties, they must go out of the house to seek for them. This, he conceived, was the only just view which could be taken of the subject, and what the hon. proprietor himself could hardly avoid acquiescing in, though, in his misapprehension of what had before passed, he had groundlessly censured the court of directors. On another topic suggested by the speech of the hon. member, Mr. Grant said he hoped to be indulged in a few words. He must take the liberty to say, that the interference of any hon. proprietor, however well informed he might be, in the details of the business of the house, and the arrangements growing out of them, details and arrangements immediately in the province of the court of directors, he thought uncalled for and unnecessary; and that this was a sort of proceeding which, of all others, a candid and liberal proprietor would be slow to enter upon with respect to the executive body. *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, as he was the mover of the amendment to the original resolution for the appointment of Colonel Salmond, he wished to make a few observations before the question was put from the chair. Cordially approving as he did of Colonel Salmond's introduction to their service, cordially approving of his former increase of salary, and most cordially approving of the addition now proposed, he was extremely desirous that the ground on which he acted should be well understood. A want of that accurate recollection, which the hon. director who had just addressed them was known to possess, had, he feared, betrayed him (Mr. J.) into something like a misrepresentation; but he could assure the court that he would not wilfully mislead them. He believed he was incorrect in stating, that the directors had rather argued against the resolution of amendment adopted by the proprietors in 1809; indeed he was much mistaken if he had not previously submitted his amendment to the chairman of the day (Mr. Grant), with whom at that time he was much in the habit of communicating, before he came into court. He recollected, and he would not be doing justice to the court of directors if he did not state, that they were most willing to agree to any fair restriction proposed by gentlemen outside of the bar, with reference to a due attention to the interests of the individuals brought up in the India-house, reserving to themselves, however, the right of selecting persons from without doors, when peculiar circumstances rendered such a step absolutely necessary. He believed that the amendment he proposed expressly contained this reservation, "that when a case of special necessity did arise it should be consulted, but that on all other occasions a decided preference should be given to gentlemen bred in the house." He well remembered it was stated at the time, that individuals who came into their service at an early period of life, whose hope of prosperity depended entirely on regular promotion, who expected to be raised by progressive gradation, and who frequently formed family connections in consequence of the fair prospect which the service held out to them, ought not to be overlooked, unless imperative necessity required it. Nothing, it was said, could be conceived more cruel or ungenerous, than to place persons not originally in the service over their heads, at a time of life when perhaps they particularly looked forward to promotion, and to increase of honour as well as of income. This was the line of argument which he (Mr. Jackson) remembered to have pursued, and that it was met in a kind and cordial spirit by the gentlemen behind the bar. The hon. director had observed, in his frank and candid speech, that it was not right for the proprietors to interfere with the detail of affairs which were entrusted exclusively to the direction of the executive body. The hon. director would do him the justice to admit, that

the interference which he (Mr. J.) had deemed proper, was not with respect to detail, but with reference to principle; and that no less a principle than whether or no the Company should uniformly continue to encourage, promote, and preserve the interests of those who were properly enough called their children, the servants of that house? When that system was broken in upon to any extent, it ceased to be a question of detail, and became one of principle, and as such it was obligatory on the proprietors to take it up. With respect to the resolution now brought before them by the court of directors, he believed the department to which it related was of such a nature, that they could not get Colonel Salmond proper adjuncts without travelling beyond the walls of that house. He thought it was impossible to carry on the business of that great military office unless they procured assistants who were well skilled in military affairs, and who could boast of military experience. It was not possible, in his opinion, to render this office effectual, without occasionally departing from the established system, and procuring the aid of military men. He would be the last man to impugn the conduct of the directors with respect to the discretion they exercised on this subject; he believed they looked out for the most proper and efficient persons, when they were compelled to seek abroad for assistance; actuated by the best intentions, they would, he had no doubt, when they could give a preference to the Company's invaluable retired officers, choose gentlemen of known good conduct, military character, and extensive experience. With regard to Col. Salmond, he did not, at the time of his introduction, come before the court as a candidate for office, but the court of directors did on that occasion, as he exhorted them always to do in similar circumstances, they invited the services of a man of ability. It was one of the attributes of sovereign wisdom not to wait for the application or supplication of men of talent, but when governments required such aid in the business of a great and arduous department, they ought not to think it derogated from the dignity of the executive to say to such a man, "we invite the exertion of your abilities—will such a stipend remunerate you for the services you will be called on to perform?" This was precisely the case here; but he suspected that Colonel Salmond, in the first instance, entered on his situation rather relying on the liberality of the Company to grant him an adequate reward at a future period, than stipulating very nicely in the outset; with that feeling he believed Col. Salmond was content to forget for the moment what he owed to his family, and to take an office for the two first years at a considerable loss. He removed his family from a suitable situation in a cheap country to a most expensive one in London, and no doubt could be entertained but that he undertook the office on rather too low terms; therefore, at a future period, when the Company had become convinced of his great skill and consummate ability, the court of directors acted but with common honour in recommending to the proprietors an increase of salary, and thus redeeming the pledge that had been given to him. Let the court consider what Col. Salmond's situation was in another point of view; he was not in an office to which annual emoluments were attached beyond what he received as salary, nothing was given under the head of gratuity, or under any other term or title; he believed his office did not come within the pale of those gratuities that would have improved his income; but after serving a number of years, he said, what he ought to have said sooner, "you see what I am, you see what I can do, you are the best judges of my merits; I must now respectfully state, 'I have a family which must be provided for, and that cannot be done out of my present salary.'" The Company at that time gave him but £800 a year, and no proposition ever gave him (Mr. Jackson) more satisfaction than that for increasing his salary to £1500 per ann.; the duties demanded it, and if he at all regretted any thing connected with the increase now proposed, it was the accession of labour by which it was accompanied. It was now proposed to give him £2000 a year, and even when paid at that rate he would be one of the cheapest servants in the establishment. He knew no man who did more for his money, and it should be observed that all the duties he performed were of the most important nature. He, therefore, taking his hon. friend (Mr. Hume's) motion in good part, though he could not agree to all of it (hoping the spirit of it would not evaporate, but that the court of directors would take measures to procure a proper succession), suggested the propriety of not pressing it at the present moment. He did not conceive that any good objection could be made to the amount of salary proposed to be given to Col. Salmond. His opinion was that Col. Salmond should be amply remunerated, but that the Company should, as soon as possible, take such steps as would prevent them from being dependent on his individual talents. It was the more necessary that they should do so, when they recollected the extent of the business Col. Salmond had to perform. The case of every individual in the three Indian armies who considered himself hardly dealt by, and who wrote home on the subject, came under his cognizance, and an

mit to so serious an evil as that of having momentous business imperfectly performed. His opinion was, ten years ago, that although the company possessed considerable ability within the house, and indeed that several of the heads of offices were men of distinguished fitness for their situations, yet that the affairs of the Eastern empire had extended to such a magnitude as to require for the conduct of the correspondence with the various governments more instruments and more powers than the actual establishment afforded. Economical motives had always checked the court of directors from proposing measures that would be attended with any considerable expense; but such had been the progressive increase, such especially was now the prodigious extent of the Company's dominions, producing proportionable details of military, political, revenue, judicial, and miscellaneous correspondence from hence, that persons who were at all acquainted with the subject, must confess they were conducted by fewer instruments than those employed by any other government on the face of the earth of equal importance. (*Hear, hear!*) It was clearly necessary that eminent abilities should be selected where eminent services were to be performed. He would, in the first place, look for talent in the house, and he would give the utmost indulgence to those who were reared up in the service; but if the Company could not find persons within their walls possessing talents adequate to the fulfilment of particular duties, they must go out of the house to seek for them. This, he conceived, was the only just view which could be taken of the subject, and what the hon. proprietor himself could hardly avoid acquiescing in, though, in his misapprehension of what had before passed, he had groundlessly censured the court of directors. On another topic suggested by the speech of the hon. member, Mr. Grant said he hoped to be indulged in a few words. He must take the liberty to say, that the interference of any hon. proprietor, however well informed he might be, in the details of the business of the house, and the arrangements growing out of them, details and arrangements immediately in the province of the court of directors, he thought uncalled for and unnecessary; and that this was a sort of proceeding which, of all others, a candid and liberal proprietor would be slow to enter upon with respect to the executive body. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, as he was the mover of the amendment to the original resolution for the appointment of Colonel Salmond, he wished to make a few observations before the question was put from the chair. Cordially approving as he did of Colonel Salmond's introduction to their service, cordially approving of his former increase of salary, and most cordially approving of the addition now proposed, he was extremely desirous that the ground on which he acted should be well understood. A want of that accurate recollection, which the hon. director who had just addressed them was known to possess, had, he feared, betrayed him (Mr. J.) into something like a misrepresentation; but he could assure the court that he would not wilfully mislead them. He believed he was incorrect in stating, that the directors had rather argued against the resolution of amendment adopted by the proprietors in 1809; indeed he was much mistaken if he had not previously submitted his amendment to the chairman of the day (Mr. Grant), with whom at that time he was much in the habit of communicating, before he came into court. He recollected, and he would not be doing justice to the court of directors if he did not state, that they were most willing to agree to any fair restriction proposed by gentlemen outside of the bar, with reference to a due attention to the interests of the individuals brought up in the India-house, reserving to themselves, however, the right of selecting persons from without doors, when peculiar circumstances rendered such a step absolutely necessary. He believed that the amendment he proposed expressly contained this reservation, "that when a case of special necessity did arise it should be consulted, but that on all other occasions a decided preference should be given to gentlemen bred in the house." He well remembered it was stated at the time, that individuals who came into their service at an early period of life, whose hope of prosperity depended entirely on regular promotion, who expected to be raised by progressive gradation, and who frequently formed family connections in consequence of the fair prospect which the service held out to them, ought not to be overlooked, unless imperative necessity required it. Nothing, it was said, could be conceived more cruel or ungenerous, than to place persons not originally in the service over their heads, at a time of life when perhaps they particularly looked forward to promotion, and to increase of honour as well as of income. This was the line of argument which he (Mr. Jackson) remembered to have pursued, and that it was met in a kind and cordial spirit by the gentlemen behind the bar. The hon. director had observed, in his frank and candid speech, that it was not right for the proprietors to interfere with the detail of affairs which were entrusted exclusively to the direction of the executive body. The hon. director would do him the justice to admit, that

the interference which he (Mr. J.) had deemed proper, was not with respect to detail, but with reference to principle; and that no less a principle than whether or no the Company should uniformly continue to encourage, promote, and preserve the interests of those who were properly enough called their children, the servants of that house? When that system was broken in upon to any extent, it ceased to be a question of detail, and became one of principle, and as such it was obligatory on the proprietors to take it up. With respect to the resolution now brought before them by the court of directors, he believed the department to which it related was of such a nature, that they could not get Colonel Salmond proper adjuncts without travelling beyond the walls of that house. He thought it was impossible to carry on the business of that great military office unless they procured assistants who were well skilled in military affairs, and who could boast of military experience. It was not possible, in his opinion, to render this office effectual, without occasionally departing from the established system, and procuring the aid of military men. He would be the last man to impugn the conduct of the directors with respect to the discretion they exercised on this subject; he believed they looked out for the most proper and efficient persons, when they were compelled to seek abroad for assistance; actuated by the best intentions, they would, he had no doubt, when they could give a preference to the Company's invaluable retired officers, choose gentlemen of known good conduct, military character, and extensive experience. With regard to Col. Salmond, he did not, at the time of his introduction, come before the court as a candidate for office, but the court of directors did on that occasion, as he exhorted them always to do in similar circumstances, they invited the services of a man of ability. It was one of the attributes of sovereign wisdom not to wait for the application or supplication of men of talent, but when governments required such aid in the business of a great and arduous department, they ought not to think it derogated from the dignity of the executive to say to such a man, "we invite the exertion of of your abilities—will such a stipend remunerate you for the services you will be called on to perform?" This was precisely the case here; but he suspected that Colonel Salmond, in the first instance, entered on his situation rather relying on the liberality of the Company to grant him an adequate reward at a future period, than stipulating very nicely in the outset; with that feeling he believed Col. Salmond was content to forget for the moment what he owed to his family, and to take an office for the two first years at a considerable loss. He removed his family from a suitable situation in a cheap country to a most expensive one in London, and no doubt could be entertained but that he undertook the office on rather too low terms; therefore, at a future period, when the Company had become convinced of his great skill and consummate ability, the court of directors acted but with common honour in recommending to the proprietors an increase of salary, and thus redeeming the pledge that had been given to him. Let the court consider what Col. Salmond's situation was in another point of view; he was not in an office to which annual emoluments were attached beyond what he received as salary, nothing was given under the head of gratuity, or under any other term or title; he believed his office did not come within the pale of those gratuities that would have improved his income; but after serving a number of years, he said, what he ought to have said sooner, "you see what I am, you see what I can do, you are the best judges of my merits; I must now respectfully state, I have a family which must be provided for, and that cannot be done out of my present salary." The Company at that time gave him but £800 a year, and no proposition ever gave him (Mr. Jackson) more satisfaction than that for increasing his salary to £1500 per ann.; the duties demanded it, and if he at all regretted any thing connected with the increase now proposed, it was the accession of labour by which it was accompanied. It was now proposed to give him £2000 a year, and even when paid at that rate he would be one of the cheapest servants in the establishment. He knew no man who did more for his money, and it should be observed that all the duties he performed were of the most important nature. He, therefore, taking his hon. friend (Mr. Hume's) motion in good part, though he could not agree to all of it (hoping the spirit of it would not evaporate, but that the court of directors would take measures to procure a proper succession), suggested the propriety of not pressing it at the present moment. He did not conceive that any good objection could be made to the amount of salary proposed to be given to Col. Salmond. His opinion was that Col. Salmond should be amply remunerated, but that the Company should, as soon as possible, take such steps as would prevent them from being dependent on his individual talents. It was the more necessary that they should do so, when they recollected the extent of the business Col. Salmond had to perform. The case of every individual in the three Indian armies who considered himself hardly dealt by, and who wrote home on the subject, came under his cognizance, and an

been said by his hon. friend Mr. Grant, mental qualifications must be bestowed by nature; they could not be forced beyond a certain point. Talent and ability could not, like fruit trees, be placed in a hot house and forced into premature perfection. If the directors had failed in procuring abilities in that house, it was to be attributed to natural causes, and did not arise from any neglect whatever. He could state, for himself, and for all those around him, that a stranger was never introduced into that house without the deepest regret, and under the influence of the most positive and decided necessity. He hoped the conduct of the court of directors would be viewed with candour, and that the vote of £500 a year in addition to Colonel Salmond's salary would pass without this amendment, which was an incumbrance to the proceedings and altogether unnecessary. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Hume* said, no part of the amendment which he had submitted to the court, after striking out the last clause, objected in the slightest degree to the proposed grant; no words had fallen from him expressive of any wish not to give every encouragement to Col. Salmond: the only point of that amendment which contained any objection related to the sum contained in the resolution of the court of directors. With respect to the other portion of the amendment, he wanted no other argument to prove that it was founded on just reasoning beyond the few words that fell from the hon. chairman that moment. He had stated that it required a long life to prepare an individual for this situation; and yet, before the sentence was closed, that a young man brought up in the house was almost capable of undertaking the duties. His objections to the proceedings of the court of directors were twofold: first, that they had not provided for a regular succession; and next, that they had only given one reason for this increase, namely, that they had loaded Colonel Salmond with an increase of duty. He did not oppose the increase of salary, but he certainly objected to the reason they assigned for granting it. The amendment did not operate at all against Colonel Salmond, but against those principles to which he had been always adverse. He thought the statement he had made had not been fairly treated; and he could not see that he had been guilty of the improper interference to which the hon. director (Mr. Grant) had alluded. Undoubtedly the attempt to find fault with the conduct pursued by any body of men must be unpleasant to those immediately concerned, but that consideration ought not to stand in the way of the performance of a public duty. This was not a matter of detail, but of pounds shillings and pence; and as his amendment did not militate against anything contained in the original resolution, he hoped it would be suffered to remain. He wished to see this department properly supported; and he hoped the amendment would be agreed to, as a kind of spur to the court of directors. He would remove every thing offensive from the amendment, and he hoped it would have the effect of causing the directors to provide for a proper succession in the office of military secretary.

Mr. *Grant* hoped the court would allow him to read the resolution of 1809, they would then be enabled to judge whether his interpretation of it, or that of the hon. proprietor, were the more correct.

"That this court relying on the discretion of the court of directors, and fully sensible of the justice and weight of the observations contained in the report now read, recommending the appointment of a military secretary and two assistant secretaries in the auditor's office, agree in the propriety of the said recommendation; but that this court, while it approves of the proposed appointments, desires to express its own sense of the necessity of continuing the protection of the East-India Company to those individuals who have performed long and meritorious services in this house. And this court farther resolves, that if the court of directors find it necessary to place persons not regularly bred in the house in those situations, the said appointments shall in no wise be drawn into a precedent hereafter."

He (Mr. Grant) now asked of the court of proprietors, whether the view he had taken of this resolution did at all comport with that expressed by the hon. proprietor, which, if it meant anything, went directly to cramp and fetter the discretion of the court of directors, an object which was not contemplated when the resolution was passed.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, it was not his intention to vote for the amendment, because he thought the directors had not forgotten any part of their duty. He felt that they were placed in a very awkward situation. First, they were told of the necessity of making appointments to this office, and next they were reminded of the great jealousy with which that court viewed any attempt to introduce strangers within those walls. It was very hard to blame them for not having a superabundance of talent in that house, which is appeared was now called for. But on another occasion, perhaps, if it were stated that there was a great accession of talent, it would be said, "O, it is very true talent is an estimable thing, but take care of the funds, see that the account books are attended to." He felt that a very strong case indeed must be made

out to induce him to agree to a vote of censure, particularly when he recollected that there was the thunder of his hon. *friend* on the left (Mr. Hume) hanging over them whenever there appeared the slightest want of economy, or the least symptom of inattention on their part; and he confessed he was not ready to blame them on every occasion. He fully and entirely agreed in the sentiment that it was of great importance to have talent and ability in the house, and on every occasion when it was necessary he should feel himself called on to attend in his place, and support the directors when they drew on the funds of the Company in order to provide for an accession of talent. Great talent, in his opinion, could not be too highly rewarded.

The amendment was then negatived, and the original resolution was carried unanimously.

[The Chairman then introduced Mr. Wilkinson's case, for which see our number for April, page 450.]

ANNUITY TO MARQUIS HASTINGS.

East-India House, March 31, 1819.

A special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street. The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* said, he had to acquaint the court that it was met for the special purpose of considering a resolution of the court of directors of the 10th instant, granting to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings an annuity of £5000, to issue out of the territorial revenues in India, for the term of twenty years, which resolution should be immediately read by the clerk. The resolution was then read as follows:—

"At a court of directors held on Wednesday the 10th of March, it was resolved by the ballot, That the court, adverting to the repeated unanimous votes of thanks to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, at the close of two glorious and successful wars, as they appear on the records of the East-India Company, and being deeply impressed with a high sense of the merits and services of that distinguished nobleman, and of the unwearied assiduity with which he has devoted himself to the attainment of a comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs, recommend to the general court of proprietors, that, as a testimony of the grateful sense entertained by the East-India Company of services and conduct so highly meritorious, an annuity of £5000, to issue out of the territorial revenues in India, for the term of twenty years, to commence from this day, be placed at the disposal of the court of directors, to be applied to the benefit and advantage of the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, his Marchioness, and his family, in such manner as to the court may seem most expedient."

Mr. *Hume* wished to ask a question, before the court proceeded with the regular business of the day. Agreeably to a provision of their by-laws, it was required, that all documents laid before the House of Commons should be submitted to the proprietors at the first court after they had been so furnished for the use of parliament; he, however, did not perceive, amongst the list of papers laid on their table, an account of the debts incurred by the Company in India during the last year, which had been regularly presented to parliament. He should like to know the reason of this omission?

The *Chairman* said, the by-law, sec. 4, chap. 1, ordained, "That such accounts "and papers as may from time to time be "laid before either houses of parliament "by the court of directors, shall be laid "before the next general court." He believed that the document to which the hon. proprietor had alluded was not laid before the House of Commons by a court of directors, but by the secretary to the board of control.

Mr. *Hume* understood that all documents relative to India should, immediately after they had been laid before parliament, be submitted to the inspection of the directors. This, he believed, was the first time that the rule had been departed from. It was very important, on account of the grant they were now called on to make, that this document should be laid before them, in order that they might see what their debts really were before they proceeded to vote money. If the board of control had thought proper to order this paper to be presented to parliament, without giving notice to the court of directors, they did, in his mind, treat the proprietors with considerable disrespect. The spirit of the by-law evidently went to this, that documents once submitted to parliament should be laid before the next general court.

The *Chairman* said, he did not mean to enter into a discussion on this subject; if any error had occurred it certainly was not intentional. (*Hear, hear!*) He perceived that, according to the words of the by-law, the court of directors were literally and technically right; whether the by-law should be interpreted according to the hon. proprietor's construction or not was another point. It ought to be observed, that sometimes the notices for the production of papers were served on the board of commissioners, and sometimes were left at the India-House. When they were sent to that house they were regularly laid before the proprietors. He dared to say that no difficulty would be

found in producing the paper, if necessary. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lowndes* said, the production of the paper was perfectly agreeable to the spirit of the by-law. Those who opposed this opinion were quarrelling about words and splitting hairs.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that was not exactly the case; the matter was of more importance. It was easy to see what a perversion of one of their rules might be introduced, if the by-law were not strictly maintained. Thus, if it were desired to lay a paper before the House of Commons, and not before that court, those who meditated such a proceeding had only to place it in the hands of the president of the board of control, and by this means defeat the purpose and object of the by-law. He was however sure that, in this instance, no blame could be attached to any side.

The *Chairman* said, it was his duty to mention to the court, before the subject which they had that day met to consider was regularly gone into, that a circumstance of a very peculiar nature had taken place: Last evening, too late indeed for the court of directors to enter into a discussion on the subject, a letter was received from the president of the board of commissioners for managing the affairs of India, forwarding the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General on the vote now propounded to this court. The court of directors had thought it expedient and becoming that the proprietors should be made acquainted with this occurrence as soon as possible. The clerk should now read the communication to which he alluded.

The following were then read:

"To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors.

"India Board, March 30.

"Gentlemen:—I mentioned to you some days ago my intention of submitting, for the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, certain queries, as to the legality of the grant about to be proposed to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, and as to the power of this board to approve and confirm that resolution, if the court of proprietors adopted it. I have but this moment received the opinion of the law-officers, a copy of which I lose no time in transmitting to you.

"I remain, &c. G. CANNING."

"CASH.—The following resolution was agreed to at the court of directors, held on the 10th instant. [*Here follows the resolution.*] The power under which the above resolution has been agreed to will be found to be as follows:—By the statute of the 33d Geo. III. the territorial acquisitions were vested in the Company for a term provided for in the 73d sect. By the 53d of Geo. III. they were vested in the Company for a further term, which might cease on the expiration of three years notice given by parliament, any time after the 10th of April 1831, and they were made applicable to the payment of the debts of the Company. By the 125th sec. of the 53d of Geo. III. the Company were restricted from using those territories except for particular purposes, and farther restraints were imposed by the act of the 55th Geo. III. Now, supposing the resolution to be verified, we ask your opinion as to whether the board of commissioners can legally approve and confirm the same?

"Answer.—The court of directors and proprietors of East-India Stock can have no legal power to grant a pension out of the territorial revenues for any longer term than that for which they enjoy them. That term may be determined at the end of three years after April 1831. The grant proposed cannot therefore be considered a legal grant, and the board of commissioners cannot approve and confirm it.

"Second.—Whether such resolution, being agreed to, would give to the Marquis of Hastings and his Marchioness a claim to an annuity under twenty years, or for that period, independent of the acts of the legislature?

"Answer.—The grant would give the Marquis of Hastings, on the face of it, a right for twenty years against the East-India Company; but when their term ceased, the annuity, under that resolution, would not be binding. It was not warranted by law, and the board of commissioners could not sanction it.

"Third.—Whether the board of commissioners can lawfully approve such resolution, with a proviso as to a future consideration of its validity?

"Answer.—If the board of commissioners approve the resolution, subject to a proviso, such resolution will not come within the provisions of the act of the 55th of Geo. III., such qualified resolution was not within the meaning of that statute.

"Fourth.—Whether the resolution, if approved and confirmed by the board of commissioners, with this proviso, would be valid and binding?

"This is answered by the answer to to the preceding query. Such an approval (with a proviso) could not be considered as a confirmation, and would, in fact, amount to a rejection."

The *Chairman* said, he had only to state that this communication came so late on the preceding evening that the court of directors had not an opportunity of considering it.

Mr. *R. Jackson* hoped the court would allow him to ask what course the executive body now proposed to adopt? The

resolution of the court of directors, which had recently been read, recommended in strong terms a certain measure. He might unfortunately differ in opinion from those who had agreed to that resolution; but still the proprietors must know, from the high authority of the executive body, what line of conduct they meant to pursue before they could originate any proceeding. He was quite prepared, if it did not interpose to prevent the carrying into effect any measure contemplated by the court of directors, to move an original resolution with respect to the Marquis of Hastings; such a resolution as he had reason to know would be most acceptable to the family of the noble marquis—such a resolution as the noble marquis would willingly accede to—such a resolution which, as a lawyer, he would venture to say was wholly free from any legal objection. As the court was now placed in a situation of considerable difficulty, it would perhaps enlighten all who were present if the proceedings of the court of directors on this subject were read for their information: there could be no secret in them, and much benefit might be derived from their perusal.

This proposition being agreed to, the clerk proceeded to read the minutes; from which it appeared, that on Friday the 5th of March, the chairman stated to the court of directors his intention of submitting, on the Wednesday following, a resolution granting a certain sum of money to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings. On Wednesday the 10th March, the chairman, with the consent of the court of directors, withdrew the motion of which he had given notice, and moved, in lieu thereof, that the sum of £60,000 should be granted in trust to the right hon. Charles Hope, lord president of the Court of Session, the right hon. — Cathcart, Lord Galloway, David Boyle, Esq. and T. W. Adam, Esq. to be laid out in the purchase of estates in any part of the United Kingdom, for the use and benefit of the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, his marchioness, and their issue. It was proposed to amend this motion by leaving out all the words in the latter part of the resolution, relative to placing in the hands of trustees the sum of £60,000 for the purchase of estates, and inserting instead of them, "an annuity of £5000, to issue out of the territorial revenues in India, for the term of twenty years." The question "that the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the resolution," passed in the negative, by the ballot; and the words of the amendment passed by the ballot in the affirmative. It was then moved to add to the resolution the following words, "provided also that the territory continue so long in the possession of the East India Company." On this it was moved that this court do adjourn; which, as well as the last amendment, passed in the negative. The main question (namely, the resolution, as laid before the proprietors this day), was then carried in the affirmative.

Mr. *R. Jackson* (the minutes of the court of directors having been read) observed, that the proprietors were then placed in a situation precisely the same as if no resolution had been proposed by the gentlemen behind the bar; inasmuch as that which they were about to recommend, the proprietors were informed, from authority too high to enter a conflict with on that day, would, if agreed to, be illegal. If the resolution which the clerk had read had been regularly proposed, it was his intention to have moved an alteration by way of amendment, namely, that after the word "that" all the rest of the resolution should be expunged, in order to make room for that proposition which had been submitted to the court of directors, and which it appeared to him would be in every respect the most proper resolution for them to come to. They were by accident brought back to the good old practice of originating resolutions of this kind themselves; and with all respect for the gentlemen behind the bar, he must protest, as he had formerly done, against such resolutions commencing with them. As it had thus happily, in his opinion, turned out that they were once more left to the exercise of their own discretion, they had only to be guided by the cases of the Marquis Cornwallis and the Marquis Wellesley, and they would find that they had exercised their right, though by way of amendment; and they had even done so on the vote lately proposed respecting the Marquis of Hastings. He said this with the utmost respect and good humour, and he still flattered himself that the proceedings of this day would lead to the final and utter abandonment of the new-born practice of originating resolutions of this nature at the other side of the bar instead of that at which he had the honour of speaking. He would now state the grounds on which he preferred the resolution negatived by the court of directors, to that which had been agreed to.

Mr. *Grant* rose to order. He contended that the learned gent. had taken a course which he was not warranted in pursuing. The court was assembled by advertisement to consider of a certain proposition to be laid before them by the court of directors; that proposition the law officers of the crown considered illegal, and then the learned gent. had assumed at once that all farther proceeding on this subject was out of the hands of the court of directors. Nothing could be

more unfair than such an assumption. The chairman had stated to the court that a want of time prevented the directors from considering the question subsequently to the receipt of the communication from the board of control, and of propounding, if necessary, another resolution. He submitted whether the executive body, having brought the proposition before the court as it now stood, and not having had an opportunity of forming another, it was not still proper to leave it to them to modify it as they might think fit: he therefore called on the court to say, whether some farther time should not be given to them to form an unobjectionable resolution. He thought, if the proprietors adopted the proceeding recommended, it would be treating the court of directors with a degree of disrespect which for thirty years he had never witnessed; it would be better at once to set them aside if they were conceived to be inefficient. He put it to the court, whether the learned gent. had any right to go on with this proposition, or whether the court of directors were not entitled to proceed before his proposition was entertained? He took it for granted that the executive body had entirely done with the business; that, however, was a matter wholly for the consideration of the directors. With respect to the other doctrine introduced by the learned gentleman, as to the right of originating resolutions behind the bar, he would be ready, with all deference, to meet him on it whenever it came regularly before the court? The question now was, whether the proprietors could consider a fresh proposition of which no notice had been given.

Mr. *Hume* rose to point out to his learned friend, that nothing could be less in order than the course he proposed. What he wished to know was, whether the proceedings of the court of directors which had just been read ought not to have been made known to the proprietors, according to sect. 19, chapter vi. of the by-laws, not as a matter of special favour, but as growing out of the regular course which the regulations of the Company directed. If it were proper that those proceedings should be read now, he thought they ought to have been laid before the court prior to the resolution which they had been assembled to consider; because the proprietors ought, as far as possible, to be put in possession of the grounds on which the proposed motion rested. What he considered of very great importance to the court was, that the proceedings of the directors proved that a very great difference of opinion existed with respect to the propriety of this grant; first as to its amount, and next as to the fitness of voting an annuity or a gross sum. He conceived that the withholding all opinion as to the political merits of the Marquis of Hastings was a very extraordinary circumstance, knowing that these proceedings manifested a very great difference of opinion, perceiving that the resolution was signed by a bare majority of the court of directors, seeing that what passed in that court was not laid before the proprietors as according to the by-law he thought it should have been, and above all, when the resolution was declared illegal and improper, he felt that they could not proceed farther on this occasion. Five years ago he called the attention of the court to the very same subject; at that time he delivered an opinion, the validity of which was afterwards admitted, that the court had not the power of continuing annuities beyond the period to which their charter extended. The consequence was, that under their last charter all the pensions were renewed, with the avowed statement that such renewal was necessary because they had lost their lease. Now, as to the validity of the grant, the court had no time to consider of it; neither was it competent for them to discuss another motion for the grant of £60,000. There was no course left open for the court but to adjourn, and at some proper time to meet and decide on another resolution; the measure was not one that required hurry, and he thought, with every feeling of respect towards the Marquis of Hastings, that it would be now more consistent with the honour of that individual, and with the regularity of the proceedings of that court, taking into view the unforeseen circumstances which had arisen, if they adjourned immediately. When the question was again brought before the court, he trusted the political conduct of the Governor-general would be noticed in the resolution.—[A cry of *no, no!* from several proprietors.]—Whatever might be the opinion of gentlemen on that subject, he conceived they were utterly incapable of proceeding at present, and that therefore the court ought to adjourn.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. gentleman who had just spoken to order, seemed to suppose that the court of directors had failed in their duty to the proprietors, because they had not stated to them the proceedings which had taken place before the executive body came to the resolution which the court had been assembled to consider. No such thing, however, was enjoined by their by-laws: all they ordained was, that every resolution of the court of directors for granting a pension amounting to more than £200 per annum should be laid before the proprietors. The directors were not called on to submit previous discussions, previous votes, or previous amendments, to the proprietors; their duty was to submit no

their constituents every resolution of the description then before them in the form of a report, stating the grounds on which they had thought proper to act. He would maintain that what the court of directors had done, in bringing this paper before the proprietors, had fully complied with the letter and spirit of the by-law. It was not necessary that the proprietors should know how John, Thomas, and Richard had voted on any subject; all the directors had to do was to inform the general court of the result of the deliberation which the executive body had given to any particular question.

Mr. *Bosanquet* wished to say a few words, to bring the court back to that order from which they appeared to have strayed. With respect to the point which the hon. chairman had so ably explained to the court, he presumed that even the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) himself must now admit, that with reference to the by-law there was no obligation on the executive body to make the proprietors acquainted with what passed in the court of directors when a difference of opinion prevailed. Perhaps it might be necessary, where there was a great and serious difference of opinion, to let the proprietors know what had occurred; and he hoped, on an occasion of that kind, that no gentleman behind the bar would feel any reluctance in speaking his sentiments plainly and openly. *(Hear, hear!)* On another point he was prepared to correct his learned friend, who had told the proprietors that he meant to follow up the proposition submitted to the court of directors for granting £60,000 to the Marquis of Hastings. It was perfectly clear, and he thought his learned friend ought to have anticipated the objection, that it was quite impossible that such a motion as that which he contemplated could be made in the present court with any effect. The by-law expressly said, "that no motions "should be made in a general court to "forgive any offences committed by any "of the Company's servants, or to make "any grants of any sums of money out "of the Company's cash, without notice "being given in writing at least fourteen "days previous to the holding of such "general court." Now the notice published was this, "that the court of di-"rectors meant to propose, for the ap-"probation of the proprietors, that a "pension of £5000 per annum for "twenty years should be granted to the "Marquis of Hastings;" and he contended that the substitution of another description of remuneration to the noble Marquis would be decidedly illegal. Under these circumstances, his opinion accorded with that of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume), who had very properly stated that the best, and indeed the only course that could be pursued on the present occasion was to adjourn, for the purpose of giving the court of directors an opportunity of fully considering the legal opinion which had been handed to them, and laid before the proprietors. The court of directors, and the hon. person whose letter had been read, had no wish except to discharge their mutual duties; and with respect to the opinion which had been given on the subject of the resolution propounded to this court, he could only say that it came before them in a very extraordinary manner. There was one other point to which he wished to advert. His learned friend had stated in the outset that the opinion came from too high an authority to be disputed. He (Mr. Bosanquet) admitted that his abilities were very humble, but he felt that he should not deserve to hold the situation in which the proprietors had done him the honour to place him, if he did not state, that he was disposed to controvert that opinion. He did not pretend to much legal knowledge; but, cursorily as he had looked at that opinion, there was one point in it which appeared to him to be founded in mistake. The law officers took it for granted that the Company had a right to the territorial revenues of India for a certain number of years only: that was a principle which he could not admit. They had heretofore acted on a very different ground. The Company had acquired those territories at the expense of their blood and treasure, and they were entitled, if those territories were taken from them, as had been said by the Earl of Chatham, to a liberal compensation on the part of the public. On this ground he meant to stand; and he conceived there was no provision to be found in any charter that had been granted to the Company to justify the principle on which the opinion of the attorney and solicitor general was founded. It was very true the public and the Company equally waved the discussion of this point; but it must not be forgotten that the Company never had admitted, neither had government called on them to admit, that they had not a constitutional right to apply their territorial revenues in that way which appeared most advisable to them. Whatever might befal him, whenever he found individuals ready to oppose his opinion on this subject, he was prepared to stand in the front of the battle, and see that ample justice was dealt out to the Company. *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he was anxious, in the first instance, to reply to the question of order. The hon. director (Mr. Grant) seemed to think that he had departed from regularity in stating that he was prepared to bring forward a specific

motion. When an opinion was delivered which prevented the court from proceeding, he was told that it was unfair and incorrect to make a different proposition, because the resolution would then be taken out of the hands of the directors, which would be an undue interference with the executive body. To this he would shortly answer, that when it suited the hon. gentleman's purpose, he was a proprietor; and again, when it was more agreeable to his views, he was a director. This was, however, a court of proprietors, of proprietors only, and no person knew that fact better than the hon. gentleman, who, when a division ran very close, did not forget to hold up his hand: and should the popular voice censure the proceeding, then it was that the hon. director exclaimed, "Recollect, gentlemen, this is a court of proprietors." Now if this were the fact, if they were indeed only a court of proprietors, then he had a right to propound any motion he pleased, provided it were consistent with the notice given. The court of directors must do him the justice to admit, that before he proceeded he gave them a considerable portion of time, in order that they might consider how they were to act on this occasion. He had asked more than once whether they had made up their minds as to the form or mode of proceeding that should be adopted; and it was not till he found that they had not decided on any course that he rose to state the nature of his proposition. Undoubtedly he could only proceed as far as was legally consistent with the notice; and if he had not been interrupted, it was known to some gentlemen about him that he meant himself to move an adjournment, to state the grounds of that adjournment, and finally to give notice of the proposition which he intended to bring forward. He conceived that the adjournment should be moved on more than one ground, at the same time that he did not think an immediate proceeding would be contrary to the by-law. When the hon. director (Mr. Bosanquet) commenced his address, he trembled, lest he had involved his character as a lawyer by some illegal proposition or solecism in language, when he said that it was competent to the court to make a grant of £60,000 to the Marquis of Hastings. He did not, however, on consideration, think it was necessary to invoke the by-law as to the legality of such a proceeding. He had himself taken the distinction between a grant of £60,000 and a pension of £5000 per annum for twenty years. He knew that the first embraced a change of the form of notice; but he also knew that a gratuity of £60,000 was £3000, or thereabouts, less than a pension of £5000 per annum for twenty years. Now the court were aware, for it had long since been decided, that under the same notice they might lessen a grant though they could not increase it; therefore he contended, if this were a mere pecuniary question, they might proceed in the course to which he alluded; it was perfectly within the protection of the by-law, inasmuch as the amended grant was less than that originally proposed. The only difference was, that the one motion referred to a round sum, and the other to a pension; but still, in point of fact, such were the peculiarities of the case, that he thought the court ought to adjourn. It was known that his intention was to suggest this course, since what he meant to propose differed so seriously in form from the original resolution, although the variation in amount was very trifling.

The *Chairman*. "Are the court to understand that the learned gentleman's speech will conclude with the motion for adjournment?"

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he meant to finish with moving that the court should adjourn, and he would state his reasons for taking this step. With respect to the opinion that had been laid before the court, the hon. director (Mr. Bosanquet) had misconceived his observation. He did not say that it was an opinion not to be disputed, and indeed he had some doubts of its validity. His observation was, that after the reception of such an opinion it would not be right this day to enter into a conflict with it. He agreed with the hon. director in what he said with respect to the right which the Company had to demand compensation from the public if they were deprived of that which had been acquired by their own resources and energies. He would not, however, enter into the serious and important subject of their territorial rights; as a friend to the Company and to the court of directors, he deprecated the discussion of that question; he should always feel a strong indisposition to encourage any proposition that of necessity would force upon the court questions of grave extent, and of the most serious importance, with regard to their territorial rights. They ought not to enter into discussions without any necessity, in a mere fit of wantonness, on a subject to which the legislature had for four succeeding charters given the go-bye. Let the court now adjourn, and when they again assembled, a specific motion for a grant of £60,000 might be made with the utmost propriety, because it did not involve the serious consideration to which he had adverted. A resolution of that kind, without assuming to be on terms of private intimacy with the Marquis of Hastings, he had high authority for believing would be most agreeable to him. He would ask

of the hon. chairman, he would ask of the friends of the noble marquis on both sides the bar, with a perfect conviction of what their answer would be, whether such a resolution would not be most acceptable to the Marquis of Hastings, although less in amount than the former? Why would it be most acceptable? One great reason was, because it would be infinitely more respectful, therefore it would be more acceptable to this high minded man. The first motion proposed to the court of directors, which went to invest £60,000 in the hands of gentlemen of the highest rank and character, in order that it should be laid out in the purchase of estates for the benefit of the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings and their posterity, met with his entire approbation. By that resolution, the trustees, with the consent of the court of directors, were to lay out the money in the most beneficial manner, and nothing he conceived could be more respectful to the noble marquis than this mode of disposing of any sum with which the munificence of the Company might reward his acknowledged services. The other mode proposed no intermediate hand by which the bounty of the Company was to be disposed of, it contained nothing to solace the feelings of the man, it merely placed £5000 a year at the disposal of the court of directors, to be doled out to the marquis or the marchioness, or their children, or to all three, just as the executive body thought fit, not as suggested by men of high rank acquainted with the private feelings of the noble marquis. He would put it to gentlemen on both sides of the bar, whether it was not more proper, more decorous, and more grateful, to place the grant at the disposal of men with whom the noble marquis could consult, and to whom he probably had unbosomed himself; men to whom he had made known every private wi h and circumstance of his life? Was it not better that the noble marquis should not be called on to approach the court of directors, which was a fluctuating body, one set of men in office on the 1st of the month, and another on the 16th? Would it be proper that the noble marquis should state to them all the circumstances of his situation? Would it be right that he should be called on to inform them how much he wished to be settled on his wife, and what portion he was desirous should be allotted to his children? Surely the business would be much better settled if it were left to the noble marquis and those trustees, whom he believed the Marchioness of Hastings had named, before she left England, as the intimate friends of her and of her family. The resolution, however, which had been subsequently adopted deviated entirely from this principle, and placed the Marquis of Hastings and his family in the hands of the court of directors. Englishmen would be Englishmen still; and however they might attempt to smooth over and gloss such a proceeding, it would be felt, if trustees were not appointed, that the Marquis of Hastings was to receive the reward which the Company had been pleased to bestow on him, from the hands of the directors, and from them only, under such circumstances, and in such a way as the gentlemen behind the bar in their executive capacity might please to sanction. The noble marquis had carried them successfully and triumphantly to the conclusion of two glorious wars; so it was stated, and no one could controvert the fact, in the resolution of the court of directors. If he were the man who deserved such flattering mention to be made of him, he deserved also that whatever reward was granted to him should be given in that way which would be most soothing to his feelings, in that way most acceptable to his family and most agreeable to himself. It was his intention to submit to the court a motion, of which he would give a more formal notice in writing, that in his opinion would fully meet all the circumstances of the case, and obviate every difficulty and objection. He begged the court to understand that, meet when they might, if they were called on to discuss a motion for rewarding the signal services of the Marquis of Hastings, it was his intention to offer the resolution to which he had adverted; first, because it was most respectful to the noble marquis; next, because it would be most acceptable to his family; and lastly, if they could descend to money calculations in a case of this kind, because it was less in amount than that which they had heard proposed. If the sum were placed in the hands of trustees of high rank and character in society, gentlemen in habits of intimacy with the noble marquis, and with whom he might freely commune, no feeling of delicacy, no principle of propriety would be violated. The noble marquis might say, looking to the two resolutions, "this, though it embraces a less sum, does not please me, because it is connected with a degrading condition; the other, though ten thousand times less, is what I will accept. It is honorable in you to grant it thus, and therefore it cannot be improper for me to receive." He (Mr. Jackson) would support this proposition on other grounds; he would support it because he regarded it as soundly legal and politically wise. Would the grant of a pension for twenty years, to which the directors had agreed, have been legal? He did not think it would. How could they, to whom the law gave but an interest for

fifteen years longer, deal out a pension for twenty years? Under the affectation of giving the noble marquis a pension for twenty years, they, in fact, did no more than confer it on him for fifteen or sixteen. He perfectly agreed with the hon. director (Mr. Bosanquet) that the Company had high territorial claims. It was not, however, necessary to go into that discussion now. They were not called on to enter into a consideration of the distinction between rights obtained by cession, by purchase, or by conquest, and all those sublime questions, which, by and by, would force themselves on their minds. Surely they could not think of making it obligatory on government to proceed to the examination of those nice and difficult points, by entertaining the resolution of the court of directors. The act of 1793 merely confirmed all the rights granted by preceding statutes. The great charter of 1784, better known as Mr. Pitt's bill, altered considerably the constitution of the Company. It would be remembered, however, by those who read the transactions of that day, that the question of territorial rights was one of those points the discussion of which by common consent was avoided. The act provided, that nothing contained in it should affect the claims of the government on the one side, or of the Company on the other. The charter of 1793 was couched in almost the same terms, but the court ought particularly to recollect the preamble of that act, and what by it the Company were declared to be. In the act of the 53d of the King, which was passed a short time since, the legislature thought proper to speak of the claims of the Company in language essentially different from that which had previously been employed. Government succeeded in introducing a line and a half in the preamble to that act, fraught with the most important meaning. After reciting the act of the 33d of the king, it went on to say, not that the Company's territorial possessions in India should continue under their sway, "without prejudice to the claims of government, on the one side, or of the Company on the other," but "without prejudice to the undoubted sovereignty of the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in and over the same, or to any claim of the said United Company to any rights," &c. This should teach them to tread on this tender ground with fear and caution; it should point out to gentlemen the propriety of not wantonly introducing the discussion of so important a question. When they added to this what was said by Lord Castlereagh, who declared what government would do, under certain circumstances, without waiting for the expiration of the charter, and when he recollected the sentiments expressed by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, throughout the whole of their last negociation with government, he could not but deprecate any motion being brought before them, involving propositions that could not be met and argued, without going into abstract questions which both the government and Company had for years thought it wise and prudent to keep in the background. Nothing could be more simple, nothing more absurd, no act of *felo de se* could be more complete, than the unnecessarily dragging into light those difficult questions which government had studiously avoided. From whatever side of the bar the next resolution came, he trusted it would be worthy of the court. He certainly would not like it the less if it came, properly matured, from the executive body, but he trusted that it would not involve those high abstract and legal political propositions to which he had adverted, and the introduction of which he most sincerely deprecated. For the purpose of giving time for a due consideration of the subject, and to allow proper notice to be promulgated to the proprietors of the next resolution which would be submitted to them, relative to the noble Marquis, he should now move,

"That this court, at its rising, do adjourn for fourteen days."

The *Chairman*—"Fourteen days hence will be the day appointed for the election of six directors."

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, perhaps it would be as well to move that the consideration of the question be farther adjourned. This would impose the necessity of calling another special court, to consider of any proposition the court of directors might offer, which might be done at the distance of three or four weeks.

The *Chairman* said, in justice to the importance of the question, and out of respect to the honourable individual to whom the proceeding related, it would not be proper to adjourn indefinitely. A definite period, that day four weeks for instance, ought to be mentioned.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, when his learned friend presented himself to the court, for the purpose of offering his reasons for proposing an adjournment, he fully expected to derive all the benefit which he usually received from his well known talents. Although his learned friend travelled out of the record, and expatiated on extraneous points, still he expected that he would have ultimately stated his reasons for wishing the court to adjourn, and also have explained to the proprietors what it was he meant to propose. He (Mr. Kinnaird) had supposed that his learned friend intended to move a specific proposition. If that were the case he might have taken the present moment, which

was the most favorable opportunity, for handing up to the chair whatever proposition he pleased: that in his opinion would have been the proper mode of proceeding. If his learned friend wished to have gained a victory over the court of directors, he would have seized the present opportunity, and handed up his resolution to the chair.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he had already stated that he meant to move the first proposition made to the court of directors, which the proprietors had heard read as an amendment, when a proper period arrived. That proposition was couched in these terms. "That this court, adverting to the repeated unanimous votes of thanks to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, at the close of two glorious and successful wars, as they appear on the records of the East-India Company, and being deeply impressed with a high sense of the merits and services of that distinguished nobleman, and of the unwearied assiduity with which he has devoted himself to the attainment of a comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs, resolve that, as a testimony of the grateful sense entertained by the East-India Company of services and conduct so highly meritorious, the sum of £60,000 be granted in trust to the right hon. Charles Hope, lord president, the right hon. Charles Boyle, the right hon. David Cathcart, Lord Galloway, and J. W. Adam, Esq. to be by them laid out in the purchase of estates in any part of the united kingdom, subject to such limitations and provisions as the court of directors may think necessary, for the benefit of the most noble the Marquis of of Hastings, the Marchioness his wife, and their children."

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, the explanation of his learned friend was not satisfactory: explanation was in fact still wanting. If he understood his learned friend rightly, he meant to propose the resolution which he had read as an amendment, no matter what the court of directors might think proper to submit to the proprietors for their approbation. "Bring forward whatever proposition you may," said he, "still I mean to propose this an amendment." Nothing, in his opinion, could be more perfectly absurd. The court of directors might propose the same resolution, or something so like it, as to render it wholly unnecessary to move such an amendment. He wished to know whether his learned friend meant distinctly to move the proposition which he had read? If he did, he was at a loss to conceive why he should not give notice at once. They would then know, before they came to the court, what it was intended to do; and the proprietors having made up their minds on the subject, could at once come to the vote. But his learned friend's plan was a most extraordinary one. He said, "let us wait till the court of directors have made up their minds, and then to whatever they propose I will move this resolution as an amendment." This being the case, he knew not what specific ground they were to take. It was extremely necessary that they should be apprised of the particular reason for which the court was to adjourn. He begged, in this early stage of the business, to enter a solemn protest, in the name of the Marquis of Hastings, against language and topics discreditable to the honour of that court, and in his opinion extremely disagreeable to the noble personage alluded to. The remunerating public services was a high and a very important act; and if it were not performed so as to confer honour on the proprietors, as well as on the Marquis of Hastings, it had better be left alone. They ought, in considering the pecuniary part of this proposition, to proceed with the utmost delicacy. It happened that by a grant of money only they had it in their power to mark their grateful respect for the conduct and character of the Marquis of Hastings. Whatever private feelings they might entertain, if they wished to give satisfaction to the noble Marquis, as well as to confer honour on his name, they would not introduce the private circumstances of his family before the proprietors; private conversations and private circumstances relative to the noble Marquis's family should never be made the subject of discussion in that court. In the name of the Marquis of Hastings he protested against such a proceeding: he knew not with whom the noble Marquis might have communicated, he knew not any part of his family, but he strongly protested against arguments founded on confidential disclosures. He meant not to cast a reflection on any person, but he earnestly hoped, whatever number of discussions might hereafter take place on this subject, however private feelings might operate on the minds of individuals, that they would not hear a word more relative to the circumstances of the Marquis of Hastings, whether the grant was voted to him or not. He would here take the liberty of stating incidentally why he preferred the grant of a sum of money, under any circumstances, to the grant of a pension. He considered the grant of a sum of money in the light of a public testimony to an individual; and if it were to be fleeting, and not permanent, it lost one half of its value in the eyes of those who gave and those who received it. It must, in fact, be deprived of much of its value, since it lost all the advantage derivable from permanent example. If he granted a reward, he would make it permanent, it should descend to the

posterity of the Marquis of Hastings as well as benefit the existing family: for this sole and simple reason he preferred the grant of a sum of money to the grant of a pension; and so very important did he consider the distinction, that in his opinion it would be unbecoming in the Company to consider whether it would be more or less convenient to make the grant of a specific sum instead of voting a pension. He stated his reason for preferring a grant, because the subject had been touched upon by his learned friend. He had only one word farther to say, and that was relative to the legal opinion that had been laid before them. Now he thought it had occurred to every gentleman, that if in a private transaction any one of them was desirous to receive a compensation, and the person with whom he was treating said, "I will either give you a sum of money down, or an income equivalent to it for a certain number of years," the person seeking the remuneration would be very apt to enquire into the means which he who proposed the alternative possessed to substantiate his promise. For his own part, if he found that they were not tangible, he would say, "aye, it is very true that you have made a proposition to pay me so much per annum for twenty years, but I happen to know that all means of meeting the demand may cease after sixteen years have expired: that is, you give me a pension for sixteen years certain, and beyond that a contingency of five." In looking at this case they were to take the whole of the circumstances into consideration; and in his opinion, if they made a grant for twenty years they might with equal propriety extend it to fifty; having once ventured beyond the period of fifteen years, there was no boundary at which they were called on to stop. They had as much right to grant a pension for a century as for twenty years. There being two methods of effecting the same object, he called upon the court to pursue that which was perfectly sure, and to give up a course which, to say the least of it, was doubtful.

Mr. *Elphinstone* said, it was necessary, in consequence of some observations which the hon. proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) had made, to state to the court why a proposition for a sum of money had been deemed preferable by some of the executive body to a resolution for a pension which was to expire at a certain period. In the first place, it was thought, as the grant was intended to mark the high sense the Company entertained of the services performed by the noble marquis, and at the same time to prove the liberal feelings of the Company, that whatever was voted should remain permanently in the family of the noble marquis. He had also learned from the marchioness herself that a sum of money would be preferred, and he thought he was perfectly correct in stating the fact to his colleagues. He did not conceive that there was any thing amiss, when he learned this circumstance, in stating it to to those, who, in the first instance, were to decide upon the case. The grant should meet with his most hearty concurrence.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, the hon. and respected director had misunderstood him. He had no objection whatever that the circumstances alluded to should be communicated to each other, but he deprecated their introduction when the court assembled to do a solemn act.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, that notwithstanding the high opinion he entertained of the talent which distinguished his learned and eloquent friend, whose sentiments on many subjects he greatly admired, he felt himself obliged on this occasion to differ totally from him, because he never would vote for any sum of money given in the lump. He would never consent to do that, but he would vote for an annual sum, which would have the effect of inducing the individual thus rewarded to support the rights and interests of the Company out of that house. If, for instance, any motion of an adverse nature were made in parliament—(*Cries of order!*)—If he differed in opinion from others, he surely had a right to do so. He was willing to do every thing that could serve the family of the noble marquis; but he would still always adhere to this principle, not to give away a large sum of money, and thus render the person to whom it was granted independent of the Company. If they wanted a precedent for conferring a pension, it could easily be found: a sum of £60000 a year had been voted to the Marquis Wellesley; surely, then, the highest honour they could confer on the Marquis of Hastings was to place him on the Company's books along with that great character whose name had been mentioned. Here there was a clear precedent, and they like lawyers ought to be bound by it. Why should there exist those differences of opinion on this occasion, when a plain course was marked out for them? Was he the Marquis of Hastings, the highest compliment that could be paid to him, would be to act towards him as they had acted towards the illustrious Wellesley. He should be most happy to be placed on a pension along with that great man. The executive body seemed, when they agreed to this resolution, to have forgotten their calculations: they went beyond the Company's charter; they proposed a grant for twenty years when the charter had only fifteen years to run; but there were certainly three years grace, as there were three days grace to a bill, and then the

noble marquis might reckon on at least eighteen years. They were told, in the one case, that they could not grant a pension of £5000 for twenty years, because the charter extended only to fifteen, but that they were authorized to grant £60,000, which was about £3000 less. If the former proposition were true, he contended that the latter must be false. The same reasoning applied to both cases; what was good for the goose was good for the gander. If they could not confer a pension for twenty years, because their charter would expire in fifteen, and it was therefore proposed to vote a lumping sum of money, they ought to accommodate that lumping sum to the number of years to which the charter would extend. He agreed with the hon. director (Mr. Bosanquet) that the Company had great territorial rights; they all knew that the Company held a lease of them, but those who held that lease had not a right to say what would be the state of their property at the end of the stipulated period. He was extremely surprised when his learned friend suffered the proposition to escape him; it only shewed that, in the ardent zeal to carry a particular measure, a man did not see quite so clearly as he was accustomed to do under other circumstances. He was convinced that they had no right to go beyond the period at which their charter would expire; as Shylock said, they must stick to their bond. Now his learned friend in one case called on them to adhere to their bond, but when he called for a grant of a lumping sum of money, he threw the bond on the ground, and trampled on it. He begged the court to consider the mode of conferring this very proper act of liberality on the Marquis of Hastings. One reason why he would give every thing in his power to the noble marquis's family was, because that illustrious nobleman acted himself with the greatest liberality on every occasion, not only in this kingdom, but in India; he set the noblest example of generosity to persons of high rank, for he believed the noble marquis had given up every shilling of the prize money to which he was entitled, therefore he would do every thing in his power to prove how much he admired the character of the noble marquis. But, notwithstanding the high esteem he felt for the Marquis of Hastings, he would not act towards him in a way which he thought would be disrespectful to the Marquis Wellesley. In his opinion they could not take a more effectual method to shew disrespect to the Marquis Wellesley, than by treating the Marquis of Hastings in a different manner. Whenever the subject came forward he would advocate the granting a pension of £5000 a year to the Marquis of Hastings as long as the charter lasted, but he would not consent to a vote of £60,000. He would make the grant a sort of wooden bridge, which rose and fell with the tide. Persons who received their bounty ought to partake as well of their adversity as of their prosperity; and he was sure the best compliment they could pay them, was to interweave their interests with those of the Company. He felt convinced that the Company would be answered in the affirmative, if they said to the Marquis of Hastings, "you have shewn so much disinterested zeal in the course of your administration, that we are conscious you will be perfectly satisfied if rewarded in this way." Feeling so much interest for the welfare of both the noble lords whom he had mentioned, he could not help speaking warmly. If there ever were two servants, civil or military, that deserved the thanks of the Company and the highest reward they could grant, they were the noble Marquisses Wellesley and Hastings: they were a host in themselves; to them the Company owed the security of their territorial possessions. Their empire was consolidated and its safety ensured by a Wellesley and a Hastings: therefore he hoped the proprietors would not be too hasty in what they did this day. Deliberation on such a subject would be respectful to the noble marquis: the more the proprietors examined his conduct in India the more reason would they find to admire and applaud it; they need not, therefore, fear to investigate his actions. He had, in every point of view, exercised his power with wisdom and moderation; he was, indeed, a sun without spot or blemish. The two noble lords were like two suns, which shone at different times with different degrees of lustre; the Marquis Wellesley exhibited the brilliancy of the sun at noon day, while the Marquis of Hastings shone with the calm and serene lustre of the moon. (*A burst of laughter, which continued for several seconds, here interrupted Mr. Lowndes.*) Gentlemen might laugh, but he would maintain that his simile was a good one. As the moon borrowed her lustre from the sun, so did the Marquis of Hastings borrow much of his splendour from the Marquis Wellesley whose political principles he closely copied. His figure was not, therefore, a bad one, for the moon of the Marquis of Hastings (notwithstanding that noble lord's talents and good sense) would not have had any light at all if it had not been for the sun of the Marquis Wellesley, which shone so resplendently in the political firmament of India. The pedestal on which the Company stood was no other than a Wellesley pedestal.

Mr. *S. Dixon* rose to order. The hon. proprietor had certainly taken his full share of the time and attention of the

court; he hoped he would now suffer other gentlemen to deliver their sentiments.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, the hon. proprietor had so often and so bitterly called him to order, that he almost supposed he was descended from Lot's wife, who was turned into a pillar of salt! The hon. proprietor had moved for so many years with clock-work regularity, that it was quite impossible to get him out of a jog-trot. He had a regard for the hon. proprietor, for he was a worthy man; but he was not therefore to file down his (Mr. Lowndes's) mind to the jog-trot pace in which he was accustomed to go himself. He spoke there as a proprietor of East-India stock, and his manner boasted at least of the honest warmth of an Englishman. When he was out of order the hon. proprietor had a right to correct him; but in what he said this day, he spoke to the points of the case. One of those points was, that whatever they did, they should not forget that they had other servants who had done their duty nobly; on that ground, when the subject came forward, he would maintain, that if they departed from the rule adopted in the case of the Marquis Wellesley, on whom a pension of £5000 a year was conferred, they would be acting disrespectfully towards him. Their charter had been renewed since that grant, which was again voted to the noble marquis; but he did not hear on that occasion those cold calculations which had now been introduced. He did not hear any one say, "you are granting too much, you are granting a pension for twenty years when there are only fifteen years of your charter unexpired." Such remarks were not made on that occasion; and if the court did go a year or two beyond the regular bounds, it would shew that description of zeal which he trusted the members of the two houses of parliament would not consider blameable. He hoped that the respect which the Marquis of Hastings had inspired was not confined to the India House, but was felt by the two houses of Lords and Commons; and that, even if they went beyond their charter for a year or two, the deficiency would be made good out of the public funds of the country. He would say little more on the subject, but he trusted that what he had said would make a deep impression on the minds of the proprietors. (*A laugh.*) He was frequently put down in that court, but he hoped, when the directors discussed all that occurred there in their private room, that they would not entirely forget what he said, that they would not put him on the shelf, if he might use that expression. If a man did go out of the jog-trot way a little now and then, he might notwithstanding say something that was worthy of notice, something that ought to be taken into consideration. He should not at all be surprised if one of the directors were, when the court had broken up, to say to his colleagues, "why to be sure Mr. Lowndes does not always speak to the point, but on this occasion he spoke so much to the purpose that we must really attend to it." What he had this day stated was worthy of consideration; it came from an honest head, a warm heart, and a lively imagination. There was, indeed, something in the nature of gratitude that cleared the mind, as the sun did the atmosphere. This discussion might not be pleasing to some gentlemen; but why should not the directors hear what their constituents had to say, as well as the members of the House of Commons listened to those who sent them to parliament. What did every member of parliament do when great measures were brought forward? He wrote to his constituents or consulted with them, and in many cases he followed their advice. He thought he had answered the observations of his learned friend in so complete a manner, that he would not be able to support them: an epigram always concluded with a sting in its tail, and he wished his speech to finish in the same way. His learned friend, though a man of talent and eloquence, had not made a proper calculation: he disapproved of the grant of £5000 a year for twenty years, but the sum of £60,000, which he meant to propose, was calculated on the same principle. To have been consistent, the calculation should have been made with a reference only to the fifteen years which the charter had to run; if that were done, they find that it would amount to a sum considerably short of £60,000. With this sting he now begged leave to conclude his speech.

Mr. *Gahagan* said, the hon. proprietor having concluded, he begged leave to occupy the attention of the court for a few minutes. The manner in which the court of directors had this day conducted themselves appeared to him to be most extraordinary; he did not think they acted before the court with that high character which they ought always to maintain. Would it be believed that the executive body of the Company, who should be conversant with the full extent of their power up to the present period, who should be able to view it on the minutest in all its various bearings, would it be credited that, until last night, they did not know whether they were proceeding legally or not. (*No! no! from the Chairman.*) He thanked the hon. Chairman for correcting him; and if he were wrong, he was sorry for it. The impression he received from the paper which had been read was this: that the court of directors

had come to this understanding, that the most proper way of shewing the high sense they entertained of the noble marquis's meritorious services was to give him a pension of £5000 a year for twenty years, and it was only late last night that the president of the board of control transmitted to the executive body the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, expressly stating that it was not in their power to make a grant for that period, because their power in India, according to the terms of their charter, would not last so long. They, the twenty-four directors, who were supposed to be acquainted with the nature and extent of the Company's power, its commencement, and its duration, did not, it appeared, till late last night, know that they could not grant a pension for twenty years; and more even than that, though they had a legal adviser, who ought to give an opinion on cases that admitted of doubt, he appeared not to have been consulted. The learned gentleman below him (Mr. Jackson) said, that the proposition which had been stated to the court involved great, important, and delicate questions; questions which had not been agitated when the charter was renewed. All he could state was this, that every act of parliament he had seen relative to their Indian government, and he had examined them all professionally, from the statute of the 7th of Geo. III. down to the present moment, specifically told the Company, and clearly pointed out to the court of directors, for how long a period their sovereignty was continued. In the 13th, the 21st, and the 33d of the king, the words were, in effect, these, "Be it farther enacted, that the right to all the territorial acquisitions, under the government of the Company, shall remain so long as their exclusive trade lasts, or till the Speaker of the House of Commons gave the Company notice that government would not renew their lease." If, then, their power ceased with the expiration of the period to which their exclusive trade was confined, how could they make a grant embracing a term to which their power did not extend, and during which they might receive notice from the Speaker of the House of Commons that their charter would not be renewed? The 53d of the king stated, that the sovereignty of the crown over the British possessions in India was indisputable, and that the Company's territorial rights were co-extensive with their trading rights; he was therefore at a loss to conceive how the court of directors could decide that an annual charge should be made on the territorial revenues of India, to continue for twenty years, when they must or ought to have known, by reading the acts of parliament, that they could not legally make a grant for a longer period than fifteen years. They certainly did not appear before the proprietors as possessing that watchful, vigilant, and acute understanding of the extent of the Company's rights which they ought to display. He did not mean to say that they were not anxious and zealous to promote the interests of the Company, but they had committed an oversight in this instance, for which, to say the least on the subject, they could not be commended. Here he humbly called the attention of the court to another legal point in this question, which did not appear to have struck the acute mind of the president of the board of control, although he was confessedly one of the ablest men in the country. The executive body might meet the next court, provided with a resolution modified and shaped so as to come within the time to which the charter would be limited, if the Speaker gave notice, after April 1831, that it would not be renewed. Suppose this resolution set forth that £60,000 should be granted to the noble marquis, to be paid out of the territorial revenues of India; now he submitted to those gentlemen about him who were lawyers, and to the court of directors, whether the Company could make such a grant? He did not say that they could not, but it was matter of serious consideration whether they could; whether it was in their power to place such a charge on the territorial revenue. If they looked to the act of parliament, they would see the specific appropriation of those revenues to particular purposes. So particular and so precise were the legislature, that they declared "these revenues shall be disposed of in such and such a way, and in no other, any act or acts of parliament, usage, or regulation, now existing to the contrary notwithstanding." What were the uses to which the territorial revenues were thus strictly to be appropriated? First, for raising and maintaining the Company's troops, native and European: that provision surely did not include a grant of £60,000 to the Marquis of Hastings. Second, in payment of the interest of the Indian debt: did the granting £60,000 to the noble marquis liquidate any part of that interest? Third, for the support of the Company's civil and commercial establishments: then, he asked, did the court of directors mean to bring the grant under this third provision? Did they imagine that the granting a pension of £5000 a year, or the giving £60,000 to the Marquis of Hastings out of the territorial revenue, would be embraced under the third head of appropriation, considering the noble marquis as part of the civil establishment of Calcutta? He would call the attention of the court more par-

ticularly to this provision of the clause. The third appropriation was not for the civil and commercial servants of the Company generally, but expressly for the payment of civil and commercial contingencies of the Company, "at their settlements *there*," in the East-Indies. If the Marquis of Hastings did not remain there, if he chose to come to Donington-park in Leicestershire, could he then receive £5000 per annum under this third clause of appropriation, out of the territorial revenues? But suppose his family were included in the grant; suppose the noble marquis died, and the pension was continued to the amiable marchioness and her charming family, could it be said that she and her family formed any part of the civil establishment at Calcutta? No lawyer, no individual whatsoever, could contend that the Marchioness of Hastings could be recognised as forming a part of that establishment. The fourth appropriation was specifically for the payment of the territorial debt or bond debt, and then came the surplus, to be applied as is hereinafter directed. Let gentlemen examine this appropriation, and say whether it could be contended that the pension to the Marquis of Hastings came within its meaning? In speaking on this, and indeed on every subject, he had an earnestness of manner, which he hoped would not be misconstrued; his mind was perfectly cool and calm, his sentiments were not dictated by angry feeling: he was anxious to state this, for fear the warmth of his expressions might countenance an inference that he meant to attack the court of directors. He submitted to the proprietors, that what he had stated was matter of grave consideration, although it had not occurred to the president of the board of commissioners, and consequently was not laid before the attorney and solicitor general. He did not mean to assert that he was right, but he threw out his view of the question as worthy of mature consideration. If therefore the court of directors, at the next meeting, intended to come forward with a modified proposition, giving to the noble marquis a certain provision to be chargeable on the territorial revenues, it would be well if, in the first instance, they asked the opinion of their standing counsel, or of the attorney and solicitor general, whether they could legally do so? if they could not, it would then be their duty to seek for other means. He would now give another reason which induced him to think that they could not derive this pension from the specific source to which he had adverted, the territorial revenues. The 53d of the king, the last act, or charter, as it was called, did not, they all knew, repeal any of the former acts of parliament, except where it distinctly declared the fact, or that its provisions were repugnant to the enactments of preceding statutes. Look then to what the 33d of the king stated, with respect to granting pensions, and which in truth furnished an additional argument in proving how long the duration of the right to the territorial revenue of India remained with the Company. The 33d of the king expressly said, "and whereas, for the better protection of the funds of the Company, during the farther term granted to them in said exclusive trade, and to prevent them from being burdened with any improper charges, it is expedient that the said Company be placed under certain limitations with respect to the granting of pensions." This he contended went again to prove, that pensions granted by the Company could not last longer than their exclusive trade; because it clearly said, that this provision was made to protect the funds of the Company while the exclusive trade existed; it was *expressio unica*, and amounted to this: "we, the legislature, will protect those funds while you, the Company, have them, that is, while an exclusive trade is yours; for when you cease to possess an exclusive trade, you cease to have any funds." It was evident from this that the Company had not the power to grant pensions out of any funds, except while the exclusive trade was in their hands. If they could not make a grant of this description from the territorial revenues, what other sources had they to look to? If they took their domestic funds, they could not, even then, according to the act of parliament, continue the payment beyond the period when they ceased to possess the exclusive trade; pensions must therefore be charged under the specific provisions of the act of parliament, "during the continuance of the exclusive trade, and no longer." The Company were placed in no difficulty by this; they could grant the pension, if the Almighty spared the noble marquis so long, up to the time when their charter would expire. If government did not choose to renew that charter, they were not responsible because an act of the legislature prevented them from doing that which they wished to do; but, on the other hand, if the charter were renewed, the pension might also be granted for a longer period of time. He conceived it was proper for him to call the attention of the court to those different points, before the question of adjournment was put from the chair. He submitted these three queries to the consideration of their legal adviser: 1st, whether the pension and grant could be charged on the territorial revenue; 2d, whether it could be derived from other funds; and 3d, whether it could be granted beyond the period of the

duction of the Company's right to the exclusive trade. The matter would then resolve itself into a question of terms; namely, whether the grant should be a round sum of money, or charged by way of annuity. One observation he begged leave to make, in answer to what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) who deprecated the discussion of private circumstances in a case like the present. No gentlemen could have a disposition to enter into the minute closet business of a family; but he differed considerably from the hon. proprietor when he wished to exclude all considerations of a private nature. Where a discussion arose, having the benefit of parties in view, surely it could not be considered improper if their circumstances were mentioned. In doing this, he meant not to disregard female delicacy or infant delicacy, but to treat the subject with a view to make that species of provision for the children of the Marchioness of Hastings, which the death of her husband might render a matter of very great importance. How was it possible, then, that they could exclude from the discussion all consideration of the Marchioness of Hastings and her family? He admitted, that it was ground on which they ought to touch with the utmost delicacy; but it was, notwithstanding, ground which they must go over, which they could not pass by altogether. On another point he also disagreed from the hon. proprietor; he alluded to what the hon. proprietor had said with respect to the expediency of granting a sum of money or a pension. The hon. proprietor argued, that it was more consonant with the dignity of the Company and of the individual, that it came nearer the idea he entertained of a a high testimony of gratitude for great public services, to give the noble marquis a sum of money at once, instead of making annual payments through the hands of the directors. He need only refer the hon. proprietor to the usual mode of making parliamentary grants under similar circumstances, to prove that his opinion was erroneous. Let the court look to the reward conferred on the first naval officer of the day, Lord Exmouth; there was surely no disparagement to his character in the manner in which parliament expressed their sense of his services, namely, by pension. If they turned their eyes towards those generals who had signalized themselves in Spain, they would find that they were not rewarded by grants of specific sums, but by pension: Lord Lynedock, and several others, received pensions for life. Parliament did not consider it more dignified in them, or more pleasing to the feelings of those who were rewarded, to give those officers a sum of money instead of a pension. He confessed, that when he arrived in that court, he felt considerable pleasure. It was true he lamented the view which the court of directors had taken of this subject, and the course they had adopted, but he was much delighted to hear the opinion of the attorney and solicitor-general, pointing out the grant of a pension for twenty years as illegal. He had before formed the same opinion; he mentioned it to several of his friends, but not one of them agreed with him; they said the same thing had been done before, and precedents made law: but every lawyer knew that the contrary was the fact; it was not the precedent that made the law, but the law that created the precedent. Let not the court of directors proceed on this erroneous principle, and argue, that because they had done wrong, they were authorised to go on in the same course. He had no doubt whatever as to the illegality of the pension that had been proposed by the court of directors, and he begged leave to put it to the executive body, and to the honourable court, whether a farther inquiry should not be made with respect to the power of the Company to grant a pension derived from their territorial revenues. It would be well to consider whether that source was not so specifically surrounded by the provisions of the act of parliament, as to render it illegal to charge a grant of this description on it. For his own part, notwithstanding all the good intentions of the executive body and of the proprietors, he much doubted whether they possessed the power of carrying them into effect.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, he would only take up the time of the court for a minute or two. He was not friendly to a grant for twenty years, or for the life of the individual, because the benefit which the family derived was confined to that specific period: his own opinion was, that such a grant should be voted as had been conferred on Marlborough, Nelson, and the Duke of Wellington. He wished that whatever was given to the Marquis of Hastings should benefit him, his immediate family and their posterity; therefore it was that he approved of the grant of £60,000, if the Company's finances could afford it, in preference to a pension. He wished their liberality to be secured to the noble Marquis and his posterity, as an everlasting mark of their gratitude.

Sir *W. Burroughs* said he differed entirely from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Gahagan) who entertained a doubt whether the court had the power to grant to the Marquis of Hastings that reward which his services merited. He was most happy, however, to observe, that not the least difference of opinion existed with respect to the justice of the claims of the noble Marquis; the only point of difference

seemed to be, whether it was desirable to reward his services in one form or in another. With respect to the construction put on the statute by the hon. proprietor who had recently spoken, he doubted very much whether it was well founded; because, according to that construction, it was utterly incompetent for the Company to grant, out of their territorial revenue, any remuneration whatsoever for services, however meritorious, however beneficial to their interests. If they could not reward the Marquis of Hastings out of this fund, he doubted whether they were competent to grant, here or in India, any sum, however small, as a remuneration for services performed by those who were employed under their government. But looking to the clause itself, this construction appeared to be too large. The present statute, the 53d of his Majesty, provided, that as long as the territorial revenue continued in the East-India Company, it should be appropriated in the manner therein stated: 1st, in maintaining the Company's military forces; 2d, in payment of the interest of the Indian debt; 3d, in defraying the expences of the civil and commercial establishments in India; and then follows these words, describing the fourth appropriation: "towards the liquidation "of the territorial debt of the said Com- "pany, or of the bond debts at home, or "to such other purposes, subject to the "provision hereainafter made, as the said "court of directors, with the appro- "bation of the board of commissioners, "shall from time to time direct." Now the only subsequent provision was in the 60th clause, which enacted, "that if the "debts of the Company in India, after "they had been reduced to £10,000,000, "should be again increased beyond that "amount, or if the bond debt in "Great Britain, after it had been re- "duced at £3,000,000, should be again "increased, then the surplus revenue "should be applied to the gradual re- "duction of such new debts." But the clause to which he had previously referred allowed the court of directors to appropriate, subject to the approbation of the board of control, a portion of the territorial revenues. With the concurrence, therefore, of the board, the grant might be made; and he should have much regretted the circumstance, if parliament in that act had omitted such a provision. For nearly half a century they had rewarded their servants, who had laboured earnestly and successfully to support their interests, with a liberality worthy of their own honourable character, but not to a degree exceeding the value of the services performed. He should indeed be grieved, if by this act the Company were prevented from rewarding the past services of some, and stimulating others to pursue the same honourable career. He had passed much time in India; and, from the situation he had the honour to hold, had considered attentively the statutes enacted for the government of the Company's affairs; and he for one was clearly of opinion, that the court of proprietors had the power to make this grant. He did not say that it would not be cautious and proper to ask those questions of the law officers which the hon. proprietor had propounded, but in his own mind he had no doubt but that the court possessed this right. As he was on his legs, he would venture to suggest to his hon. friend (Mr. R. Jackson) an alteration in the resolution he meant to support. He conceived that it would not be desirable to limit the grant beyond that line which seemed to be expedient for the support of their own honour and that of the Marquis of Hastings; therefore he should much prefer a communication with the gentlemen appointed to act as trustees, in order that they might state in what way the grant should be laid out, so as to meet as far as possible the wishes of the noble Marquis, instead of laying down in the resolusion a specific mode of disposing of it. He would not have it decided that it should be laid out in the purchase of lands or houses, but in such manner as those trustees, in concurrence with the court of directors, might approve. Such a resolution might be framed in fewer terms, and he should be glad to see it so drawn up by the court of directors. They would have the advantage of consulting the law officers before they brought forward any proposition, and therefore it was not only due, as a mark of respect to them, that they should be allowed to originate the propositions, but, from the reason of the thing itself, they ought to be suffered to perfect what they had begun. If the resolution came from another channel, it might militate against some by-law, it might be in opposition to some statute, or perhaps would not meet the idea of the board of control. In the present situation of the business, he entirely concurred in the propriety of an adjournment; and he hoped, when they again met the directors, they would come forward with a grant of a specific sum out of the territorial revenue, to be vested in trustees, for the purpose of being laid out in the manner which such trustees, with the consent and approbation of the court of directors, might conceive most beneficial to the noble Marquis and his family.

Mr. *Hume* said, as great diversity of opinion appeared to prevail, and as he differed in sentiment from every one around him, he was anxious to state his view of the subject, though he did not

suppose that he could reconcile the difference which existed. He thought his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) had not acted on this occasion with his usual candour and kindness, when he charged his learned friend (Mr. Jackson) with irregularity of proceeding. Precisely the same course was adopted at the last general court, when an hon. proprietor, who moved the adjournment, stated in courtesy to the proprietors, that on such a day it was his intention to do so and so; and his hon. friend actually approved of the proceeding. His learned friend stated, that he would make a substantive motion when the court assembled again; and he was perfectly correct and right in pursuing that mode, which was adopted at the last general court held on that very day week. He must have misunderstood his learned friend, when he mentioned, with so much unmerited severity, the introduction of private family matters. It certainly was not pleasant to do it, nor would he do it unnecessarily, but when the resolution which was about to be proposed did allude to them, how was it possible in arguing the question to keep clear of them. He would say, with his learned friend, that the private circumstances of a family were of great importance, when a motion of this description was brought forward; and if gentlemen themselves did not think so, why was it proposed that the grant should be placed in the hands of trustees? (*Hear, hear!*) He understood that a feeling was excited against his learned friend for manifesting a want of delicacy in mentioning the name of the noble Marchioness in that court; but situated as the family of the Marquis of Hastings was, and anxious as the proprietors were to give the most substantial proofs of their liberality, he was sure they could see nothing unfair or indecorous in taking into consideration both parts of that family, and therefore it could not be said that the name of the Marchioness of Hastings was unnecessarily introduced. With respect to the conduct of his learned friend, there was not an individual in the court who heard him make use of a single expression that bordered on impropriety. Having, as he hoped, shewed that the conduct of his learned friend had not been such as justly subjected him to censure, he now came to the question immediately before the court. He did in his conscience believe, that so far from the mode proposed, that of rewarding the noble Marquis with a pension, being an unworthy one, it was by far the most correct and proper. He could not conceive how it could be derogatory to the court or to the individual, as his hon. friend seemed to think it would, if a pension were granted to the noble Marquis instead of a sum of money. While his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) was advocating the contrary course, he put down the names of Nelson, Exmouth, Lake, Wellesley, and several other eminent characters, whose services were requited by pensions; indeed, he believed but two instances could be pointed out, those of the Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Wellington, where sums of money had been granted instead of pension. In every other case, the remuneration was by way of pension; and he would maintain that this court could not perpetuate the remembrance of the noble Marquis's services in a more constitutional manner than by granting him a pension.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, the grants of parliament, in many instances, were in the form of specific sums of money to be laid out as certain trustees thought proper; in Lord Nelson's case, a sum was specially charged on the consolidated fund for the purchase of an estate and mansion. His hon. friend misunderstood him, if he supposed him to have stated that it would be discreditable to that court to give, or to the noble Marquis to receive, a remuneration by way of pension. He meant to say no such thing; his reason for preferring a sum of money to a pension was this, because the record of their gratitude, if a pension were granted, would be forgotten in twenty years. The family would not enjoy it, and he wished that it should go down to the posterity of the noble Marquis, that they might have an opportunity of pointing to that page of the Company's history, in which the services of their ancestor, and the liberality of the Company, were recorded.

Mr. *Hume* was as willing as any individual in that court to allow that the Marquis of Hastings deserved a splendid reward, but it was not fair, he thought, to place him on a level with Wellington or Nelson. Those individuals, however, independent of any other grant, received a pension from the country. Grants of specific sums were not always the wisest nor the most honourable; he recollected the grant to Lord Melville, which he considered the most profligate expenditure of money ever sanctioned by that court. He could not accuse himself with having neglected his duty on that occasion; he did all in his power to prevent it, and though he had failed, it was a consolation to him when he reflected that he was not instrumental to the success of the proposition. The examples given of eminent men who had received grants of money, were those of Marlborough, Wellington, and Nelson; but did the Marquis of Hastings ever stand in such a situation as those great men were placed in? if he did not, then the cases were not analagous. If they placed the Marquis of Hastings in a dif-

great situation on the records of the Company from that in which many other individuals had been placed, they would not be acting consistently or justly; and he entirely agreed with his hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes), who made many shrewd remarks, that by voting a specific sum of money, and thus peculiarly distinguishing the Marquis of Hastings, they would in effect cast a reflection on the Marquis Wellesley. (*Cries of No.*) By doing so they would be departing, most unnecessarily, from that correct and proper policy which had been acted on by the Company for a very long period, with the exception of the grant voted to the family of the Marquis Cornwallis, after his decease. He was extremely sorry to differ from his hon. friend on this point; but he dissented from his opinion now, and would be obliged to oppose it still more decidedly when the proposition was made. He hoped they would grant, as had been proposed, a pension, whatever its amount might be, in preference to a sum of money; at the same time, he thought that the voting a pension at present was rather premature. If they considered the situation in which the noble marquis stood, as a servant of the Company, they ought to pause before they placed him altogether beyond the control of the Company.

Mr. *Strettell* rose to order. It appeared to him that the debate was out of order altogether, since they were entering into discussions which could not end that day. If the merits, and objects, and comparative deserts of the noble marquis (on whose merits he thought they had already decided) were by this discussion to be brought forward, when they were no longer at liberty to take into consideration the resolution intended to have been proposed for their adoption, there would be no end to the debate; if those topics were to be spun out, and consolidated with every proposition that chance might bring before them, he knew not where they were to stop. He therefore submitted that the hon. proprietor was out of order, in calling the attention of the court to subjects which, on a former day, when the thanks of the proprietors were unanimously voted to Marquis Hastings, had met with ample discussion. If the discussion were permitted, he would feel it necessary, and he thought it would not be lost time, to enter at length into those grounds on which he conceived the merits of the noble marquis rested.

Mr. *Hume* said, every individual who had heard the hon. proprietor, must agree with him, that he had spoken to any thing but order. He (Mr. Hume) could only suppose that the hon. proprietor had been out of court when the business commenced, and did not know what the proposition related to. If he were aware that the proprietors had been assembled to consider a resolution of the court of directors, for granting a pension of £5000 a year to the Marquis of Hastings, and that several gentlemen had expressed themselves in favour of a grant of £60,000, he must admit that nothing could be more proper than the consideration of which of the two deserved a preference. Those hon. gentlemen who thought themselves correct in voting a remuneration to the Marquis of Hastings, on the precedent of Marquis Wellesley's case, were mistaken in their conclusion: the pension was granted to the latter nobleman on account of a very large addition which he had made to the territorial revenue of the Company, and his various services as governor-general; the resolution now proposed by the court of directors stated the services of the Marquis of Hastings, as governor-general, as a military man, and they as a commercial company were about to grant him a large remuneration. But in the Marquis Wellesley's case, one of the prominent features was that he had made a great addition to their territorial revenue; it was not, therefore, at all a case in point, but afforded a strong reason for calling on the court to pause before they granted a sum of money: it would be well for them to know, in the first instance, whether the proceedings of the Marquis of Hastings were likely to increase their funds. He meant not to throw out any insinuation against the military conduct, or the general merits and abilities of the noble marquis; but it would not be improper to wait a little, until they could form an estimate of the probable results. When the last proposition relative to the noble marquis was brought forward, namely, when he received the thanks of that court for his success in putting down the Pindarees and Mahrattas, and on a former occasion, when a similar honour was conferred on him for his services in terminating the Nipal war, he (Mr. Hume) said, that before anything in a pecuniary point of view could be proposed for the noble marquis, it was necessary that every part of his conduct in the high station which he filled should be fairly examined and fully approved. He was, when he made that observation, perfectly aware that some proposition of the nature of that which the court of directors had agreed to would be laid before the court; and he distinctly stated, that before the Company could with any degree of propriety grant a pension to the noble marquis, they ought to come to some decisive opinion as to the justice, the wisdom, and the energy which he had displayed, as governor-general, as a statesman, and as a military man. The policy which guided his conduct should be noticed, as well as the success which crown-

ed his efforts. All the resolutions conferring the thanks of the court on the Marquis Wellesley embraced those different points; he did, therefore, contend on principle, that the court was premature in agreeing to a grant of money at the present period. Let the proprietors examine the papers, giving an account of the debt which had accrued since the Marquis of Hastings went to India; they would find an increase of debt to the amount of £3,500,000. They were told, indeed, of immense accessions of territory; but he begged leave to mention to that court, and to remind the gentlemen behind the bar, that there was a chasm of no less than eighteen months in the correspondence between the Company and the noble marquis. The court of directors might be in the secret; but ought not the proprietors, who were not in possession of this correspondence, to pause before they granted a sum of money, contrary to former precedence. All he would say was, that at present such a proceeding was altogether premature; and it seemed as if those who now urged the vote, did so under an idea that some untoward circumstances might happen in India, to lessen the noble marquis in their estimation. (*Cries of No, no!*) If that were not the case, why was the grant urged so precipitately? Only five days' notice was given in the court of directors, and not a day beyond what the strict and formal rule required was afforded to the court of proprietors. After the difference of opinion which was known to exist in the court of directors on the subject of this grant, which was carried by a bare majority, he demanded whether the proprietors would be disposed all at once to concede such a proposition?

The *Chairman* said, that eighteen signatures were appended to the resolution of the court of directors, and there would have been nineteen, but that one gentleman was prevented from attending; therefore, to say that it was carried by a bare majority was not correct.

Mr. *Hume* continued. He was glad to hear this explanation: he wished very much to see the paper, but it was not in the room; therefore, if he had fallen into error, they only were to blame who had prevented him from procuring proper information. He inquired what number of signatures was affixed to it, and he was told that there were fourteen: he was very happy that so many names were signed to it, but still that did not remove his opinion as to the measure being entirely premature. Perhaps he would be allowed to notice what had fallen from two learned gentlemen (Mr. Gahagan and Sir W. Burroughs) with respect to the construction of the law. They were both very positive, and doubtless both very right, as they argued with the act of parliament in their hands: all depended on the plain and distinct exposition of the statute. The learned gentleman on his his right (Mr. Gahagan) was perfectly correct when he said that it was very important to bring before the court the questions which he had started. The statute certainly appropriated their territorial revenues to three specific and particular objects: if there were any surplus, it was to be applied towards the liquidation of the territorial debt, of the bond debt, or to such other purposes as the court of directors, with the approbation of the board of control, might from time to time direct. This being the case, he thought it was perfectly clear that the court could grant such pensions, in concurrence with the board of commissioners, as they might think proper. But by papers laid before the House of Commons, there appeared to be an absolute deficiency of £300,000 and upwards in their territorial revenue. If there were such a deficiency, from whence were the Company to pay this grant? If there were a surplus, it might be appopriated; but if a deficiency, they could not pay the pension. That and every other pension, even the pension granted to the Marquis Wellesley, in that event, must stop, if not provided for from some other source. He was very much afraid, if there were a deficiency in their territorial revenue, that those individuals whose pensions were chargeable on those funds must want their money: such, he conceived, would be the decision of a court of law. He hoped, very sincerely, that nothing of the kind might occur; but, at the present moment, it was most prudent to pause; first, because, from the account he had seen, he did not know whether the Company's funds could meet any additional burden, and secondly, because the proprietors did not yet know the result of the noble marquis's policy. What he said at a former court, when he called on the proprietors to consider a little more than the mere military services of the noble marquis, he said most conscientiously; and he must express his utter astonishment that the court of directors had expressly confined themselves, in the resolution to which they had agreed, to the military achievements of the noble marquis, had not noticed him as a statesman, and left his political conduct entirely out of the question. He submitted to the court that they would best consult their own convenience and consistency if they opposed the premature granting of a pension, and waited until they knew the result, in a pecuniary point of view, of the operations conducted by the noble marquis. When they knew not whether they

had funds in existence to defray a grant of this kind; when they knew not what course the next court might be induced to take; when so many dissimilar opinions were observable in the court; great and serious doubts were created in his mind as to the manner in which they should proceed, and, under all the circumstances, he implored the court to act with the utmost caution and prudence.

Mr. *Strettell* said, the right of the court of proprietors to adopt the proposition intended to be brought forward on behalf of the Marquis of Hastings, would be a topic to which the executive body, as well as the high legal authorities of the country, would give the most serious attention, and on which it would be for them to decide. The court of directors would of course modify their proposition so as to meet the solemn opinions that would be given on the question, therefore it would be improper for him to enter into a discussion of the legality of the resolution which they had that day heard read, particularly as a general court would in a short time be held, when every branch of the subject would probably be brought under consideration. With respect to the observation made by the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, as to there being no funds out of which to furnish the sum that was proposed to be granted, all he could say in answer to it was, that if what the hon. proprietor stated was pronounced valid, the gift, under enactments strongly penal, must cease. It could not be productive if no fund existed to meet it; but if a fund did accrue, the Company might apply it, and realize those good intentions which the proprietors bore towards the noble Marquis. With respect to the other point which the hon. proprietor adverted to, namely, the merits of the noble Marquis in the late transactions in India, they were not called on to give an opinion on them, and therefore he begged leave to wave that subject: a day would come when, he was told, he might fully discuss it; and he should be ready, when that day came, to argue it fairly. It was right to observe, in allusion to what had fallen from the hon. proprietor, that it never entered his mind that they were discussing a mere question of value received. He and the court had been told by the hon. proprietor (and he believed every word that he uttered was uttered with the utmost sincerity of soul) that they were premature in coming to a vote of this description, in evincing their gratitude, in taking the earliest opportunity of manifesting that finest feeling of the human heart, an ardent desire to make a return for great benefits. Why did the hon. proprietor declare that this proceeding was premature? because the proprietors knew not, forsooth, whether they had value received. Now with respect to the question which called them together, he could not, reflecting on it, come into that court with the impression that they were to look so nicely to value received, and that the discussion was to be, whether he had or had not added to the Company's wealth? He had done infinitely more; his was a more noble work; he had saved a great empire, he had consolidated that empire by forming his conquests into an integral part of it, and he had thus deprived of the means of annoyance those who aimed a deadly blow at its existence. (*Hear, hear!*) If he had not pursued the course which he adopted, they would have been deprived of the satisfaction which they now enjoyed, the heart-cheering satisfaction of civilizing thirty or forty millions of people, of affording them the means of happiness, of protecting their interests, of securing their welfare. They saw every man, within the pale of the vast dominions which he had conquered, changing his situation from abject slavery to well regulated freedom; they beheld millions of human beings converted from roving savages to civilized subjects. (*Hear, hear!*) That the character who had achieved all this was not to receive the immediate return of a grateful mind; that they were to wait for the development of contingent circumstances, before they paid their debt of gratitude, was a doctrine which he did not admire and could never embrace. There could not be a more proper object, there could not be a fitter subject for grateful reward, than such a character as he had described. If they wanted value received, had they not got it? did not the salvation of that great country depend on the Marq. of Hastings? did he not achieve it? had he not snatched it from the hands of the common enemy? did he not, by this means, preserve the revenues of India from certain loss? Need he state to the court with what wisdom, with what valour, with what prudence, with what vigour of mind, he had acted during the whole of his administration? If he had the abilities to do justice to the noble marquis, he would point out the whole extent of what the Company owed to him: but it might be conveyed in a short sentence; and he would say, that the Company had been saved from certain destruction through the medium of his abilities, through the vigorous energy of his mind, through the constant exertion of his talents, seconded and supported by the glorious efforts of their military power. The efficacy of that power, it should also be remarked, depended on the measures which he took to consolidate it and keep it in a perfect state of discipline. All that the Company had they

owed to him; and then the question was, what was the return that ought to be be made to him for his services? Was that return to be found in the simple and dry vote of thanks which had been given to him on the former days? he did not think that any man in this country would say ("yes" to such an interrogatory. No person of common sense or feeling would say that this was the only reward which should be given to a nobleman at the verge of a well spent life; a life marked with goodness from his infancy to the present moment; a life devoted to the service of his country. He had, at an advanced stage of existence, proceeded to a country where he had undertaken that the trust committed to his care should suffer no injury. He had redeemed the solemn pledge; he had taken care that it should not be injured. Not only had he done this, but he had secured the possession to the Company in such a way as rendered it physically impossible for the natives of that country to shake hereafter the solidity of their Indian empire. He did pronounce it, for he had been on the spot, that the noble marquis had saved a country, the loss of which was imminent, if it had not been that he risked his responsibility, and acted entirely from his own view of existing circumstances. What a grave responsibility was this which he took upon himself. When he went to India, of course the charge to him was, "take care of the safety of that which is committed to your keeping; but, in the doing so, regard the acts of parliament, regard the opinions of the court of directors, issued from time to time; you are to beware that you do not infringe the policy of the Company, and that you do not wantonly commit a breach of any existing treaty."

Mr. Howarth rose to order. The learned gentleman was travelling into a variety of questions, but there was no question now before the court. He thought the day when the discussion would regularly take place would be the most proper period for the learned gentleman to deliver his speech.

Mr. Shettell said he was ready to bow to the judgment of the court, whether he should proceed or not: he was not anxious to go on, and was very willing to sit down. At the same time, as he did not exactly know how the court stood, he would make one observation. He would wave, in obedience to what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (although he conceived that he was in order), any farther remarks on the merits of the noble marquis. He trusted that the learned gent. (Mr. Jackson) who introduced this discussion, would agree with him in opinion, that there was one very good reason why the farther measures to be adopted on this subject should rest with the court of directors, namely, that the original proposition was made by them, and that what had since occurred arose from peculiar circumstances, and did not originate with the court of proprietors; if they had, then the learned gent. might insist on keeping to himself the proposition which had originated with him. Here it would have been fair to say, as there was a departure from the resolution communicated to the court of directors, in consequence of a certain error discovered in it, and a proposition submitted by a proprietor, that then the gentlemen without the bar, who had thus got possession of the proposition, should finally adhere to it. In the present case, however, the objection gave rise to a motion of adjournment which came from without the bar. It might be said, that the gentleman who formally mentioned a proposition to the court of directors, in order to prevent the continuance of an error, might claim that proposition as entirely resting with him. It was a thing that he did not wish to stickle for, neither did he think any gentleman without the bar would do so. Perhaps, if a proprietor chose, he might contend for it as a right; but even if it were, he conceived under the existing circumstances, that it would be unfair to withdraw the proposition from those who originated it.

Sir *W. De Crespigny* said, he felt that the hon. gent. behind him (Mr. Hume), had a great deal of justice in what he had addressed to the court. Much as he (Sir William) respected the noble marquis, whose family he had long known, he could not but say that the proprietors should be cautious and wary, and take care not to act prematurely. It certainly was his wish that every thing should be granted to the noble marquis in the most liberal manner, and that every degree of munificence should be shewn to him and his family; but still he thought the proprietors had better wait for farther advices from India, and not bring forward a measure of this kind before the war was properly wound up. He begged pardon for offering these very few words; but, as the present was not exactly the proper period for a long discussion, he conceived that brevity was desirable.

Mr. *Howarth* said, he only wished to express his concurrence in the opinion of those gentlemen who thought the present proposition premature. He came to the court to oppose the vote as it stood on the paper. His conduct was not actuated by any hostility to the noble lord, whose manliness of mind and disinterestedness of character he admired as much as any person. He had, however, stated elsewhere that this proposition was premature, because it was introduced on grounds

not submitted to the public; and more particularly, because they did not know what was to be done with the territory acquired, and how it was to be appropriated. He was anxious that no interference should take place with the court of directors. It was, he thought, for the character of the public and of the Company, that the resolution should originate with them rather than with the proprietors. He wished that the court should be adjourned for a week longer than had been proposed, as a matter of personal convenience to himself and to some other gentlemen.

Mr. *R. Jackson* wished, before the adjournment, to offer a very few observations to the court. He perfectly agreed with the hon. proprietor (Mr. Howarth), and the learned gent. (Mr. Strettel), that this was not the day to go into the full extent of the question; he would therefore just lay sufficient grounds for future proceedings, and give a general intimation of the course he meant to take when the proper period arrived. His hon. friend near him (Mr. Kinnaird) had thought proper to animadvert, with some severity, on the course he had pursued. Amongst his (Mr. Jackson's) ambitions, and it might be considered a very proper one, was the undeviating desire which he felt to stand well with his hon. friend; but it is impossible that he could stand well with his hon. friend, if the censure which he had cast on him were justly merited. He (Mr. Jackson) thought that, at first, his hon. friend displayed that pleasant and facetious manner, which rendered him a very agreeable colleague to those whose sentiments accorded with his own, but did not make him a less formidable opponent. When, however, he found that his observations were taking a serious cast, he felt that he was a little lowered in his hon. friend's opinion. "Why," said he, "does not the learned gent. give a formal notice of the motion he means to make?" Why surely, consistently with the deference that was due to the chair, it was impossible for him to take such a step. The proprietors understood that the executive body, having abandoned the resolution which had been read this day, on account of the opinion of the attorney and solicitor-general, intended to come forward with a motion hereafter for the adoption of the proprietors; therefore, nothing could be more unjust or unfounded than the supposition, that he wished any particular or specific motion to be proposed from before the bar. But that was not the only point which proved that this supposition was not correct: it was evident that a presumption existed in his mind, that the proposition would come from the court of directors; otherwise, why did he talk of an amendment, and of an amendment only? Out of doors he had stated, that if the resolution which the court of directors had agreed to were finally moved, he certainly would move it. Again, his conduct might be traced to a principle of delicacy; for it so happened, that that which he gave notice of moving as an amendment, was, word for word, the resolution that had been so much agitated at the other side of the bar, and which was at last over-ruled, as they had learned from the proceedings of the court of directors. He had adopted that resolution, *verbatim et literatim*. He might have altered it, to have made it more brief; but, as the verbiage was not his own, as it came from the court of directors in the shape in which he read it, he did not like to make any alteration whatsoever, as he did not stand in the same situation as if he were one of the persons who framed it originally. But, said his hon. friend, "*non constat*, that, on consideration, the court of directors will not offer us this identical resolution;" and then in a strain half laughing and half serious, he observed, "but, let the court of directors propose whatsoever resolution they may, whether it be the same, or one scarcely differing from that which the learned gentleman has read, still he will offer his as an amendment." Could he mean this? Could he be serious when he made such a statement? Could he inquire, if a resolution were proposed which met the feelings and scruples of all parties, that he (Mr. Jackson) was so destitute of sense as to move an amendment to it? It would be a complete solecism, and so he would leave it. His hon. friend also observed, that it was most extraordinary to name or allude to the Marchioness of Hastings, at this side of the bar, and he seemed to censure such a proceeding as indecorous; but there was nothing either new or improper in it: such had been the stream of all proceedings of this kind. In 1793, when a grant was proposed to the Marquis Cornwallis in that court, all the nice feelings of the noble Marchioness were delicately entered into, as befitted their honour, and the terms of the grant were altered, in order to render it more acceptable to the views and sentiments of that noble family. In the present instance, what did he wish to do? he earnestly wished to make the grant more acceptable and more agreeable to the parties whom the court were anxious to benefit; surely this could not be done without some allusion to the family! "But," observed his hon. friend, "it seems the acquaintances of the family say it would be better to do so and so. I deprecate such allusions; I am no acquaintance of the parties." "Perhaps," said Mr. Jackson, "my hon. friend will allow me to say, that, though the acquaintance of the Marquis of Hastings is

a great honour, as high an honour as man can possess, that honour is not mine: I have no acquaintance with him! I have no earthly connection with him! but, while he continues to be our dignified servant, I shall feel myself a sharer in his honour and happiness, and cannot but be interested in the happiness of his wife and children! They will, I hope, be the *protégées* of the Company, to whom they are deservedly dear! and, should it please Providence to snatch the Marquis of Hastings from this sublunary state to a brighter and better one, he trusted they would find husband and father in the East India Company, whom he had so zealously served! Such are my feelings, and, if there be any indelicacy in acting on them, I am indelicate, but not otherwise." (*Hear, hear!*) His hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had thrown out the idea that this proposition was premature: those who complained that it was premature must have forgotten a most remarkable part of their history. The pension to the Marquis Wellesley was granted three or four years before he returned from India, and, instead of being payable from the day on which it was voted, it was granted retrospectively, from the capture of Seringapatam, the first operation of which was to put £12,000 in the pocket of the noble marquis. Perhaps he might be allowed to say, that though he differed from the sentiments of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) in respect to granting a pension for a given number of years, to be determined by the existence of the charter, he yet preferred the mode of remuneration which he had alluded to much more in consequence of its having been approved of by others, who were acquainted with all the circumstances of the case; and, if his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) had used his customary discrimination and liberality, (he could not avoid saying so) he would have perceived that, when he (Mr. Jackson) said he looked to gentlemen on one side of the bar, and to gentlemen on the other, to bear him out in the observation, that a grant of money would be the most acceptable to the noble marquis's family, he did so because he was not connected with the noble marquis; therefore it was that he looked to those whom he knew were acquainted with the noble marquis, when he stated that which he had some reason to believe would be most acceptable to his family, and which, he would say, was the more safe course under all the circumstances. With respect to this proposition being premature, they had, as he had already stated to the court, the case of the Marquis Wellesley to justify it. "We all," said his hon. friend Mr. Hume, "differ in opinion on the subject brought before us this day." He (Mr. Jackson) did not differ from his hon. friend on the 3d of February, when thanks were unanimously voted to the Marquis of Hastings; although he did differ entirely from his hon. friend on the 31st of March, when the propriety of making a pecuniary grant to the noble marquis was debated, because, if there were reasons called for, almost beyond conviction, to shew the propriety of granting a remuneration to the noble marquis at the present time, they were to be found in the speech made by his hon. friend on that occasion. He (Mr. Jackson) always attended with peculiar satisfaction to the sentiments of his hon. friend, and whether he heard him deliver them in that court, or rose from their perusal in his study, he always found himself an improved man; from the deep knowledge which his hon. friend possessed of Indian affairs, from his retentive memory, and from the interest he took in every subject that came before him. What were the stream and tenour of that eloquent speech? His hon. friend expressed himself at a loss which to praise most, the noble marquis's profound political, or his great military character. But this, it appeared, was forgotten: he wanted farther information, and did not wish to act until he knew how their territorial accessions were to be disposed of. Some forty or fifty years had already been employed in that question, which, however, was not yet decided, and the deferring the grant to Marquis Hastings until they were informed of the way in which all their territorial accessions were to be apportioned, was putting off the consideration of the question to a period wholly indefinite. His hon. friend was also in error in another matter; and he was glad that a substantive resolution of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, containing a clear recognition of the political as well as military character of the noble marquis, could be pointed out to his hon. friend, who had said, that, at present, they had only given their thanks exclusively, nakedly, and abstractedly, for his military conduct. Was that indeed the language which the court of proprietors lately held? no; for here he read the thanks of the court expressly given him for his political conduct in these words: "also, that this court, while it deeply regrets any circumstances leading to the extension of the Company's territory, duly appreciates the foresight, promptitude, and vigour, by which the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, by a great combination of *political* and *military talent*," &c. How was it possible, he asked, for any gentleman, who assented to this resolution on the 3d of February, to declare, on the 31st of March, that the noble marquis had not received their thanks for his political conduct. He

was afraid that he must revoke the compliments he had paid to his hon. friend's retentive memory.

Mr. *Hume*, "I request the original resolution to be read; what he has quoted is an amendment afterwards added."

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he saw those precise words in two places, at the beginning of the proceedings and at their close. The only reason why he had taken notice of the word premature, and of the denial of his hon. friend that the Marquis of Hastings had been thanked for his political wisdom as well as his military skill, was to remove a false impression from the minds of the court. The discussion had probably gone beyond its regular limits; he had himself, in the first instance, determined not to say a word, except what related to the question of adjournment; the views, however, entertained by his friend on the subject had led to much of the discussion which followed. This was not a question of pounds, shillings, and pence; it was a question originated by one part of the Company, namely, the executive body, in principles of generosity, and improved on by another portion, namely, the proprietors, with feelings equally generous. He admitted that gentlemen at one side of the bar meant to act as kindly and generously towards the Marquis of Hastings as those at the other. The only question, when they met again, would be, whether the court would adopt a resolution granting a sum of money to the Marquis of Hastings, without regarding from which side of the bar the proposition came? He wished it distinctly to be understood, that he invited and called on the hon. court of directors to proceed with the business as they had commenced it. The resolution to which he had before adverted was not quite so perspicuous as he could wish it; but probably that defect would be remedied when they assembled again. He desired not to interfere with family feelings farther than what the matter on the face of the resolution fully justified. If he saw a grant proposed to be placed in the trust of certain individuals, as high in rank and as honourable in character as any in the country, was it not natural that he should look to the circumstances which called for the intervention of trustees? Those hon. trustees would have the liberty of suggesting to the court of directors the most eligible way of disposing of the Company's bounty, whether it were in land or in the funds. This he thought the better mode of proceeding, because it would be more respectful to the noble marquis, and, he would say again, more agreeable to the family, if sanctioned by the executive body and by the proprietors in general. Such a resolution would be every way sound in principle, and perfectly legal. To such a resolution he would most cordially agree; but if the resolution which was propounded to them should be inconsistent with the view which he entertained on the subject, he would assert his right as a proprietor, by declaring, with all the humility that became him, why he dissented from the proposition, and by suggesting such an amendment as should appear to him calculated to meet all the circumstances of the case.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* merely rose to say that his learned friend had mistaken him if he imagined that he meant to impute to his mind any improper bias, as the ground on which he had made the observations that had excited the notice of his learned friend. He deprecated the introduction of family affairs, because they might by others be made use of instead of argument to influence the decision of the court.

Mr. *Bosanquet* said, as the learned gentleman had done him the honour of dragging him before the court of proprietors in a way that required his notice, he should take the liberty of saying a few words. Where the learned gent. had got his information that he (Mr. Bosanquet) was the only person who avowed the amendment that took place in the court of directors, he could not guess.

Mr. *Jackson* "I gathered from the hon. director's own argument, that he was the advocate and champion of the resolution which has this day been read to the court."

Mr. *Bosanquet* said, he felt it necessary to come before a great body of the court to state his sentiments, and the learned gent. might rest assured that he would always do so with patience. He had heard with patience the long statement the hon. gent. had made, and he confessed he agreed with the hon. gent. (Mr. Kinnaird) who rose to second his motion, that there was a good deal of inconsistency in it. The speech of the latter gent. contained, however, many observations that were not justifiable; he could not, indeed, see how that speech was consistent with the question of adjournment. If the proposition for a grant of £60,000 to the Marquis of Hastings had been before the court, all the observations would have been correct; but as it was not, he was perfectly ignorant how the arguments made use of by the hon. proprietor applied to the question. Another point on which he agreed with the hon. gent. was this, he deprecated the introduction of the name of the Marquis or Marchioness of Hastings in any way that might be supposed to influence that court. In the other room he had expressed himself in the same language, and he was happy to be supported in that opinion by an hon. gent., the liberality of whose ideas could not be denied. He was afraid, when his

matter came in its amended shape before the court of proprietors, that some difference of opinion might arise between the hon. gent. (Mr. Kinnaird) and himself; but of this he was persuaded, from the liberality of his ideas, that the difference was not likely to be great, because there was one point on which they stood united, and that was on the propriety of granting a fair, and honourable, and just remuneration to the Governor-general. They might differ with respect to terms, but he hoped a perfect confidence would be placed in the court of directors, as to their anxious wish to act liberally towards the Marquis of Hastings. He hoped the court would permit him to make an observation on what had fallen from a learned gent. (Mr. Gahagan); he had treated the directors in a way which they did not deserve. He had laid down his own opinion, accompanied with quotations from statutes, which he appeared to have at his fingers' ends, with a great degree of confidence, as if he only could be right. The gentlemen behind the bar, though not entitled as he might be to give a legal opinion, had some doubts of the validity of the opinion which had been laid before the court; and he thought, on the score of justice, he was entitled to claim for the court of directors that kind of liberality, which could not fairly be refused to them, when points arose for consideration where it was perfectly impossible for them to be on a par with able and intelligent lawyers. Whenever this matter came regularly before the proprietors, he should feel no hesitation in stating his opinion openly; if that opinion should be altered by any thing that had occurred this day, that alteration he should be most ready to avow, for he never felt any disgrace in acknowledging that he had been in error, but he thought it was most disgraceful for any man obstinately to persevere in that which he was convinced was not correct. This and many other matters connected with the subject would ultimately come before the court; it would be then necessary to decide on them, but it would certainly be exceedingly improper to endeavour at the present moment to argue these different points. He apprehended the ground on which the matter now rested was this, that it was referred back generally to the court of directors, and that they would come forward with a substantive proposition on the subject. His learned friend, he understood, if not satisfied with the resolution submitted to the court of proprietors by the executive body, reserved himself to propose any amendment which he might think circumstances demanded.

Mr. *Grant* said, he would only trouble the court with a very few words, and he would have remained silent but for an observation which fell from the learned gent. (Mr. R. Jackson). He referred the court, by way of precedent, to the grant made to the Marquis Wellesley; that grant, it should be recollected, was not taken into consideration until fifteen months after the fall of Seringapatam. True it was, that an ante-dated remuneration was connected with the grant, but that was a distant and substantive consideration. The question here was, from what time the grant or pension was to be taken up? He would not enter into the subject now, for much time had already been consumed in anticipation of a debate that properly belonged to a future day. He however would state, that he agreed with those in whose opinions he was not much in the habit of concurring, that, at present, the grant was premature; and when the subject came fairly before the court, he would state his reasons for thinking so.

Mr. *Howarth* said, the word *premature* having been bandied about very much, he wished to state what he understood by it. He meant that the services for which this grant was now proposed to be given were yet incomplete and unfixed, and, unless a considerable number of documents explanatory of the political views of the noble marquis were submitted to the court before they were called on to vote, he should feel it necessary to oppose the resolution.

Mr. *Noel* wished to ask a question of those who thought the grant was premature. On what grounds did that court pass a vote of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings? had they not, by that vote, recognised his claims on their gratitude as a warrior and a statesman? After having agreed to such a vote, was it not evident that the period had arrived when, with great propriety and great justice (not to do it, indeed, would be an act of great injustice), they might reward him for his services with the sum proposed by the court of directors?

Mr. *Forbes* rose to remove, if possible, the difficulty which was stated as to the existence of funds out of which the grant could be paid. A doubt had been stated, by more than one proprietor, whether the Company had, or were likely to have, the means of making good the proposed grant? but if the question which he was about to put was answered in the affirmative, it would appear that there were available funds. It had been reported that a call had been made on the *shroffs*, or bankers of Bombay and Poonah, by the authority of the government in India (for it seemed impossible that so extraordinary a proposition could have originated in a subordinate quarter), to surrender to the government all the private funds of the late Peishwa; they had been desired to discover what sums of money were lodged with them at the commencement of the late unfortunate war, for so

he must always call it; beyond this, they had, it was said, been offered a reward on the discovery and giving up those private funds to the proper authorities at Bombay. It was farther stated, that in consequence of this demand, and the encouragement given to them to betray their trust, the sum of five lacks of rupees (above £60,000, the sum now proposed to be granted) had actually been paid into the treasury at Bombay. If such a proceeding had really taken place, it was, he must say, a disgrace to the British government. He was assured from respectable authority that this was the fact; and as his information on the subject was dated in July, he presumed the hon. court of directors must be in possession of advices relative to the transaction. He trusted the hon. chairman would be able to answer the question. If the fact were as it had been stated to him, he could only say, as had been well observed by the natives of India, that it was a proceeding that could not be paralleled under any other modern European government, except that of Buonaparte, who it was well known gave a reward for the discovery of British property in France.

The *Chairman* said, I cannot see exactly how this question meets the present subject, unless the hon. proprietor means to attack the character of the governor-general, whose case is now before us; if that be his intention, a more proper time might be found for carrying it into effect. I can declare, that in the official records of the house there is nothing whatever to warrant the hon. proprietor's statement."

Mr. *Forbes* said, the answer, so far as it went, was satisfactory; he was to understand that the court was not in possession of any document that went to support the statement he had made. With regard to the inference which the hon. chairman had drawn, he would not deny that if such a transaction had taken place, and was authorized by the governor-gen. of India (and he again observed, it was extremely improbable that any subordinate officer should have directed it), he did most highly condemn the proceeding, and on that ground alone would raise his hand against any grant whatever.

The *Chairman* said, the court of directors had no precise information to offer; but there was something in the secret department having relation to circumstances extremely different, as different as light and darkness, from the transaction to which the hon. proprietor had adverted; it might bear on prize money, or some question of that kind; he was, however, bound by his oath to keep it secret, and that oath he would maintain inviolate. The rumour, perhaps, originated in the exaggeration and high colouring of some particular transaction. He now begged leave to make a few observations on the business before the court. He meant not to enter on the general subject, which he was sorry to say had been already too much discussed. The character and conduct of the court of directors had been most unnecessarily and unjustly arraigned by a learned gent. (Mr. Callaghan) whom he now saw in the front of the court; but whether in the front or the rear, he was ready to charge him with a great mistake as to the conduct of the court of directors. They were accused with great want of diligence on this occasion, and the *indictment* contained a variety of other charges; but he begged leave to tell the learned gent. that there was a *flaw* in the indictment, and it could not stand. The court of directors had not yet acknowledged the validity of the opinion given by another authority; it was a matter of discretion to act as they had done, in order to obviate any difficulty that might occur when the proposition came before the controlling powers; they had merely placed the opinion on the table, that the proprietors might be more acquainted with all the circumstances. If he expected the directors, who were plain men, not brought up to the law, to be deeply versed in its mysteries as he was himself, he expected that which was very unreasonable; but he hoped he would give them credit for some common sense, for some acuteness of intellect. According to the learned gentleman's doctrine, they had no right to dispose of a shilling by way of pension or grant; all the pensions granted since the charter was renewed were void; they had, in fact, no legal funds to go to, and were, in what they had done, the most wasteful and profligate expenders of the public money. But there was a counterrailing legal authority that set the court of directors right, and showed that the just and proper appropriation of the public funds was to reward those who had rendered meritorious services to the Company. Indeed, plain, common, or other sense, would prove, on reading those enactments, that the court of directors were right in what they had done, and that they need not fear a *mandamus* from the court of King's Bench, as they had once to answer, in consequence of the course they took on a disputed legal question. He hoped the learned gent., after what he (the Chairman) had said, would acquit the court of directors of having given up this point; they had not given it up, and would not, although it might be dangerous to moot, and bring into discussion, what they contended to be the fact, that the Indian territory and its revenues belonged to the Company. Since the act of the 53d of the king was passed, they had renewed the pension of the Marquis Wellesley for his life, that

of Sir John Kennaway for his life, and the pension granted to their hero, Sir David Ochterlony, was also for life. These grants having been sanctioned by many legal authorities, by the counsel in that house, and by those who canvassed them at the west end of the town, the decisive inference was, that the court of directors had not exceeded their powers, but had acted with propriety. Here he must observe, that this proposition for a grant of 20 years, was not a proposition of his; his was that to which the learned gent., he was very happy to see, had taken a fancy to, and he augured well of that fancy. He did not mean, in making this proposition, to bring his (the Chairman's) fancy, or the honour of the Marquis Wellesley into dispute; but he did think, that when the court of directors shewed the utmost anxiety to do justice to the Marquis of Hastings, it was quite unnecessary, perfectly uncalled for, to bring forward the name of the Marquis Wellesley. He conceived, with all due deference to those who did it, that it was very bad taste. That noble marquis was rewarded at a former day; and it was in the power of the Company, at another period, to adopt a different course. The only question was, whether the amount of grant was disproportioned to the services performed. The pension of £5000 for 20 years was a little more than the grant of £60,000; but as to the course of proceeding, that was perfectly open to the court; they might, without reference to former cases, adopt either the grant of a pension, or of a gross sum. The question now was, that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till the 28th of April.

Mr. H. Jackson intimated that Mr. Hedworth wished the postponement to be for a week longer.

The Chairman then moved to adjourn the further consideration of the question till the 5th of May.

Mr. Cahagan took that opportunity of explaining. He had merely expressed his surprise, that on receiving the intimation of the attorney and solicitor-general, the court of directors, for the first time, made a pause, and took that question into consideration, with which, had they been vigilant, they would have been acquainted long before, instead of waiting till the opinion of the law officers of the crown had been handed to them.

The question was then adjourned to the 5th of May.

CHAPLAIN AT CANTON.

The *Chairman* said, before the court separated, there was a subject which he wished to bring under their notice. The court of directors had felt it necessary to appoint a chaplain to the factory at Canton, in order that individuals there should not exist without the means of religious improvement, an omission that might, in truth, be heretofore complained of. There would not have been an absolute necessity for bringing the appointment under the notice of the court, as the chaplain would be paid out of the emoluments of the factory; but as it was a new office, it was proper that the approbation of the proprietors should be obtained. In the mean time, the court, thinking that the chaplain should be sent out with all convenient speed, had authorised him to proceed, as they had a right to do; if the proprietors refused their sanction, which he could not anticipate, the only inconvenience would be, that the person whom the directors had appointed would have a journey to China and back.

Mr. Lowndes said, if they sent persons out to China, unless they were very careful whom they selected, they might undermine their interest in that quarter. They ought to recollect that the Jesuits had established a power of their own, instead of supporting that of Spain. The hon. proprietor was proceeding, when he was interrupted by

The *Chairman*, who said the directors were not going to send out a Jesuit. (*Mr. Lowndes made an effort to speak.*) The Chairman begged leave to stop this debate. The hon. proprietor might discuss the question at another court.—(*Mr. Lowndes made another attempt to be heard.*) The Chairman said, "Mr. Lowndes, I must really address you by name, and compliment you on the admirable state of your lungs. I beg leave to observe, that this gentleman is not a sectarian, but a regular clergyman of the church of England; therefore, I hope the appointment will be unanimously approved of, and I beg of you, above all things, not to give us another speech."—(*A laugh.*)

The court then adjourned.

The report of the debate in the general court of proprietors at the East-India House on the 21st April will be given in our next number.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 30.—*Ceylon.*—The Earl of Lauderdale addressed a question to the noble Secretary of State for the Colonies, which was most important in relation to the public expenditure. He wished to know, whether any account had been received by government of what part of the expense of the military operations in Ceylon was to be defrayed by the East-India Company.

Earl Bathurst said, that no estimate of the expense had yet been received, and that he had reason to apprehend that the account alluded to would not be received before the recess. The government of Ceylon had been in correspondence with those of Madras and Bengal on the subject of the part of the expense which those governments are to pay. He had learned, but not officially, that the whole force sent from Madras to Ceylon had returned, and also the whole from Bengal, with the exception of one regiment; but as to the charge that was not yet known.

The Earl of Lauderdale repeated his question, and Earl Bathurst his answer; on which the Earl of Lauderdale put it a third time; but as it seemed to the reporter to take a bearing from the terms in which it was conveyed, we give them.

The Earl of Lauderdale repeated his wish to know whether any account could be obtained of the charges made by the East-India Company against this government, for the force sent to Ceylon. Here the conversation ended.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 5.—The East-India Goods' Act and the East-India Goods' Act for Ireland were severally committed.

March 11.—*General Gourgaud.*—Mr. Lambton stated, that he had received a petition from General Gourgaud, denying all the statements which had been made on a former evening by an hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Clive) regarding the seizure of himself and papers. When he saw a noble lord in his place, he should take an opportunity of presenting the petition.

Judicial System of India.

March 16.—Mr. Hume rose to move for a return of papers relative to, and declaratory of, the judicial system at present pursued in India. He was anxious that the house should clearly understand the nature of that system, which had been too favourably represented. In this country we had been completely in the dark as to the deplorable state of jurisprudence in India, both civil and criminal, and as to the state of the police there. The subject nearly concerned the welfare of no less than from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 of souls; yet, in respect to it, the public now were, as they had been for the last twenty years, in a state of profound ignorance. Civil justice was there virtually denied to suitors; those very suitors were obliged to pay the government, on the amounts claimed by them, from 50 down to 7 and 6 per cent. This he was able to declare from the East-India Company's own regulations of the year 1814; regulations, in which the house would find with astonishment, that a fine is to be levied on the value sued for, decreasing as the amount increases, from 50 down to one per cent. That astonishment would rise higher, when he stated that every document requisite to the progress of a suit, the citations, examinations, and depositions, &c. were all to be written, every sheet of them upon stamped paper, thereby swelling those heavy expenses to an enormous total. Those expenses, under the native princes, never exceeded 5 per cent. on the amount claimed. This, then, was almost a virtual denial of justice altogether. (*Hear!*) The consequence was, that for years together suitors were unable to obtain justice; and it was stated in the documents already on the table, that in the course of a long life a man could scarcely expect to see the determination of suits commenced in Asia. From all this had flowed an increase of crime, enormous, and such that house was little prepared to hear. (*Hear!*) The depravity of the inhabitants of Bengal, in particular, had exceeded all bounds. He blamed no individual; it was the system of which he complained. When the house understood that the system of the late Lord Cornwallis, introduced in 1792, prevailed in one part of India, while in another it was altered and disfigured, so that throughout those extensive dominions there was neither uniformity of law nor uniformity in its operation, he hoped the house would feel how necessary it was to consider of a remedy for such alarming evils. (*Hear!*) He should therefore move that there be laid before the house copies or extracts of the reports of proceedings in the several presidencies, relative to the administration of justice, transmitted to the directors of the East-India Company from 1810 to the present time.

Mr. Canning said, that as the object of the motion was merely to produce information upon an important subject, the administration of justice in India, he should not oppose it. Upon the present

system there was some difference of opinion, and much controversy, not as to the goodness of the system itself, but as to its adaptation to the existing state of India. He was rather inclined to doubt whether it was completely adapted to the country, or had produced all the beneficial results which the benevolent wishes of Lord Cornwallis expected from it. Consistently with a regard to a just representation of things, which should be studied in preference to scenic effect, he could not draw so highly coloured a picture as the hon. gent. had done; but he should rather say, that the benevolent intentions of the author of the system had not in all the branches of it been realized. If some evils had flowed from that mode of dispensing justice, he was by no means prepared to say that positive benefits had not been effected by it. It should be remembered, that it was a system sanctioned by the name of Lord Cornwallis, and by the approbation of that house; and as the emanation of so great and luminous a mind, it ought at least to be approached with some degree of hesitation and respect. (*Hear!*) Of the several motions which the hon. gent. had purposed to make, and which he did him (Mr. Canning) the honour to transmit to him some time ago, he had selected four, which he thought would be found to answer his object best; and the papers required by these, even, would be so voluminious, that he was sure the day proposed for the discussion of the subject would prove to be a very distant one. (*A laugh.*) If, indeed, he (Mr. C.) had any inclination to be malicious, he would accede to the hon. gent's. motion for the return of all the papers; for, in that case, he was certain the day would never come at all. (*A laugh.*) He therefore, thought, that the returns required by the 1st, 4th, 6th, and 7th motions on the hon. gent's. list, would be very proper.

Lord Morpeth complimented the right hon. gent. (Mr. Canning) on the openness and candour with which he delivered his sentiments upon this highly important subject. At the same time he considered the motion as tending to improve our institutions for the just and speedy administration of the laws under which the various inhabitants of India look for peace and security. It was his decided opinion, that however extensive our territorial dominions in Hindostan might be, although we had subdued faction and revolt, had crushed a formidable confederacy of Mahratta princes, and had ranged the chieftains of the Pindarries under our own banners; yet our firmest empire was to be established in the affections and attachment of the native population, by making them feel that equity and protection were the principles of our jurisprudence. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir William Burroughs admitted the great importance of this subject. Whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the complete adaption of the present system of justice to India, there could be no doubt that it produced beneficial effects. Previous to the time of Lord Cornwallis there was no regular system of justice at all, there were no regular courts. The system in a short time made progress; it increased the attachment of the people to this country, improved their condition, and induced great numbers from the neighbouring districts to settle in that part of India where it was introduced. There were, no doubt, many defects in it which would be removed in the progress of time. But the previous form and character of the native police constituted a great and crying evil; which called for that interposition of the British government which was effected in 1792. There was, therefore, a conflict between the old abuses and the new institutions which was a disadvantage to the best machinery. The population of Calcutta might be estimated at 800,000 souls, Hindoos, Mahometans, Europeans, Armenians, Jews, Parsees, Arabs, Malays, and Chinese. The native police, from which the system complained of rescued this complex population, was dreadful Many of the magistrates there had private gaols, in which persons were sometimes confined for weeks or months without even a previous examination. He knew even an instance of a female, not twenty years old, who was committed to the town guard to be kept in custody for a few days that she might be examined. The unfortunate woman remained there for many weeks, and no information was ever given against her. These grievous defects in the native police were remedied by the system of justice introduced by Lord Cornwallis. The question was then put and agreed to.

Mr. Hume, before proposing the second motion, would beg leave to make a few remarks. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) had spoken as if he (Mr. H.) was not aware of the extent of the information for which he moved. He could assure him, that he was desirous to save time, and if he had obtained permission from the court of directors to peruse the necessary documents, there would be no occasion to move for so many papers. The police of India required the most strict attention. No system could be worse than that which prevailed at present. From the report of the committee in 1812, it appeared, that many months frequently elapsed before prisoners could be heard, and that death frequently overtook them before their cause was inquired

into. The police of Bengal was conducted by spies in the hire of government. Many of them were robbers, and had been formerly at the head of desperate gangs. Such were the characters that were let loose upon the public. This appeared, from a minute of the Bengal government, dated the 24th of November, 1810, in which it was stated, that under the encouragement of head-money, held out in 1792, spies had spread through the country; that every police office had its spies, whose leaders shared the head-money for the apprehension of dacoits (river-pirates who infest the Delta of the Ganges). The introduction of such a system of police was opposed by the most respectable magistrates, but still it was persevered in. The publication of Mr. Tytler, an assistant judge, showed the great evils arising from it. Much had been said by an hon. member as to the economy observed in the appointments of judges and the other European officers in the courts of justice. But there were native establishments attached to each court, particularly learned men to expound the two codes of Hindoo and Mahommedan law, and an interpreter to each. To administer justice to the different branches of population cost more in India than in all Europe together. The whole revenue of that country amounted to about £17,000,000. The charges upon the British government, for dispensing to the natives their own laws and institutions, was not less than £1,570,000, above one-eleventh of that revenue.

Mr. Hutchinson concurred in the motion. On so momentous a subject, involving the happiness of 50,000,000 of people, he trusted parliament would legislate carefully and impartially. Its novelty added to the importance of the question more than common attraction.

Mr. Ewing could assure the honourable gentleman, that it was not the first time the subject had been under consideration; it might be called the daily food of those whose duty it was to superintend the police, and to improve the internal condition of our East-India provinces. But a controversy did still subsist between very able men, whether the system of British jurisprudence, which had been transplanted there with the best intentions, was adapted to the wants, the habits, and the interests of the natives. With his limited experience, he could scarcely say what was the conclusion of his own mind respecting it; much less could he, although it had been the subject of his anxious study, express a confident opinion, whose there was the authority of Lord Cornwallis on one side, and that of distinguished members on the other. But it equally appeared in other respects, still it was evident that the latter had the advantage of experience to set against the prospective benefolence with which the system was introduced. With respect to the police of Calcutta, many of its evils were done away by the regulations of Sir Edward East; and further improvements might be expected by progressive revision. In the practice of the courts, under the same chief-justice, many difficulties had been removed, and some points of difference set at rest. He had not meant to throw any blame on the hon. gentleman; but merely to state for his satisfaction, that he had selected such papers from the mass that would otherwise have incumbered this subject, as appeared to put it into a more practical shape and to contain information more accessible to the understandings of those who had not hitherto applied their attention to Indian affairs; and being less in volume could be more speedily produced. If they were not so complete as the hon. gentleman might wish, he should be happy to come to an arrangement with him in private, with a view of procuring satisfactory information. He did not apprehend that the subject would be ripe for being referred to a committee during the present session, but he looked forward with hope to its being in a fit state for consideration in the course of the next.

The following papers and returns were then ordered to be produced:—Copies of all dispatches to the court of directors touching the administration of civil and criminal justice in India, from the year 1810 to the present period; an account of the expense of the judicial and police establishments in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, from the year 1792 to the latest period at which it could be made up; an account of the expense of his Majesty's courts in the different presidencies.

Proposed Grant to the Marquis of Hastings.

March 22.—Mr. Howard stated, that an advertisement had appeared in the public papers, from the court of directors of the East-India Company, intimating to the general court of proprietors the grant of an annuity to the Marquis of Hastings of £5000 for 14 years out of the territorial revenues in India, for the term of twenty years. Seeing the President of the Board of Controul in his place, he wished to ask the right hon. gent. whether the proposed measure had received, or was to receive, his sanction; for without his concurrence it could not legally be carried into effect. It appeared to him to be a measure of extraordinary magnificence. The vote of that house in approbation of the Marquis of Hastings's conduct referred entirely to his military operations; every consideration of the ju-

tice and policy of the war itself having been expressly excluded from the discussion. No documents had been submitted either to parliament or to the proprietors of East-India stock illustrative of the system of our policy in India; and, under such circumstances, to hurry to a grant of £100,000., as if every thing had been perfectly explained and was quite satisfactory, and as if nothing more need be said on the subject, appeared to him to be extremely premature. The right hon. gent. knew that the public were materially interested in the disposal of the territorial revenues of India; and perhaps the time was not very far distant when the attention of the house would be called, in no very agreeable manner, to the consideration of that subject.

Mr. Canning was always happy when to any inquiry he was enabled to give a satisfactory reply; but if the hon. gentleman thought that the vote to which this advertisement that he had quoted had reference was premature, he must see that any opinion now given by him (Mr. Canning) on the subject would be as premature. The only way in which such a subject could come under his cognizance was, if the recommendation of the court of directors to the court of proprietors should be adopted by the latter. In that case, the vote of the proprietors, granting the annuity, could not operate without the sanction of the Board of Control. Should the court of proprietors, however, not come to such a vote, he (Mr. Canning) should not be called upon, as President of the Board of Control to move the address to the crown for determining that question had not arrived; and it would be time enough for him to state his evidence when he called upon the house to express its opinion on an hypothesis.

The hon. gent. stated, he was able to say, to prevent the grant being made he must be aware that other persons had other objects; and that if the present were abandoned of that, it would be impossible to prevent the extracting an opinion from the present house of the sense of parliament on such subjects as the grant of 100,000*l.* a year, and if, for instance, a favourable opinion should be given in a popular assembly such as the court of proprietors, that use would have in the mind of the public. Seeing the President of the Board of Control in his place, I wished to ask the right hon. gent. whether he had received, or was to receive, the sanction; for without his concurrence it could not legally be moved.

In the peninsula of India no principal forces still in the field, or those respectively at Hyderabad, the Poona state, and in the Nagpore territory. But soon as Appa Sahib shall have been taken or have surrendered, the necessity for active operations in any district will have nearly ceased.

which could say they were sure of the sanction of the superior and ultimate authority. Under such circumstances, he was sure the hon. gent. would not think it disrespectful to him, if he begged to be excused from giving an hypothetical opinion as to the way in which he should think proper to deal with the vote in question, if it should pass.

Carnatic Debts.

Mr. Hume moved for various papers respecting the Carnatic commissioners, viz. Letters addressed to the commissioners by the East-India Company's directors, recommending a more speedy mode of settling the claims of the creditors; 2d, letters from the creditors to the commissioners to the same effect; 3d, abstract of the amount of the clear assignable revenue appropriated to the liquidation of the claims of the creditors; 4th, accounts of the expenses of the commissioners from their first establishment; &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Forbes, adverting to the great inconveniences of the present mode of conveying letters to India and sending answers home; the frequent delay in the accomplishment of public services, asked the hon. gent. opposite whether his majesty's government had it in contemplation to establish a direct system of communication with India.

Mr. Lushington replied, that the subject had been long under the consideration of his Majesty's government, who were fully aware of the evils described by the hon. gent.; and that no hope of a bill would be entertained for the purpose of preventing the transmission of packets by the direct route.

April 13. The East-India goods bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The report of the East-India goods bill was brought up, and the amendments agreed to. Ordered to be read a third time as amended to-day.

An account of the returns of the number of convicts transported to New South Wales was presented to the house by the chancellor of the exchequer.

Mr. Forbes moved the committee on gaols and gaol-fees, which was ordered to be appointed.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] the opinions which press with immediate weight upon the Supreme Government, is to distribute noble and unsparing stimulus to successful valour, and to institute a scale of military encouragement proportioned to the broad and lofty pyramid of desert.

INDIA.—BRITISH TERRITORY AND DISTRICTS UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Political.—Official.

New Designation of the Poona and Nerbudda Forces.—Extract from the proceedings of his Exc. the most Noble the Governor-gen. in Council in the Political Department, 3d Oct. 1818.—"The circumstances in which the divisions of the army heretofore designated the Poona Subsidiary Forces and the Nagpore Subsidiary Forces are now placed, rendering those designations no longer appropriate, the Governor-gen. in council is pleased to direct the force under the command of Brig.-gen. Smith be henceforward styled in public orders 'The Poona division of the army,' and the force under the command of Lieut.-col. Adams, 'The Nerbudda field force.'—No alteration is to be made in the organization of these forces respectively, nor in the authority, allowances or relations with other officers civil and military, of the commanders of the forces respectively.—(Signed) J. Adam, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Court Martial on Capt. Brown, at Hushingabad, July 25, 1818.—Court.—President, Lieut.-col. G. Macmorine, 1st batt. 10th N.I.; Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate, Ens. R. A. McNaghten, 1st batt. 19th N.I.; Interpreter, Lieut. E. Fell, 2d batt. 10th N.I.—Charge.—"Capt. E. C. Browne of the 22d reg. N.I., and lately in command of a detachment forming the guard over Appa Sahib, the ex-rajah of Nagpore, placed in arrest by the command of his exc. the most noble the commander in chief, on the following charge:—For having, during the night between the 12th and 13th of May last, suffered the escape of Appa Sahib, the ex rajah of Nagpore, a state prisoner expressly and particularly committed to his charge; thereby evincing a disregard of the important trust reposed in him, a neglect of just precautions for the security of the prisoner, and inattention to the proper discipline and order of the troops under his command; the whole, or any part of such conduct being a shameful and criminal breach of duty, and disgraceful to the character of a British officer."

Sentence and opinion.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence for and against the prisoner, together with what he has urged in his defence, and the summing up of the deputy judge advocate, are of opinion that Capt. Browne is not guilty of the charge alleged against him, and they do fully and honourably acquit him of the whole and every part thereof. The court conceive it their duty to notice the great prevarication which appears on the face of, and throughout the proceedings, and perfectly concur in the sentiments expressed thereon by the deputy judge advocate.—(Signed) G. Macmorine, Lieut.-col. and President.

The commander-in-chief concurs in the opinion of the court as to the justice with which the deputy judge advocate commented on the laxity of some of the witnesses in delivering their testimony. Distinct as the fact appears, and painful are the sensations of the commander-in-chief in recognizing it, his Exc. does not conceive that the character of the latitude is such as could make it matter of substantive charge before a tribunal, and must therefore leave it with the degree of punishment which the observation of the court inflicts upon it.—Capt. Browne is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.—(Signed) J. Nicol, Adj.-gen. of the Army.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official.—Published in India.

General Order, dated Fort William, Sept. 26, 1818.—The Governor-gen. in Council has had the satisfaction of offering to the officers commanding divisions and separate detachments of the army during the operations against the late Peishwa, the tribute of applause due to their eminent exertions; but it still remains to particularise the names of other officers, who, though in less prominent stations, have not less zealously and successfully discharged their duty in their respective spheres, and whose claim to public approbation for services performed since the cessation of the more immediate superintendence of Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Hislop in the Deccan, it becomes the grateful duty of the Governor-gen. in Council to record in detail.

The course of service in the Poona territory rendered the siege and reduction of the numerous fortresses of the enemy an important feature of the war. In the operations before the strong, and frequently well-defended forts, which were reduced by the reserve division under the command, first, of Brig.-gen. Pritzler, and, subsequently, of Brig.-gen. Munro, the conduct of Lieut.-col. Dalrymple, of the Madras establishment, commanding the artillery, was eminently conspicuous in every siege from Singur to Sholapore, and has received the unqualified and well earned testimonies of the officers under whose orders he served, to his intrepidity, professional skill, and unwearied personal exertion.

Capt. Nutt, of the Bombay establishment, who conducted the engineer's department on some of these occasions, and Lieut. Gropt of the Madras establishment, who, in the absence of Capt. Nutt, on

other duty, occupied that important station, have been deservedly applauded for the activity and science they evinced.

The conduct of Col. Hewett, C.B., of the Madras establishment, to whom was entrusted the execution of the immediate operations of the infantry of the reserve division, both during the command of Brig.gen. Pritzler, and after it was assumed by Brig.gen. Munro, has established a just claim to applause, for the manner in which he discharged that important trust. In the operation before Wussota, and in conducting the assault of the fortified pettà of Sholapore, where his efforts were admirably supported by Lieut.col. Newall of the Madras establishment, and Major Giles of H.M. 53d reg. the merits of Col. Hewett have been especially brought to notice by the officers successively commanding the reserve.

Major Smith, of the 2d of the 9th reg. N.I., and Capt. Gwynne, of the rifle corps, Capt. Chadwicke, of H.M. 22d light dragoons, and Capt. Munro, of the 7th Madras light cav., and Lieut. Smithwaite, of the Madras pioneers, have been honourably distinguished by their commanding officers, and the testimony borne by Brig.gen. Munro and Brig.gen. Pritzler respectively, to the able and useful assistance they derived from Capt. Jollie, of the adj.general's department, from Capt. O'Donoghue, of the quarter-master general's department, and the other officers of their public and personal staff, is highly creditable to those officers.

The principal operations of Brig.gen. Smith's division were performed before the period embraced by this order; but this limitation does not exclude the active and vigorous pursuit by Capt. Davies, commanding his highness the Nizam's reformed horse, of a body of Bajee Row's troops, headed by Chimnajee Appah, the Peishwa's brother, and Appah Dessye, retiring to the Poona territory; in the course of which Capt. Davies and his detachment displayed equal order and perseverance in the pursuit, and forbearance and discipline after they had overtaken the enemy, and received his submission. Capt. Sutherland, of the same corps, has distinguished himself by a gallant and well-conducted movement against a noted predatory leader, and in assaulting, sword in hand, a ghurry where the banditti had taken refuge. The conduct of this valuable corps, on every occasion of service, has proved the soundness of the principles on which it has been formed, and the fitness of the individual officers belonging to it for their arduous task.

Major Cunningham, commanding the Poona auxiliary horse, and the officers and men of that corps, have on all occasions distinguished themselves by every soldier-like quality; and the conduct of Major Macleod, Capts. Spiller, Rind, and Swanston, demands a distinct acknowledgment.

In Kandeish the conduct of Lieut.col. Stewart, Major M'Bean, and Major Greenhill, of the Madras establishment, who respectively commanded the columns of attack at the assault of Malligong, on the 29th of May: of Major Andrews, of the Madras European regiment, who bore an active part in the operations before that place, has been viewed with high approbation by the Governor-gen. in council. His lordship in council laments the loss the service has sustained in the death of Lieut. Davies, of the Madras engineers, an officer of distinguished merit, and of Lieut. Nattes of the same corps, Capt. Kennedy of the 17th Madras N.I., Lieut. Wilkinson and Lieut. Egan, of the 2d of the 3d N.I., who fell in the operations before that place in the honourable discharge of their duty.

Lieut.col. Crossdill, who has commanded the artillery throughout the operations in Kandeish with signal zeal, exertion and success, is entitled to the marked approbation of the government for his zealous and meritorious services.

If the Governor-gen. in council confines himself to the names and occasions above mentioned, it is only because the necessary limits of an order restrain him from adverting to every particular event of a campaign, so fruitful of gallant and successful enterprize; his lordship in council must, therefore, be satisfied with repeating his warm acknowledgments to all those who, in the late operations in the Deccan, have so greatly contributed to enhance the reputation of the distinguished army to which they belong, and to enlarge the possessions and consolidate the power of the British government.

By command of His Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. in council.—(Signed) J. ADAM, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

Letter to Major Cartwright, Assist. Adjt. Gen. Jeypore, dated Camp Maduraj-pooran, 2d Aug. 1818.

Sir:—I beg leave through you to offer my congratulations to Maj.gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, bart. G.C.B., on the surrender last night of the fort of Madoo Ghur to the detachment under my command; the fort is at present occupied by a party of our troops under Capt. Watson, 1st bat. 28th.—(Signed) W. A. THOMPSON, Lieut.col. commanding a detachment.

Private and demi-Official, published in India.

One of the Pindarree chiefs, named Sheikh Dulloo, has reached the Beitool valley with part of his durrah, with the intention of co-operating with Appa Sahib;

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH FORCE.

In G. O. dated 8th Oct. by Maj.-Gen. Marshall, H.M. 24th light drag. under Col. Newbury, are directed to embark on the 10th of that month at Cawnpore for the presidency. The Maj.-gen. who had served with this regiment nearly eighteen years, emphatically notices its strict discipline, exemplary conduct, love of justice, and humane treatment of the natives, and the consequent regret of the inhabitants at its departure.

H.M. 46th foot, Col. Mosle, from Vellore, has arrived at Madras to relieve the 30th, which has a route to Hydrabad.

Calcutta, Nov. 10.—By recent letters from Poonah, we learn that H.M. 67th reg. foot were on their march from Bombay towards Betoory, which adds confirmation to what we before stated, regarding the state of the late Peishwa's territory, and the necessity that existed for additional force being sent into that quarter.

BAJEE ROW.

Late advices state Sir John Malcolm to have been at Mundesser, accompanying the ex-Peishwa on his march towards Benares. This Brahman had collected around him from 15 to 20,000 followers, as guards, servants, &c. and the purpose of Gen. Malcolm's halt at Mundesser was to oblige the Peishwa to reduce the number of this useless band, to which it was said the ex-potentate had hitherto expressed the greatest unwillingness.—(*Bom. Sept.* 26.)

APPA SAHIB.

Previous to the unfortunate affair in which Capt. Sparkes fell, Appa Sahib, the ex-rajah of Nagpore, appears to have dispatched an agent to Sir John Malcolm, for the purpose of ascertaining the terms that would be granted on his surrender, and particularly whether it was determined that he should be kept under personal restraint. To this inquiry Sir J. Malcolm is said to have replied that the British government would neither keep him a close prisoner nor confine him in a fort. The messenger had not returned when the disturbance broke out at Betool, and there is yet no account of Appa Sahib having come to any final resolution respecting his future plans.—(*Gov. Gazette, Sept.* 17.)

Since our last we have received more particular information from the Nerbudda. It appears that about 1200 Arabs and Goands had got possession of Moolta early in Aug., and on the 20th Lieut. Ker, of the 7th cav. with 60 troopers, in reconnoitering the place, fell in with a picquet of 25 horsemen. He attacked them and not one man escaped. The garrison having observed this, to them, unfortunate affair, and seeing that we had no reinforcements at hand, immediately sallied out, amounting to about 300 horse and 500 foot. Lieut. Ker cautiously retired, and in such a judicious and skilful manner, that he succeeded in separating the cavalry from the infantry. He then charged the former, and drove them back with the loss of about 20 killed. Maj. Cumming, with two squadrons of the 7th cav., the 2d bat. of the 10th, and two six-pounders, arrived before the town on the 21st, when the enemy again sallied forth, but were soon repulsed, and early in the morning of the 23d they abandoned the town and two old forts. This circumstance was not known in our camp till sunrise. A party was immediately sent in pursuit, but returned unsuccessful. In the evening, however, a villager brought information that the enemy was encamped at the distance of about six koss, and in consequence Capt. Newton, 2d bat. of the 10th, with 150 infantry and 50 of the 7th cav. was directed to proceed against them. At daylight next day he fortunately came within sight of the encampment, and when within 600 yards of the enemy the detachment was interrupted by a deep nullah; but the Sepoys, eager for the contest, placed their cartridge-boxes on their heads, and plunging into the water soon surmounted the difficulty. The enemy began the attack, which was conducted with the greatest intrepidity. Lieut. Ker is said to have had his horse shot under him, and was in a very dangerous situation for a short time. One report states that he was surrounded by three or four Arabs, and that he had killed two of them before he received any assistance. Cornet Sydney was slightly wounded. The loss of the enemy was 117 killed, counted on the field, and many wounded, their whole force not being more than 300 horse and foot. During this smart contest one of the Sepoys of the 2d bat. 10th regiment, one of the deserters from the 22d regt. who accompanied Appa Sahib in his escape from our escort, and after upbraiding him for his treachery, indignantly put him to death.—We are informed that the Arabs fought desperately, but the bayonets and sabres of our cavalry overcame all their efforts. There was hardly any firing. On the 24th Lieut. Ker went in pursuit of another party with 50 troopers and the same number of infantry. The enemy was posted in a small fort, but on seeing the approach of the detachment they attempted to escape to a stronger place. About 40 succeeded, and the remainder were killed.—(*Gov. Gaz. Sept.* 24.)

Accounts from Nagpore, dated 18th Oct., mention the continuance of success

ful operations in that quarter. Maj. Wilson, with a small detachment consisting of a jemadar's party 6th Bengal cav., 160 of the 2d bat. 1st N.N.I., 80 men depot corps, and 400 reformed horse, carried by assault on the 7th inst. the large fortified town of Pownee, about 25 cos S.E. from Nagpore, on the Wyne Gunga, which the enemy had taken possession of. The number of the enemy was between 1200 and 2000, of which about 150 were killed or drowned in attempting to escape across the river. Their loss would have been more severe, but from the great intricacy of the town and the smallness of our detachment.—(*Bombay Courier, Oct. 24.*)

Calcutta, Nov. 10.—The Beitool valley and the whole of the Nagpore country have been principally the scene of the late revolt. The most stubborn and courageous of the enemies with whom our troops have had to contend were Arabs and Gounds; and among the chiefs the first have been always the most numerous, as being constantly found in the hottest of the fight.—Lieut. Cruikshank has particularly distinguished himself in these contests, and Lieut. Lind, of the 7th cavalry, has been so closely engaged as to have had two horses shot under him within the last two months, besides being wounded himself. By their small detachment, a march of 40 miles was made, and two battles fought within the space of 26 hours, and the troops bore all with firmness and cheerfulness, though the roads over which they marched were unusually bad, and they had no food till the close of their gallant labours. These roads in the territory of Nagpore are so bad, that to it said only six camels survived out of 46 that were employed for a very limited period near the bank of Nerbudda.—Major Bowen, of the Mysore army, has also distinguished himself in several gallant actions with those Gounds and Arabs, and particularly in an affair against Bootlahs.

Major Wilson has also earned his portion of military reputation, by the taking of Deogee, a hilly strong post, seated on the banks of a river, about 25 miles to the S. E. of Nagpore. The details of this gallant exploit evince the highest credit on the courage and skill of those engaged. The Mogul horse, who were attached to Major Wilson's party, behaved with great bravery, and witnessed the conduct of Indian troops has always so conspicuously shewn, that such leaders and brave soldiers as the nation all that are wanting to make disciplined soldiers and courageous men.

The last letters we have from Hyderabad are of the date of the 19th Oct., and they inform us that Sheik Dullo, a celebrated Pindaree chief, has made his appearance in the Beitool valley, with a train of followers, and that Appa Sahib himself was about to make a movement to the eastward.

The Madras troops, adds our correspondent, are taking fort after fort in the neighbourhood of Nagpore; and the Ex Rajah's resources, he adds, are so completely exhausted, that he may soon be expected to effect an escape from his own troops, and throw himself on the mercy of the enemy whom he has so frustrately braved.

A letter from Nagpore states that a body of the enemy, consisting of 500 Arabs and other Mahometanees, moved down from the Dec-Pan hills in confident expectation of possessing themselves of Deo-ghur, a strong fortress formerly the capital of Gondwana. The enemy had been encouraged in their attempt by the disaffected garrison of that fort, who being detected by us had previously to the enemy's arrival, been displaced by a party from Capt. Pedler's field detachment of the Bombay army. The result was as may be supposed, and reflects the highest credit on the judicious arrangement and gallantry of Capt. Pedler and his detachment, who surprized and effectually dispersed the whole body, following them up to the hills, and capturing every part of their baggage. Unfortunately from the nature of the country, inaccessible to cavalry, but few of the Arabs were killed.—(*Hom. Cour. 28 Nov.*)

HORDE IN MAHADEW HILLS.

By accounts dated 25th Nov. we learn that that distinguished officer, Capt. Davies, commanding the Nizam's reformed horse, on the morning of the 25th Nov. after a march of 22 miles, came on a party of plunderers in the strong hills of Mahadew. The chiefs were daring enough to draw up and receive the charge of Capt. Davies's troops, who in an instant sabred 23 dead and wounded 13 others, the remainder fled up the hills: and as these were too steep for the cavalry to follow, Capt. Davies and his party dismounted, but were unable to come up with the fugitives.—(*Bom. Cour. 5 Dec.*)

RAJPOOTANA.

Calcutta, Sept. 22.—Extract of a letter from camp, near Madoorjepore.—"Fortune certainly favoured our little army, not 900 strong, with 18 pieces of cannon, we subdued a fort in seven days that the famed chieftain Meer Khan, with 50,000 men and 150 pieces of artillery, could not in eleven months, during which time he was before it. His loss during that period amounted to about 3000 men killed and wounded, whilst ours has been only three killed and about eighteen wounded.—We are ordered to wait here, to see if all the other refractory Takoors

will come into the Jeypore Rajah's terms, and accept the pardon offered, or whether they will stand the test of British guns and British bayonets. I hear the principal chiefs have already come in, viz. the Koosah Ghurman and Ram Takoor.—The place belonging to the latter is said to have been built by the gods, as well as Comut Ghur (a fort we were very nearly attacking, but luckily the fellows took 30,000 rupees to give it up), Gwalhor, and Collinger.

Extract of a letter received from camp, —"The rains are at last over; and we have every appearance of an early cold weather this year, in return for the heavy rains that have fallen, and completely spoiled all our tents. We move in a day or two to Todah, a small hill fort that will not come into terms. The fort of Kurnee gave in a day or two ago, on hearing we were advancing towards it; and we should have been there long since but for the cholera morbus which has been raging in our camp; about 150 sepoys have died from it out of about 2000 men. No Europeans have died, though six or seven have been attacked. It has left us now, and the men are recovering fast. Sir D. Ochterlony takes the field in a short time, and Jaudpore is supposed to be the direction of our march."—(*Cal. Times*, 30 *Oct.*)

UPPER PROVINCES.

"Camp Sirsah, Aug. 25, 1818.—We arrived here the day before yesterday, and took possession of the fort, which is not worth the name. It belonged to Khan Bahodoor, a Bhuttee, whom we had given it to some years ago. Five companies of the 25th, and two battalion guns, with three russallas of Skinner's horse, marched yesterday morning to take possession of Raneeah, belonging to Zobita Khan's, a Bhuttee. The general accompanied them and returned this morning. That place was nearly deserted too, and most *Padjee*. Capt. Wilkie commands there, and Capt. Ferguson from Delhy will remain there as commissioner in the Bhuttee country. To-morrow we march to Futtyabad, two marches; then to Hissar, three do.; and 35 coss on to Dundarah, a fort belonging to some rebellious Jauts in the province of Nagore. These fellows are to give battle, they say, but they will think better of it perhaps before we get there. There is no water said to be within some coss of it, which gives the gentry courage. There are two or three other places to be taken in their neighbourhood, after which it is reported we shall return to Muttra. This is the wildest country ever was seen; nothing but jungle in every direction, as far as the eye can extend, and full of lions."

Brig. Arnold has obtained possession of all places which were refractory in the Battie country and the Nagore territory, and had ordered back the 1st regt. cavalry, train, &c. &c.; but disturbances having broken out among the Seiks chiefs between Kernaul and the Setledge, the 1st cav. and artillery were recalled, and the brigadier was preparing to march in that direction to quell the disturbances. Affairs in Rajpootana are far from being settled. Almost all the Takoors and old families are turbulent and refractory, and will not submit to the rajah's authority without a military force; the rains however, have been so exceedingly heavy as to put a stop nearly to all military operations. In the cold season the troops may have a good deal to do, but matters will soon be settled.—(*Ind. Gaz. Oct.* 12.)

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut.col. J. Young, secretary to government in the military department, is permitted at his own request, to resign the service of the hon. Company, and is succeeded by Lieut.col. H. Worsley.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The hon. Sir Thomas Raffles and his lady have arrived at the presidency on the Udny from Bencoolen. Sir Thomas landed on Tuesday afternoon under the salute due to his rank. (*Gov. Gaz. Oct.* 1.)

At the meeting which took place on Thursday last to take into further consideration the best means of clearing the Island of Saugor, and to adopt a scheme for the constitution and guidance of the committee of management, it was specifically agreed that the society should be limited to 250 shares, each share to be 1000 sa. rs., but that on 150 shares being filled, the undertaking should immediately commence. The magistrate and collector of the 24 Pergunnahs, for the time being, are to be permanent members of the committee. The aid to be solicited from government is as follows: twelve elephants for 6-pounders and four native artillery-men, six swivels, one company of Sebundies, and such tools as can be spared from the arsenal. The society engage to reserve for the use of government such spots of ground as may be required for public purposes. It is expected that the usual reward of 10 rs. for every tiger killed will be granted by government to the persons employed, and the society intend to give a further reward of 5 rs. It is now supposed that the whole island may be cleared in three years. An official map of the island, drawn in 1811, was submitted to the meeting; from which it appeared that the island is about 20 miles in length and 5 miles in general breadth. Although the shores are bordered with

thick underwood and lofty trees, the interior in many considerable spots is said to be covered with long grass, which may be easily removed by fire. (*Hirkaru, 26 Sept.*)

130 shares have been already taken; and it is stated that Mr. Dunlop, a gentleman who has turned his thoughts particularly to the subject, has been appointed to superintend the arrangements and work, and that he will reside on the spot. (*Ind. Gaz. 28 Sep.*)

We are informed that government have acceded to the request of the society, for clearing and cultivating Saugor, and have granted the island free of rent and taxes, for a term of 30 years, and after that period, in perpetuity, for a rent of four annas per begah annually. They have also most liberally offered their cordial support towards the accomplishment of the desirable object in view, and the deeds of transfer will be delivered to the society as soon as the shares are filled up. (*Gov. Gaz. Nov.* 5.)

Extract of a letter from the interior, dated Sept. 27.—"The River Ganges has risen higher this season than it has done for many years, and is more like a sea than a river; the country in the neighbourhood has been entirely under water. There are hundreds of villages completely inundated and deserted; all intercourse is carried on by boats, which are seen sailing in all directions amongst groves of trees and over fields of grain, the green tops of which are just above water. On the banks of the Hoogly, as the villages are built on knolls, beautifully wooded on all sides, they assume the appearance of fairy islands. The only melancholy part of the prospect is formed by groupes of cattle clustered on every spot above water, and starving for want, as I have seen cattle at home during a heavy storm, when the ground was deeply covered with snow."

The heavy rains, attended by thunder and lightning, still continue at the presidency. Since the first part of June the unusual quantity of 30 inches of rain has fallen. (*Gov. Gaz., 8 Oct.*)

The Epidemic is stated to have made its appearance at Nellore and its neighbourhood.—(*Ibid.*)

A hospital for the reception of lepers has been projected, and is likely to meet with support from the liberality of the public. The number of wretched creatures, labouring under leprosy, in and about Calcutta, calls for a measure of this kind, as the nature of the disorder precludes them from receiving benefit from any of the charitable institutions already established.—(*Ibid.*)

It is said that the price of indigo has increased in the Calcutta market; and that musters of a good quality, lately exhibited at the exchange, have been priced from 190 to 200 rupees per maund.—(*India Gaz., 19 Oct.*)

It is gratifying to observe that, in the present distressed state of the shipping of this port, the service of government should require the employment of no less than thirty-six ships within the last six months. This circumstance has no doubt alleviated in a great measure the suffering of the ship-owners.—(*Hurkaru.*)

A mis-statement appeared in the papers of last week, regarding the ship William Petrie, which we are called upon to correct. It was stated that she was seized for having slaves on board, and released on bond given for her value. The case however was this: a Mogul passenger went in her from hence to the Persian gulf, with his women, whom he called his wives. On the ship being boarded by the Nautilus, a Company's cruiser, off Muscat, these women confessed to Capt. Hall, that they were slaves purchased within the district of Calcutta. On this, the ship was seized and taken to Bushire; but it being found that the captain of the William Petrie was ignorant of their being slaves, the ship was released and suffered to proceed on her voyage to Bussorah. On the return of the ship towards Bengal, these same woman were re-shipped at Bushire, by order of the resident there, to be delivered up to the magistrates of Calcutta, as slaves bought at this place. (*Calcutta Journal, Oct.*)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals, Nov. 3.—Eclipse, Cogill, from Portsmouth, 1st July.

5.—Rockingham, Waugh, from Portsmouth, 1st July.—Passengers; Mrs. Colvin and two children, Mr. J. Colvin, Miss A. Rees, Mr. P. McMellan, surgeon; Mr. J. Doverton, mariner; Mr. R. Wilcox, and Mr. F. J. Stainforth, cadets.—Passengers per brig Salamanca, Capt. W. Roy, country service.

7.—Phœnix, Thomson, from London, 27th March.—Passengers from London, Mrs. Kelso, Miss Murray, Mr. C. Smith, and Mr. F. Candy, cadets; from St. Helena, Mr. and Mrs. Knipe; from Madras, J. Taylor, Esq. civil service; C. Clay, Esq. ditto; Capt. J. Fullarton.

Departures, Nov. 3.—Mary Ann, Webster, for Colombo; Hugh Crawford, Athel, for Greenock; Guildford, Johnson, for Liverpool.

5.—Lord Hungerford, Williams, for Colombo; Cornwallis, Brown, for ditto.

9.—William Dawson, Scot, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 8. At Kishnagur, Mrs. Taddy, of a son.

—. The lady of Capt. Edw. Toussaint, of the ship Pascoe, of a daughter.

Nov. 3. Mrs. Wm. Clark, of a son.
10. At Chowringhee, the lady of Col. White, of a daughter.
13. The lady of Capt. Rainey, commanding the Governor-gen.'s body guard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 27. At Cawnpore, Capt. Christ. D'Oyly Aplin, Aide-de-Camp to Maj.gen. Marshall, to Julia, fourth daughter of Maj.gen. Marshall.
30. At Kishnagur, W. H. Belli, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Shearman.
—. At Bankipore, Patna, Rich. Milbanke Tilghman, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Caroline Fleming.
Nov. 3. At Sooltanpore, Oude, Lieut. J. O. Clarkson, 2d bat. 21st reg. to Miss Price, daughter of Lieut.col. J. Price.
4. At Soorool, Robt. Creighton, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Emily, second daughter of John Cheap, Esq.
7. Mr. M. Rebeiro, to Mrs. Da Costa.

DEATHS.

July —. At St. Helena, Capt. Bunn, of the ship Mangles.
Sept. 6. While Mr. Carter, second officer, and Mr. Parsons, midshipman of the H. C. S. Phœnix, were sailing in a small boat, they were unfortunately upset in tacking, and both drowned. Two seamen who were with them were saved by swimming, after having exerted every effort to save their officers, ineffectually, from the rapidity of the river at the time.
Oct. 17. Brig.gen. Sir Augustus Floyer, K.C.B. commanding at Hyderabad.
20. Mr. Wm. Hedger, crier, keeper, and apparitor of the Supreme Court.
23. In camp, at Sonaree in Malwa, Capt. Hodges 6d cavalry.
31. At Purneah, Isabella, infant daughter of J. M. Davidson, Esq. Civil Surgeon at that station.
Nov. 3. At Bankipore, of the cholera morbus, Duncan Mackintosh, Esq. son of a gentleman similarly named, and formerly of the Bengal Military Establishment.
7. At Miss Thornhill's, Thos. Baring Sealy, second son of Major C. Sealy, of the Artillery.
10. Of the cholera morbus, Sophia, daughter of Mr. Charles Christiana.
—. At Shedashegur, the lady of Lieut. H. S. Mathews, of the 19th N.I.
—. Mr. Thos. Penn, riding master, 3d cav.

MADRAS.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Account of the Storm.—Early on Saturday morning, the 24th October, it blew a fresh gale from the northward, which though very severely felt, is not stated to have occasioned any serious damage either at sea or on shore; at least, nothing in comparison to that which was soon after experienced. About half past eight the weather became much more moderate, the wind subsided nearly to a calm, but suddenly shifted round to the south-east, whence it came on to blow in strong gusts, which presently increased to a furious hurricane, accompanied by heavy and incessant rain. For more than two hours the storm exerted its utmost fury, spreading destruction and desolation in every direction. Trees being torn up by the roots, are usual in every severe tempest; but at Madras, on this occasion, whole avenues have been laid prostrate. The face of the country bears quite an altered appearance; vegetation of every description has suffered most severely, and young plantations are every where ruined. The roads and gardens, and the view in every direction, will long bear the marks of the last destructive storm. It would be an endless task to enumerate the mischief occasioned by this awful visitation; and although but few lives are as yet known to have been lost, property to a very great amount must have been destroyed.

If such have been the effects of this calamity on shore, how fatal must have been its progress at sea. The whole of the shipping, as enumerated in our last number*, must all have been seriously damaged, and some totally lost. In the early part of the day, the brigs Ruby and Lark were cast on shore to the southward of the fort, but the crews were saved, and two days after the gale the brig Fly was thrown on shore south of St. Thomé.

Soon after the commencement of the gale, the Castlereagh and Wanstead (homeward bound) got under weigh and gained the offing; as did also the Barkworth, Cornwall, Charlotte, Harriet, and the American brig Neptune. A few shots were fired at the Cornwall from the saluting battery before she slipped her cables and put out to sea. The Harriet returned to the roads on Tuesday, having suffered severely in the gale. The officers of that ship state, that they saw on Sunday two ships and a brig, which had apparently sustained serious damage, the greater part of their masts and yards being gone, and that soon after they lost sight of them in a squall.

A report having reached Madras that a ship had foundered off Trevamboor, about eight miles south of Madras, Capt. Trecot of that ship proceeded to the spot on Monday. About a mile from the shore he could discern with a spy-glass a few feet of the top of the ship's masts above water. Having procured a boat and catamaran, Capt. T. proceeded immediately to examine the wreck, and succeeded in bringing on shore with him a part of the top, and cap of the topmast, with some pieces of wood which he cut off from the main and foremasts. It may be of consequence to state, that the mainmast is of a peculiar sort of wood, which grows on the Malay coast, and is generally used for masts at Penang; the foremast and bowsprit of teak, and the topmast of European fir. The top of the masts and gratings are painted white. Three ships on the morning of Saturday were seen from Trevamboor drifting to the southward with their masts still standing, but no sails set. As soon as it came on to blow from the

* On Friday evening there were riding in the roads, among others, the ships Lady Castlereagh, Weltden; Cornwall, Tresell; Wanstead, Young; Barkworth, ——; Harriet, Bean; and Charlotte, Wilkinson; brigs Ruby, Fly, and Lark. The Castlereagh and Cornwall were chiefly loaded by this government, and nearly ready for sea; and the Wanstead had got her first clearance.

southward, two of them were dismasted immediately, when they endeavoured to stand to the eastward. The third, supposed to be the Charlotte, went down, and dreadful to add, every soul on board must have perished!

The following may be considered as an official document on the subject.

Since Thursday last, the Cornwall has returned to the roads with the loss of only her mizenmast; but otherwise so much injured, we understand, as to have been condemned, and abandoned to the underwriters. The Georgiana has also dropped down from Pulicat. The Lady Castlereagh reached Madras roads in a very disabled state, with only her foremast standing; and we are informed, has since proceeded to Cuddalore, for the purpose of having her cargo landed; after which, it is understood, she is to be taken to Trincomalie; five men and a child are stated to have perished on board during the storm.

We understand a Lascar belonging to the crew of the Charlotte has been saved on one of the spars stowed between the masts, which had been cut loose to clear the long boat: another of the crew, it appears, got on this support with him, but unfortunately perished; it was driven on shore some way to the northward of Madras; and the man has returned safe to the presidency: he confirms the statement of the ship having founded.

The weather since the storm has been uncommonly fine for the season—latterly resembling that after the monsoon. This is a most gratifying circumstance, both on account of the shipping, as well as by its having afforded an opportunity for repairing much of the damage which has been done on shore.—[*Gov. Gaz. Nov.* 5.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Madras, received at Bombay.

"Madras was visited with one of the most tremendous gales of wind ever experienced in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. It began to blow from between the N. and N.W. points of the compass on Friday evening, and continued increasing till Saturday morning, when it blew with great violence till between 8 and 9, it then became more mild and lulled almost to a calm; at 10 o'clock the wind came round to the S.S.W. and S.W. by S. and blew a perfect hurricane: nothing could resist its violence; trees that the united forces of 50 men would have made no impression on were snapped asunder; stones 2 feet in diameter were blown for many yards from their original station: many tiled houses were completely unroofed; the windows and doors of my brother's house were all blown in, and we had only a small room to shelter us from the violence of the wind, in which we all sleep and dine, and yet I hear we have suffered comparatively less than our neighbours. There is scarcely a tree standing on the Mount Road."

The following judicious observations on the barometer are from the Government Gazette of the date above.

The barometer at nine o'clock on Friday night, Oct. 23, stood at 29, 8 inches; by sunrise next morning it had fallen to 29, 528; and at eight o'clock it was at 29,250. It is never so low as this in ordinary gales of wind here; but in half an hour it had sunk to 29, 1, continuing to fall, at 10 o'clock, during the calm. It was at 28, 78; this is a depression of the instrument we never saw before at Madras: at 11 o'clock the column had risen 25 hundredths of an inch; it continued rising and by three o'clock it was about the same elevation, it had been in the early part of the day; the thermometer was 77 of Farenheit, at sunrise; during the violence of the southerly wind it continued at 74.

The barometer is considered by many of little use in this part of the world; and the reason is, that the scale of its variation is very limited compared with that in high latitudes; but it is only necessary to know the scale, and the effects of different states of the atmosphere upon it, to make it equally useful here, as in the regions at a great distance from the equator; a sudden fall of two or three tenths of an inch, is as easily observed on this instrument, as the fall of as many inches, and we never knew it fail. The fall of rain from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday was about five inches.

Hopes were entertained that the change in the atmosphere produced by this visitation would have favourable effects with regard to the epidemic; these hopes appear to have been realized, as we are happy to find that in parts of Madras where there were numerous cases ten days ago, there are now scarcely any; and that this favourable change has taken place, in consequence of the alteration in the state of the atmosphere produced by the storm, is no unfair conclusion.

The disorder appears to be most prevalent at present at Royapooram, outside the Black Town Wall, on the north; but we understand few, if any of the cases, have terminated fatally, where timely application has been made for the prompt and effectual medical aid, to be obtained in every part of Madras.

Nov. 10.—We are happy to learn that the spasmodic cholera is fast disappearing before the skilful arrangements of the medical gentlemen of Madras. We almost hope that our next publication will an-

nounce the total suppression of this terrible invader.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Nov. 12.—The Lady Castlereagh has been surveyed and condemned.

From all we can learn, the late hurricane did not extend either far inland or far to the southward; the N.E. gale, it appears, commenced to the northward on the evening of the 23d. We have before us a letter from Capt. Patrick, of the late ship Success, in which he requests us to state that he had left Iscapilly Roads more than twelve hours before the gale began, having weighed anchor from that place early on the morning of the 23d, and was at noon that day in latitude 14′ 21° 50. N. and longitude by chronometer 80′ 44°; out of soundings; that they stood to the south and east all that night, till daylight the following morning, the N.E. gale having commenced about six o'clock, P.M. of the 23d.

The Cornwall was sold by auction on Monday, and we are informed for upwards of three thousand pagodas!

The ship Barkworth is stated to have been seen from the Lady Castlereagh two days after the storm, with her lower masts standing, and appearing otherwise in good order.

Accounts have been received of the arrival at Masulipatam, with the loss of her mainmast, of the brig Dotterel, which was reported some time ago to have foundered in Covelong Roads.

Arrivals.—The David Scott, Hunter, from England 10th May, and Madeira 4th June.—Passengers for Madras;—Lady Stanley, Mrs. Boutein and child; Mrs. Hopkins and child; Mr. E. Boutein, free merchant; Capt. Hopkins, H.M. 1st bat. Royal Scots; S. Ibbetson, Esq. senior merchant; Capt. H. Johnston, Madras N.C.; Lieut. A.Macpherson, Madras N.I.; Mr. R. Ricketts; Mr. R. Campbell, cadet; and Mr. R. Gordon.—For Bengal: Miss I. Carnegie, Miss F. Vaurnen, Miss A. Vaurnen, Miss H. Campbell, Miss H. Halcott, Miss M. Halcott, Miss S. Halcott; Mr. J. Howell, assist.surg.; Mr. G. Cumine, Mr. A.C.Baillie, Mr. E.Larkins, free mariner; Mr. C. Gale, do.; Mr. W. Wise, do.

Oct. 8.—Euridice, Young, from Calcutta 10th Sept., bound to Glasgow.—Passengers:—Mr. Grey, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Ralph, Mr.Mackenzie, and Mr.Stephenson.

—, Adventure, Robson, from Calcutta 2d Sept.—Passengers: Mrs. Rogers, Dr. Rogers, Major Oliver and family.

9. Atlas, Short, from Calcutta 17th Sept.—Passenger: Mr. H. Beecher.

10. Phœnix, Thomson, from London 27th March, and St. Helena 4th August.—Passengers: Mrs.Kelso, Mrs. Knipe, Miss Mannay, Miss Knipe, J. Casamaijor, Esq. Madras Civil Service; Mr. F. Candy, Mr. C. Smith.

Departures.—Nov. 13.—Frances Charlotte, Field, for the Cape.

16. Cornwall, Harris, for Bombay.

DEATHS.

Oct. 1. In camp, near Madras, of a fever, caught in visiting a hill fort, Lieut. Henry Pinson Hime, of the 18th N.I.

27. In camp, at Mooltye, Lieut. H. Bolton, 18th N.I.

29. In camp, West bank of Moosum river, Lieut. Jas. Anderson, of the Madras European reg.

30. At Ellichpore, Capt.lieut. F. Lyne, 1st Light Cavalry.

Nov. 9. At Chicacole, Lieut.col. Thos. Richborne, 3d N. V. B.

17. At the Garrison Hospital, Serj. Wm. Lovell, H. M. 30th reg.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 3.—John Romer, Esq. to be 2d judge of the court of circuit and appeal.

Thomas Morris Keate, Esq. to be judge and magistrate of the city of Surat and town of Randier.

John A. Pope, Esq. to be mayor of Bombay, for the ensuing year.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Nov. 17.—The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the service of European soldiers in the hon. Company's regts. under this presidency shall be considered to commence from the date of enlistment, and not of arrival in India, as has hitherto been the practice. When the date of enlistment be unknown, the service of the individual is to be considered as commenced from six months previous to his arrival in India.

Nov. 25.—The hon. court of directors having conveyed to the supreme government their intention to confer on their native army a strong and lasting mark of favour, in consideration of past services as well as with a view to encourage future exertions; and the right hon. the Governor in Council being impressed with a high sense of the devotion, fidelity, and distinguished gallantry which the native troops of this establishment have ever displayed in the service of the British government, qualities which have been pre-eminently manifested on the most trying occasions during the late war, have resolved to carry the munificent intentions of the hon. court into immediate effect by establishing a new and superior rank of native commissioned officers, to be denominated Subedaur and Syrang Majors, and by appointing colour havildaurs in the different corps of the army.

The situation of subedaur and syrang major, will not be considered as conferring any office, command, or superiority, in the corps or regiment to which they belong, differing from that of subedaur or syrang, the senior of whom they are only to be considered; but in the case of de-

tachments formed from different corps, and doing duty together, the subedaur or syrang major will have the benefit of his army rank, in like manner as with regard to brevet commissions among European officers.

A selection will be made for this distinguished rank by the Commander-in-chief, and it is to be understood that mere seniority without recorded acts of distinguished conduct in the field will establish no claim. Commissions will be granted by government on the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief setting forth the merits and claims of the individual to honourable distinction.

The subedaurs of the regular corps of native cavalry, infantry, and pioneers, and the syrangs of gun-lascars only are to be eligible for this promotion, unless in case of extraordinary conduct and bravery justifying a departure from all ordinary regulations.

The number of subedaur and syrang majors to be established at present is two for the cavalry, 22 for the infantry, one for the gun-lascars, and one for the pioneers.

It will be discretionary at all times with the Commander-in-chief, to fill up the whole or only a part of the regulated number, nor will it be required that every vacancy which may take place among the subedaur and syrang majors of the army should occasion a selection for promotion in the same corps in which the casualty occurs.

A brevet pay of 25 rupees per mensem is to be annexed to the commission of subedaur or syrang major in addition to his ordinary allowances as officer of a company.

The brevet pay of subedaur and syrang majors shall be continued to them after their transfer to the invalid or pension establishment; but with a view to prevent any laxity of conduct on the part of the native officers after attaining those ranks, the continuations of additional pay after transfer will depend on the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief.

Syrang majors to do the duty of syrangs with their companies, but to rank in the army with subedaurs according to the dates of their commissions.

The right hon. the Governor in Council will be ready at all times to take into consideration any acts of distinguished conduct on the part of subedaur and syrang majors which may be submitted by the Commander-in-chief, in view to confer such increased honours and rewards, as the nature of each case may seem to require, in accordance with the sentiments of the honourable court.

One havildaur of each troop and company of the corps of cavalry and infantry, to be appointed colour havildaurs; under such rules for their selection with regard to merit and qualifications as the commander in chief may please to direct.

The colour havildaurs are to receive an additional pay of 2 rupees per mensem, and to be distinguished by the same badges as directed for the colour serjeants.

One troop serjeant major to be appointed to each troop of European horse artillery on the same additional pay as allowed for that rank in H. M. dragoons.

One brigade serjeant to be appointed in each comp. of European foot artillery on the same additional pay as allowed to colour serjeants in the European infantry.

One havildaur major to be appointed in each company of pioneers on the additional pay of 2 rupees per mensem.

Nov. 27.—The Bombay militia is to be disbanded from the 31st of next month.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENT.

Oct. 9.—Lieut. and Brevet-capt. Rob. Taylor, 3d N. I., to be assistant to the political agent in Turkish Arabia, stationed at Bussora, from the date of Surg. Colquhoun's leaving that place for England.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 1.—2d N. I., Lieut. J. Perrin to be lieut., vice Ambrose struck off.—Lieut. Pat. Hunter to be lieut., vice Seward promoted.—Cornet Edm. Sparrow to be lieut., vice Hancock invalided.

5th N. I.—Lieut. Thos. Baird to be lieut., vice Naylor struck off.—Lieut. J. A. Crosby to be lieut., vice Leckney, promoted.—Cornet Maurice Stack to be lieut., vice Barnwall, promoted.

9th N. I.—Lieut. Jno. R. Hughes to be lieut., vice Lugar, struck off.—Lieut. Adam Jellicoe to be lieut., vice Pedlar, promoted.

Sep. 30.—Mr. R. Colegate admitted assist.surg. on the establishment.

The undermentioned cadets are admitted ensigns:—Wm. Hill Waterfield, Rob. Webb Smith, Edw. B. Wilkins, A. Dod, and Hum. Lyons.

Capt. Fearon to the charge and superintendence of the guards within the city of Poona, under the immediate controul of the collector and magistrate.

Oct. 16.—Promotions in consequence of the death of Major Eldridge on 7th instant.—H. C. reg. European Inf., Sen. Capt. W. Sandwith to be major, Capt. lieut. A. Forbes to be capt. of a company, and Lieut. and Brevet-capt. S. Hallifax to be capt.lieut.

Lieut. Thurnam, 1st 7th N.I. to be line adj. to Major Warren's detachment from the 15th instant.

Oct. 23.—Lieut. and Brev.capt. S. Hughes to be line adj. to the officer commanding at Severndroog.

Oct. 26.—Lieut. Baird, 2d bat. 5th N.I. to have the charge of the commissariat with the troops of this presidency in Can-

deish, Lieut. Wood, 2d bat. 7th N.I. to the charge of the commissariat at Ahmedabad, from the date of his receiving charge from Lieut. Stamper.

Capt. Laurie, Persian interpreter, to act as permanent Brig.maj. to the Brig.gen. till further orders, and placed in charge of the camp police.

Lieut. Sharpe, 1st. bat. 4th, to be permanent Brig.maj. to the Brig.gen. Capt. Laurie continuing to do the duty until his arrival.

Capt. Strover, Dep.commis. of stores, to perform the duties of commissary during the absence of Maj. Hodgson on sick certificate.

In consequence of the appointment of Lieut. Joseph Laurie to be Adj. 1st bat. 2d N.I. Lieut. Ottey, 6th N.I. to succeed to the adjutancy of the light bat.

2d N.I.—Capt.lieut. Chas. Gray to be capt., and Lieut. and Brev.capt. C.B. James to be Capt.lieut. vice Hardcastle, deceased.

Capt. G. More having returned from England, whither he had proceeded with public despatches, is reappointed by the rt.hon. the Governor, his aid de camp.

Nov. 2. Poonah Subsidiary Force.—Capt. Sam. Halifax to be Dep.adj.gen. in succession to Tovey, resigned.

The undermentioned cadets are admitted to the rank of ensigns :—Mr. W. Wilkie, Mr. C. H. Johnson, Mr. J. Forbes, Mr. W. F. Allen, Mr. M. M. Shaw, Mr. W. Twigg, Mr. F. Pelly, Mr. B. Kingston, and Mr. T. Graham.

Nov. 15.—H.M. 67th Capt. Colin Campbell to be Brig.maj.

Nov. 16.—Ensign I. Mathewson, H.M. 65th, to be Quarter.mast. to 1st Brigade I. vice Farquharson appointed Adj. to that regt. in the room of Ward deceased; Lieut. Terrington, 2d Lt. C. to be Hindoostanee Linguist to that bat. vice Lieut. Michie on furlough to England.

Nov. 30.—Commissariat department: Sub-conductor Wm. Clarke to be conductor in succession to Law deceased.

Lieut. Moore 9th N.I. to the charge of the commissarat department at Pallee.

Sub-assist. commissary Snodgrass to be assist. commissary in the southern division of Guzerat.—Sub-assist. commissary Dunsterville to succeed Capt. Snodgrass in the charge of the department at Poona.—Lieut. Molesworth 1st 6th N.I., to be sub-assistant commissary in the Deccan.

Dec. 1.—Mr. Assist.surg. Coates Bell to succeed Mr. Hine as surgeon at Bagdad, and Mr. Assist.surg. Hall to be surgeon at Bushire, and Assist.surg. Dow, to the medical duties at Bussora; but not to proceed to those stations until so directed.

Dec. 3.—Lieut. Spratt, 2d bat. 2d. N.I. to continue in charge of the commissariat duties at Malwan.

FURLOUGHS.

Oct. 7.—Capt. J. J. Barton, 2d bat. 4th N. I. to Europe for three years.

Oct. 9.—Surg. Gideon Colquhoun to England for three years.

Oct. 17.—J. Michie, 2d L.C. to England for three years.

Oct. 19.—Lieut.col. Imlack, to the presidency, for one month.

Oct. 23.—The furlough to sea granted to Lieut. B. McMahon, 1st 8th N.I., 6th ult., is cancelled at that officer's request.

Nov. 15.—Capt. J. Lucas, 17th Madras N.I., to sea for six months.

Nov. 16.—Lieut. G. Jervis, engineer, to England for three years; Lieut.col. T. C. Harris, 2d bat. 4th N.I. to sea for six months.

Nov. 4.—Capt. F. Farquharson, 2d bat. 11th reg. N.I., to England for three years.

Nov. 27.—Capt. G. Litchfield, 2d L.C. to sea for six months, Maj. J. C. McClintook, 1st bat. 6th N.I., to sea, for six months. The furlough granted to Capt. J. W. Stokesly is extended to the end of Dec.

Mr. J. Hine, surgeon to the residency at Bagdad, to England for three years.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Nov. 10.—The pirates have appeared in considerable force off Porebunder, and the neighbouring coasts of Guzerat and Cutch, and plundered several of the trading boats. Immediately after this information reached the presidency, the hon. Company's cruisers, Teignmouth and Ariel, put to sea in pursuit of the plunderers.—(*Bombay Courier.*)

Copy of a letter from Lieut. S. Powell, 5th Reg. N. I., to Major W. Gilbert, commanding Detachment of 1st Batt. 5th, dated 12th Nov.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report that yesterday, between the hours of twelve and one in the forenoon, when within about three miles of Porebunder, I perceived two large pattimars apparently bearing down for the purpose of attacking the boat in which I was aboard; on nearing, they proved to be two Joasmee pirates, and when within pistol-shot opened a smart matchlock fire, which was returned by me, and I am happy to add, that after three quarters of an hour, I succeeded in beating them off without any loss on my side. In concluding the report, I beg to say, that the whole of the sepoys behaved with the greatest coolness, and from the steady fire which was kept up by them, I am convinced that some casualties must have occurred on the side of the enemy, which was probably the cause of their not attempting to board."

The Teignmouth returned from her cruize on the coast of Guzerat, and brings the satisfactory account of the coast being clear of pirates. We trust that

some of our cruizers in the Gulf will fall in with them.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

On the 23d of Sept. Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm gave an entertainment to all the officers of the cantonments at Mhow, in commemoration of the battle of Assaye. The bungelow in which this entertainment was given, among other decorations, had a transparency of the Duke of Wellington; and a song written for the occasion was sung with great effect.—(*Bombay Courier, Oct.* 10.)

Nov. 14.—Yesterday afternoon, H. E. the commander-in-chief, with Lady Nightingall, left the presidency for Tannah, on a tour through the Concan, &c. His Exc. is also accompanied by Mr. Bell and Mr. Warden. We regret to learn that this tour is the forerunner of the final departure of Sir Miles and Lady Nightingall for England, as we understand that his Exc. purposes to proceed home early in the next year by way of Egypt. Sir M. and Lady Nightingall will carry with them the respect and esteem of the whole of this presidency. Her ladyship on Tuesday last gave a farewell dance and supper at Tarafha; which was most numerously attended.

Dec. 2.—Gen. and Lady Nightingall, accompanied by Mr. Bell and Mr. Warden, landed yesterday morning, too early to have the customary honours paid to them. It appears they came from Poonah by the new road to Nagoo Tannah, and we are informed that the whole party have returned in excellent spirits, and their health improved by the genial temperature of the Deccan.

On Tuesday, Nov. 24, the hon. the Recorder and Lady Anstruther, embarked on board the H. C. cruizer Chacer for Surat. We understand that they return to Bombay about the 1st of January.

A matter of some importance to the natives of the presidency was decided in court on the second day of the present term. An action was brought by a Portuguese of the name of Leandro de Cruz, against John Joachim Marcellino de Silva, who it appeared was a native employed to draw bonds and other conveyances. The plaintiff's demand was for money had and received by the defendant, and the defence was a set-off for work and labour by the defendant in preparing certain conveyances, bonds, &c. Mr. Woodhouse contended on the part of the plaintiff that the defendant could not be permitted to recover a compensation for a labour which he was incapable of performing; and he observed, generally, that almost all similar acts done by persons like the defendant, were illegal and improper. The advocate-general, in reply, admitted the principle of the argument, and further stated, that the evil had indeed risen to such an alarming height that it was absolutely unsafe to vest money on landed security on account of the nature of the deeds. The court finally determined that the defendant could not be allowed any thing for drawing the conveyances, bonds, &c.—(*Bom. Cour.*)

Nov. 7.—The epidemic disease has considerably abated at this presidency. During the month of September, the casualties, according to the reports made to the magistrates, were—

Of the cholera morbus, males	184	302
.. .. Females	118	
From other natural causes		449

Bombay, Dec. 9.—The spasmodic cholera has made its appearance at Damaun, and at Allepee, yet the treatment of it is now so well understood, that our fears on this head are not very great. The official account of the deaths by this disease at the presidency, during the whole month of November, is only 57
And from other natural causes .. 443

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Friendship, Capt. Horwood, belonging to this port, was totally lost on the south end of the Great Nicobar on the 1st August; but all the crew have been saved, the two brigs that had been dispatched from Prince of Wales Island for their relief having returned with them on the 30th August.

Dec. 9.—We have as yet heard nothing of the Barkworth, but trust she is on her way to this place, as we observe the Cornwall also is, for the purpose of being docked, we believe this latter ship, was built in Bengal only eight years ago.

The Timandra (free trader) will be dispatched Dec. 10, by the house of Forbes and Co.

Arrivals.—Oct. 3. Kusrovie, Waddington, put back from sea, with loss of topmasts.

8.—Mahomed Shah, Laws, from Bussorah, 27th Aug.—Passenger Mrs. Laws.

20.—Lovely Fish, Capon, from Bussorah 31st Aug. Bushire 20th Sept. and Muscat 9th Oct.—Passengers: Mr. Vertiuar, lady, and family.

30.—Hannah, Heathorn, from Liverpool the 27th June.—Passengers: Thos. White, Esq. C. S. and his lady, Lieut. E. Searight, Bombay Marine,—Messrs. W. Allen, W. Wilkie, Thos. Graham, Wm. Twigg, Jas. Forbes, E. J. Pelly, B. Kingston, C. H. Johnson, Mich. Shaw, Cadets. Jos. Fawcett, Esq. free merchant. Mr. Neil McCormick, artist.

Rob. Quaile, from Liverpool 11th June and Gibraltar 10th July.

Batavia, Lane, from Port Jackson, New South Wales 16th July.—Passengers: Mrs. Lamb and Miss French.

Nov. 9.—Timaudra, Baigrie, from England and Batavia.

26.—Johnny, Ballard, from Penang 14th Sept. and Point de Galle 6th Nov. —Passengers: Capt. Harwood and Mrs Bridon.

29.—Castle Forbes, Fraser, from London, 5th May.—Passengers: Messrs, John Forbes, J. P. Boswell, Thos. Marshall, John Harding, Chas. T. Elderton, Wm. Rollings, Wm. Fitsmorice, H. Thomas Newhouse, Wm. Keys, Cadets.—Mr. J. Hood, freemariner.

Dec. 7.—H. C. Extra ship Hy. Porcher, Capt. Austice; from Sauger Roads 6th Nov.

8.—H. C. Ship Fairlie, Capt. Ward; from Bengal 10th Nov.—Passengers: Lieut.-col. Ewart, H. M. 67th Mrs. and Master Ewart, Capt. Eckford, Master Eckford, Lieut. Lockwood, 89th. Cadets: John Lloyd, J. Scott, J. Thomas, T. Lechmere, Gen. Graham, individual trader. Weatherhead; from Bengal 9th Nov.

Dec. 8.—Fazel Karim, from Bussora 6th Nov. Touched at Bushire and Muscat. Passenger: Capt. A. Scott, 6th M.C.

Departures, Oct. 6.—Upton-Castle, Howell, for London.—Passengers: Capt, Goodfellow and family, Mr. J. Hunt.

7.—Po, Higgins, to Alepee and Calcutta. —Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Miss Wyse.

Departures, Oct. 10.—Malabar, Longlands, to Bussorah.—Passenger: Mrs. Longlands.

11.—Surat Castle, J. Walker, London. —Passengers: Capt. Barton, Mr. Watson, Mr. Harding, Mr. G. Mirth.

—. Victory, Braithwaite, for London.—Passengers: Lieut. John Goodwin, 89th regt. Lieut. Wallice, 65th regt., Mrs. Anne Wallice and children; Mrs. Hinde and infant child.

—. Samarang, Durant, for Liverpool.—Passenger: Mr. Papper.

14.—Nautais, Watier; for Nantz.—Passenger: Lieut. Birkett.

15.—Kusrave, Waddington; for the Persian Gulph.—Passengers: Maj. McLeod, Major Greehil, Capt. Soppit, Mr. Baboon.

25.—Harriett, Studd, for Calcutta.—Passengers: Mrs. Russel and Mr. Johnson.

Dec. 3.—Edward, Johnson, for London.—Passengers: Surg. Price, 17th lt. drag., Lieut. R. Cock.

4.—H. M. ship Eden, Lock, to the Persian Gulph.

—. Hannah, Heathorn, to London.—Passengers: Mr. Evan, H. Baillie, Esq. and family; Mrs. Prendergast and family; Lieut. G. Jervis, engineers, Master H. Wade, Misses and H. Atkins, Master H. Barnes, Miss Matilda Hall, Miss Lydia Babington, Miss Mary Smith.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 17. At Kaira, the lady of Capt. Robertson, of a son.
Oct. 2. At Surat, Mrs. Nimmo, of a daughter.
4. At Poona, the lady of Lieut.-col. G. R. Kapp, 2d bat. 1st grenadiers, of a daughter.
7. At Surat, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Pyrie.
26. The lady of Lieut. H. C. S. Waddington, Linguist to the 2d bat. 11th reg. N. I. of a daughter.
—. At Fort George, Bombay, the lady of Lieut.-col. Maxwell, H. M. 67th of a son.
29. At Broach, the lady of Chas. Shubrick, Esq. of a daughter.
Nov. 7. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Livingstone, of a son.
12. The lady of Capt. T. Dickinson, Engineers, of a daughter.
29. At Belmont, the lady of E. T. Goodwin, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 8. Mr. W. Beck to Miss Jane Mason.
19. At St. Thomas's Church, Lieut.-col. Baker Commissary General, to Matilda, younger, daughter of Thomas Norris, Esq. of Bombay.
24. Lieut. Thos. Stevenson, Artillery, and Dep. Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, to Anna Charlotte second daughter of Lieut.-col. Johnson, C. B. Bombay Engineers.
Dec. 5. Lieut.-col. Hessmann, Artillery, to Miss Isabella Glencairn Hawkins.

DEATHS.

Aug. 24. At Bussorah, on board the grab Lovely Fish, Mr. Hen. Chas. Vanderlind, chief officer of said ship.
Sept. 20. At Elichpoor, of the cholera morbus, Capt. Munro, 7th cav. M. E.
28. At Seeroor, Capt. Michael Hardcastle, 1st, 2d bat. B. N. I.
Oct. 3. At Broach, Lieut. W. Kendall, H. M. 47th.
7. At Poonah, Maj. J. W. Eldridge, Commanding Officer Bombay European reg.
9. At Bombay, Capt. T. Trounce, of the country service. Capt. Trounce is said to have commanded a ship belonging to Chilliby of Surat, in the year 1797; before that period, he was a lieutenant in Adm. Vernon's fleet. He lost his life by falling into a tank, at the supposed age of 70.
16. At Hyderabad, the infant daughter of Hen. Russell, Esq. aged 3 months and 14 days.
23. At Cambray of a fever, the lady of Capt. H. A. Hervey, Barrack Master N. D. G.
23. At Nawapoora, Lieut. Sam. Spencer Cant, 2d bat. 3d N. I.
—. On board the Ann, at sea, Lieut. Macdonald, H. M. 65th.
23. In Gen. Smith's camp, Lieut. and Adj. Ward, H. M. 65th.
25. In camp at Nagpore, of a malignant jungle fever, Cornet E. Bannerman, 6th M. C.
31. Of the cholera morbus, Mr. Conductor Geo. Law, of the Commissariat Department with Gen. Smith's Field Force, camp Malwee.
4. Lieut. Hen. C. S. Waddington, 1st bat. 11th N. I. son of the late Lieut.-gen. Stafford Waddington.
17. At Surat, Dav. Lamb, Esq. M. D. Assist. surg. 2d bat. 3d reg.
20. Mr. Rich. Thos. Perriman, Clerk in the Treasury Department.
21. Lieut. Thos. Arrow, H. M. 67th.
24. At the village of Bajeepoora, Assist. surg. Gen. Sharp, 2d bat. 5th B. N. I.
30. Mr. Sam. Shipman, painter.
Lately in Kandeish, Capt. Colin Campbell, of H. M. 67th, Brig. maj. to Col. Huskisson.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE DECKAN.

On the 5th Nov., the first anniversary of the battle of Gunnees Kund, a splendid entertainment was given by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, to commemorate the victory and the brave detachment which achieved it. The company assem-

bled in the saloon, and on dinner being announced, repaired to a splendid suite of tents elegantly fitted up, where the tables were most superbly laid out; and upwards of 60 persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner: the band of the European reg. and 2d bat. of grenadiers (both of which corps had shared in the glories of the day) being in attendance.

We have heard, with much pleasure, of the high compliment paid the heroes of Corygaum, by the most noble the Governor-gen. in council, in voting that a monument should be erected on the spot, at the public expense, in commemoration of that glorious and most unequal contest, and handing down to posterity the bright example of the officers and men who fell therein, by recording their names, with a suitable inscription, on the monument, in English, Persian and Mahratta.—(*Bom. Cour.* 14 *Nov.*)

CEYLON.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

General Orders, 21*st Oct.*—The commander of the forces is pleased to grant Col. Young, commanding the royal artil. in Ceylon, and commandant of Colombo, leave to proceed to England, in consequence of the colonel's desire, and of the appointment of Lieut.col. Watson, to succeed to the command of the royal artil. in the island, having been notified to the Lieut.gen.—The commander of the forces in announcing to the army the departure of Col. Young, fulfils a gratifying duty, in expressing his public approbation of that officer's zealous and active services, during the period of his command in Ceylon, and requests the colonel to accept his cordial good wishes for a safe voyage and future success.—On Col. Young leaving Colombo, the command of the garrison and its dependencies devolves on Brig. Shuldham as senior officer, to whom all reports are to be made, and who will be pleased to direct the details of the garrison duties of Colombo, until an officer is specially appointed commandant.—Capt. Bates of the royal artil. is appointed to command the royal artil. at Colombo, and at the depending garrisons, on Col. Young's departure.—The command of the royal artil. in the Island will devolve on Brev.maj. Skinner, who will however remain at Trincomalee.

From the London Gazettes.

73d Regt.—Lieut.col. Wilbraham Edwards from half-pay of the regt. to be Lieut.col. vice Andrew Gells, who exchanges.—Geo. Hankey Smith to be Ensign by purchase, vice Mills appointed to the Royal York Rangers.

1st Ceylon Regt.—Assist.surg. John Hoatson, from half-pay of the 3d Ceylon reg. to be Assist.surg. vice Kennedy, killed.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

It is with sincere concern that we have to notice the deaths of several of our officers from the effects of fatigue, combined with the climate, just as their bravery and perseverance were about to be crowned with the full attainment of success. The following valuable and distinguished officers have fallen victims to sickness. Capts Langton and Jones, and Lieut. Hatherly, H.M. 19th regt.; Lieut. Crutwell and Surg. Hooper, H.M. 83d regt.; Maj. Coxon, Capt. Gray, and Lieuts. Layton and Green, of the 1st Ceylon regt.; Lieut. Tranchell and Barrier, of the 2d do.; Lieuts. T. Hogg and Pollington, of the 3d do.; and Lieut. Roberts, of the Sepoy Invalids.

Colombo, 26*th Oct.*—Col. Young left this garrison under a salute of 11 guns, on his way to Point de Galle, there to embark on H.M.'s ship Towey for England.

Sept. 19.—The new works at Parnagam are in great progress, several hundred of the natives continually assisting; cattle are collected in abundance, and grain enough for six months' consumption of 200 men.

EXECUTION OF ELLAPOLA.

On the 27th Oct. Ellapola Maha Nileme suffered the sentence of death awarded against him by a court martial on the 17th. The judgment was, that he should be hanged; but on his petition, the sentence was commuted to decapitation, the mode of inflicting capital punishment on Kandyan chiefs under the ancient government, although it was then usually preceded by the most cruel and lingering tortures. The prisoner was conveyed to the place fixed for the execution, near the Bogumbera Tank outside the gate leading to Colombo at eight in the morning, by the whole of the troops off duty, commanded by Maj. Bayley, who superintended this awful duty. He conducted himself with the greatest firmness, and after the warrant was read in English and Cingalese knelt down, and fixing his closed hands on the ground, bent his head forward to receive the fatal stroke, which was inflicted by a man of the cast appropriated for such executions, with a sharp Mahratta sword. The first blow cut deep, and deprived the victim of all sensation, but was not conclusive, and the sword having broke in consequence, as was discovered by a flaw on the back of the blade, rendering the severing the head completely from the body a longer act than was to be desired, during which, however, only one convulsive movement evinced life to remain in the body of the prisoner. The execution was witnessed by a numerous concourse of spectators, among whom were observed the priests.

of the temple on the hill near the castle. After the crowd dispersed, the body was buried by the orders of government, the family of the deceased refusing to interfere, and himself having expressed a wish that it should be left a prey to the dogs, as would have taken place under the former despotism. *(Ceylon Gaz. Oct. 31.)*

In the house occupied by one of the principal rebel chiefs (Kiyrigedera), an Olla was found addressed to him by Happitagamma, of which we shall give a translation, because it shews in strong colours the desperate situation to which the writer conceives himself to be reduced. "Our country is entered on all "sides by the English with large bodies "of the people from Oova, who will kill "us and destroy our property. All the "other countries have submitted: we "must either collect our people, and "fight the English, or take poison. What-"ever you do, I will follow your ex-"ample; be quick and decide, for we "cannot long escape being taken by the "English."—*(Ibid.)*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived at Trincomalee, Oct. 7, H. M. ship Eden, Capt. Loch, from Plymouth 9th June, Rio Janeiro 6th Aug.—Passengers: Lieut.-col. Dunkin, H. M. 34th reg.; Lieut.-col. Mansel, H. M. 53d reg.; Capt. Dormer, ditto; Chas. Carey, Esq. Bengal civil service.

BIRTHS.

May 16. At Colombo, the lady of F. J. Templer, Esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service, of a son.
Sept. 14. At Colombo, the lady of T. Allen, Esq. Vice Treasurer, of a daughter.
29. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Cretwell, late of H. M. 53d reg. of a son.
30. At Colombo, the lady of Surg. W. D. Foster, H. M. 19th reg. of a daughter.
30. At Barberyn, Mrs. P. F. Vanderstraten, of a daughter.
Oct. 7. At Colombo, the lady of Wm. Vanderstraaten, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 23. At Bullegh-hill, near Colombo, Lieut. R. Wolfe, H. M. 19th reg. to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of G. Burleigh, Esq. surgeon, of Ceylon, reg.

DEATHS.

Sept. 19. At Hambantotte, Lieut. Layton, H. M. 1st Ceylon reg.
27th At Batticaloa, Lieut. W. Trancell, H. M. 2d Ceylon reg.
Oct. 1. At Alipoot, Lieut. Chas. Barker, H. M. 2d Ceylon reg.
20. At Badulla, Capt. M'Laine, H. M. 96th reg.
—. At Trincomalee, Mr. Isaac Day, Clerk, H. M.
29. At Alipoot in Oova, Major Cozens, H. M. 1st Ceylon reg.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 31.—A Special Court of Proprietors was held for considering the resolution of a Court of Directors adopted on the 10th ultimo, granting an annuity to the Marquis of Hastings out of the territorial revenues of the Company, when after a debate, of which a report at length is given above, p. 517, the further discussion of the subject was postponed to the 5th of May.

Same day a Court of Directors was held, when the following commanders took leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz:—Capts. J. Blanshard, Carnatic, and W. Manning, Thomas Grenville; for Madras and Bengal.—C. S. Timins, Bridgewater; G. Richardson, Marquis of Ely; and R. Locke, Larkins; for St. Helena and China.—A. Lindsay, Kellie Castle; W. Younghusband, Lord Castlereagh; J. P. Wilson, Cornwall; G. Tennant, Apollo; and W. Hamilton, Matilda; for China direct.

April 2.—The dispatches were closed, and delivered to the pursers of the Marquis of Ely, and Larkins; for St. Helena and China.

11.—The dispatches were closed and delivered to the pursers of the Cornwall, Apollo, and Matilda, for China direct.

13.—The dispatches for St. Helena and China by the Bridgewater were closed, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

14.—A ballot was taken for the election of six directors in the room of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., Joseph Cotton, Esq., Edward Parry, Esq., Thos. Reid, Esq., Wm. Wigram, Esq., and Wm. Taylor Money, Esq. who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported, at half past seven, that the election had fallen on

Robert Campbell, Esq.	480
Alexander Allan, Esq.	464
Samuel Davis, Esq.	461
David Scott, Esq.	461
Hon. Hugh Lindsay	460
John Morris, Esq.	454

14.—A Court of Directors was held, when the thanks of the court were voted unanimously to James Pattison and Campbell Marjoribanks, Esqrs., chairman and deputy chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interest during the last year.

15.—A Court of Directors was held, when the new directors elected yesterday took the oaths and their seats. Campbell Marjoribanks and George Abercrombie Robinson, Esqrs. were chosen chairman and deputy chairman for the year ensuing.

16.—Yesterday the dispatches were closed, and delivered to the pursers of the Kellie Castle and Lord Castlereagh, for China direct; Catherine, for Madras direct.

17.—The dispatches were closed, and delivered to the pursers of the Thomas Grenville and Carnatic, for Madras and Bengal

A LIST OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND, TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1819.

	Years to serve.	Account.	Buying and Warehouses.	Civil College.	Correspondence.	Government Troops and Stores.	Home.	Law Suits.	Library.	Military Fund.	Military Seminary.	Private Trade.	Shipping.	Treasury.
Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. (Chairman) 3, *Upper Wimpole Street.*	3			C	C	GT		L	LY	M				T
George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. (Deputy) 30, *Pall Mall.*	1			C	C	GT		L	LY	M				T
Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone, 2, *Upper Harley Street.*	2			C	C	GT		L	LY	M				T
Charles Grant, Esq. 40, *Russell Square.*	2			C	C	GT		L	LY	M	WS			T
George Smith, Esq. M.P. 1, *Upper Harley Street.*	2			C	C	GT		L	LY	M	WS			T
Sweny Toone, Esq. 44, *Mortimer Street.*	2			C	C	GT		L	LY	M				T
William Astell, Esq. M.P. 4, *Portland Place.*	2			C	C	GT		L	LY	M				T
Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq. 8, *Devonshire Place.*	3			C	C	GT		L	LY	M	WS			T
John Hudleston, Esq. 54, *Margaret Street.*	3			C	C	GT		L	LY	M	WS			T
John Inglis, Esq. 27, *Mark Lane.*	1			C	C	GT		L	LY	M	WS			T
John Bebb, Esq. 13, *Gloucester Place.*	1			C	C	GT		L	LY	M	WS			T
James Pattison, Esq. 37, *Southampton Row, Bloomsbury.*	1	A	BW				H				WS			
Sir John Jackson, Bart. M.P. 9, *New Broad Street.*	2	A	BW				H				WS			
James Daniell, Esq 5, *Fenchurch Street Buildings.*	1	A	BW				H				WS			
John Bladen Taylor, Esq. M.P. 40, *Devonshire Place.*	1	A	BW				H				WS			
Samuel Davis, Esq. 7, *Portland Place.*	4	A	BW				H				WS			
Hon. Hugh Lindsay, *Plaistow Lodge, Bromley, Kent.*	4	A	BW				H				WS			
John Morris, Esq. 21, *Baker Street, Portman Square.*	4											P	S	
David Scott, Esq. 20, *Baker Street, Portman Square.*	4											P	S	
Alexander Allan, Esq. M.P. 26, *Baker Street, Portman Square.*	4										MS	P	S	
William Stanley Clarke, Esq. *Elm Bank, Leatherhead.*	5											P	S	
John Thornhill, Esq. 38, *Bloomsbury Square.*	3											P	S	
George Raikes, Esq. 17, *Lower Berkeley Street, Manchester Square.*	3											P	S	

April 21.—A court of proprietors was held by adjournment for considering a resolution of the court of directors granting a compensation to Mr. Jas. Wilkinson. After a very long discussion, several propositions for a compensation bygranting sums differing greatly in amount were negatived, when the court adjourned, *sine die.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

April 6.—The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, Hardinge Gifford, Esq. to be Chief Justice of Ceylon, &c. Richard Ottley, Esq. to be Puisne Justice of that island.

April 17.—The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to appoint James Morier, Esq. late his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the court of Persia, to hold the situation of Mehmander to t Ambassador Extraordinary from his M jesty the King of Persia.

CONTINENTAL NOTICES.

Paris, April 17.—The king has sent the Persian Ambassador, for his sovereig a chest of arms, composed of musket pistols, and swords, from the royal m nufactory of arms at Versailles.

Paris, March 31. — Yesterday, at mass, the king, seated on his throu with the princes and princesses of his mily, received in public audience the P sian ambassador. Three of the royal c riages, drawn by eight horses, in wh were the dignitaries appointed to cond the ceremony of introduction, proceed to his Excellency's hotel, and accom

nied him to the palace. The ambassador was preceded by persons of his suite, bearing the presents sent by his sovereign to the king. Regiments of cavalry and infantry were drawn up in the court of the Thuilleries. The ministers, a considerable number of the members of both chambers, the marshals, numerous generals, and various other personages of distinction, were assembled in the hall of audience. The Marquis Dessolles received his Excellency at the entrance of the gallery Diana, and conducted him to the foot of the throne. The ambassador saluted his Majesty; the king returned his salutation, and then covered his head. His Excellency offered as presents, six shawls, a scimitar, which formerly belonged to Ismael, one of the most valorous sovereigns of Persia, and a precious stone, affirmed to be a panacea for all complaints. The ambassador addressed the king, the substance of which was, that "his sovereign prayed for the continuance of his dynasty." His Majesty replied, "that he was sensible of his kind wishes, and that he thanked the Emperor of Persia for the choice of his ambassador." After making a profound reverence, which was returned by the King, his Excellency withdrew.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

Dover, April 25.—About three this afternoon, H. M. schooner Pioneer arrived in the Roads, and shortly after the boat belonging to the customs put off from her under a salute. She had on board the Persian ambassador and suite, who on landing were greeted with another salute from the guns at the heights. There was an amazing concourse of people assembled on the beach, and the novel scene of the arrival of ten or a dozen persons, habited in silks and turbans, with daggers and long beards, attracted the attention of the inhabitants, whose curiosity had been raised to the highest pitch by the different accounts of the beauty of the fair Circassian. A coach had been provided at the water's edge, to carry his Excellency and suite to the inn. The crowd followed to Wright's hotel nearly as fast as the carriage, it being reported by some that the fair female was in a mask, under the habit of a male attendant, whilst others stated that she would not be landed till the middle of the night. In about half an hour, however, after the arrival of the first boat, a second boat came into the harbour, and landed the Circassian Beauty! She was attended from the schooner by Lieut. Graham, of the preventive service, and two black eunuchs. She was scarcely seen; for the instant she landed she was put into a coach which conveyed her to the inn. She had on a hood, which covered the upper part of her head, and a large silk shawl screened the lower part of her face, [illegible] the nose, from observation; therefore her eyes, which are truly beautiful, and part of her forehead, were the only parts of her beauties that could be seen. She is of the middle stature, and appeared very interesting. Her look was languid from illness, arising from a rough passage. She was conducted to a bed-room on reaching the inn, but no one was allowed to attend her but the eunuchs.

April 27.—The Persian ambassador, with his fair Circassian and suite, arrived this afternoon, about 5 o'clock, at the residence engaged for him in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

MISCELLANIES.

Funeral of Capt. Dalrymple.—It having been reported that the body of the unfortunate Capt. Dalrymple, commander of the Cabalva, wrecked on the Cardagos shoal, had been found, we are enabled to state that this is incorrect; and it may afford some consolation to his numerous relatives and friends to know, that his remains were discovered and interred with every solemnity, on the island of Cargados. The officers of the Magicienne, a party of marines, and 45 men, attended the mournful ceremony, and the funeral service was read by Capt. Purvis, of the Magicienne. The figure-head of the Cabalva (a Druid) with a suitable inscription carved on it, has been set up, to mark the spot where his remains are deposited.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, April 27, 1818.

Cotton.—The considerable failures in the Cotton trade, and the prompt day for the late East India sale had the effect last week of further depressing the prices of India Cotton; Surats may be stated at ¼d and ½d. Bengals at the decline of ½d per lb. the latter rather enquired after, but few sellers at the reduced price.

Coffee.—The demand yesterday greatly revived, though no extensive sales have yet been reported, the request appears particularly directed to East India descriptions and to Foreign Coffee, which have fallen more in proportion than the other qualities; Cheribon may be quoted 105s., St Domingo 98s. a 104s., Brazil 98s. a 102s. An express reached the City this forenoon, bringing accounts from Rotterdam up to the evening of Saturday; the prices of Coffee had advanced to 7s. or 8s. per cwt.; not th immediate effect of speculation, but on account of large orders b ing received from Germany, and it was understood that the dealers in the interior were entirely out of stock.

Sugar.—This important article of trade is likely to undergo a considerable alt ra ion as to duty; it is well known that the import duty varies according to the aggregate average inserted quarterly in the Gazette; the market has been for a length of time so exceedingly depressed, and the general prices at a reduction so considerable, that there is now every probability of a reduction of the import duty; the present duty on West India British Plantation Muscovades is 30s. per cwt.; the average will be taken on the 5th proximo, and from the late decline in the prices, we think there is every probability of the duty being reduced to 28s. if not to 27s. per cwt.

Rice.—There is a very considerable revival in the enquiry after Rice; Carolina has been sold at 30s. duty paid, and 30s. for a parcel in bond; there is also more demand for the East India descriptions.

Indigo.—The extensive sale at the India House commenced on Thursday last; no correct statement can yet be given as to the prices; last week Indigo appeared to go 6d. a 1s. per lb. under that sale, but yesterday rates very nearly [illegible] last sale were obtained.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

*** *Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, post paid, to Messrs. Black and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.*

BIRTHS.

Mar. 22. In Montague-place, Russell-square, the lady of Capt. Forrest, of a son.

31. At Cheltenham, the lady of Capt. Flint, R.N. of a son.

Apr. 9, Good Friday At Highgate, of a daughter, the lady of Capt. Langslow, late of the Bengal army, her fourth child; the eldest is a native of Africa, the second of Asia, the third of America; and all born within the last four years and a half.

Same day At Huntingdon, the lady of Christopher Baden, Esq. of the East-India Company's service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Mar. 27. At Cheltenham, Capt. Thos. Alexander Cowper, of the Hon. East-India Company's Bombay Engineers, to Charlotte, second daughter of David Mairland, Esq.

—. At Dunglass House, in Scotland, Henry Harvey, Esq. of the Madras army, to Lady de Lancy, widow of the late Sir Wm. de Lancy.

29. At Brae House, Capt. Robt. Campbell, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Jane Campbell, only child of the late Mr. Archd. Campbell, writer, in Edinburgh.

30. At St. Mary's, Islington, Thos. Clarke, Esq. surgeon, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Sophia, fifth daughter of the late Robt. Stanton, Esq. of Islington-green.

31. At St. Nicholas Church, Rochester, by the Rev. Dr. Law, Archdeacon of that place, Lt. Col. C. W. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, to Miss Martha Matilda Roberts, second daughter of the late Howland Roberts, Esq.

Apr. 11. At St. James's Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, Capt. A. C. H. Lamy, 8th reg. of Bombay N. I. to Augusta, daughter of C. G. Gray, Esq. of Stratton in the Fosse, Somerset.

DEATHS.

In Nov. last, in China, on board H.C. ship, Scaleby Castle, in the 20th year of his age, Francis, youngest son of Mr. Nicholson, of Charlotte Street, Portland Place.

Feb. 12. At Knock of Kincairn, Strathspey, Capt. John Stuart, 53d reg. of foot. His death was occasioned by a lingering indisposition, from the effects of the wounds and contusions he received at the storming of Fort Calliger, in the East Indies, on the 2d February, 1812; when leading the grenadier company up to the breach he was precipitated down the perpendicular rock on which the fort is built, apparently dead: in his death, at the early age of 33 years, his country, which he had served in the 92d and 53d regiments, with the merited approbation of his superior officers for 16 years has sustained a heavy loss, but to his aged parents it is irreparable.

Mar. 29. At Rickinghall, in Suffolk, aged 90 years, Mr. Zachariah Poole, who accompanied Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, as the Assistant of Mr. Abel, Surgeon and Naturalist.

April 14. In Somerset-street, Portman square, Lieut.-col. P. Warden, of the Bombay Military Establishment.

24. At Walthamstow, in consequence of a fall from a gig, Richard, ninth son of Sir Robt. Wigram, Bart.

Lately, Cæsar Colclough Armett, Esq. Major in His Majesty's 53th regt. of foot, and a Lieut.-col. in the army. He accompanied his regiment in which he served upwards of 20 years, to Egypt, Sicily, France, and the Greek Islands, where he remained a considerable time, and was present at several engagements with that distinguished corps. His regiment being under orders for Canada, he, with his wife and four children, embarked on board the packet from Bristol to Cork, which unhappily foundered in a gale of wind, and thus, at the early age of 36 years, his country is deprived of a brave soldier, and society of six respected and amiable individuals. He was the third son of the late Chas. Armett, Esq. a gentleman of fortune, near Congleton, in Cheshire, and nephew of Sir Joseph Scott, Bart. of Great Barr, in the county of Stafford.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Mar. 28, Deal. Apr. 1, Gravesend, Earl of Balcarras, Jameson, from China, 18 Nov. and St. Helena, 7 Feb.

—, Deal. 31, Gravesend, Lady Lushington, Bormer, from Bombay, 18 Oct.

30, Gravesend, Surat Castle, Walker, from Bombay.

Apr. 2, Gravesend, Minerva, Bell, from Batavia.

5, Off the Edystone. 9, Deal. 14, Gravesend. Hannah, Heathorn, from Bombay, 5 Dec.

12, Portsmouth. 18, Gravesend, Supply, Baynes, from Batavia, 3 Nov.

14, Cowes, Bengal, Ansley, from China, 31 Oct.

19, Weymouth. 21, Gravesend, Susannah, Wallis, from the Cape, 23 Jan.

—, Liverpool, Robt. Quayle, Brown, from Bombay, 27 Nov. and St. Helena, 7 Feb.

21, Deal. 23, Gravesend, Buckinghamshire, Adams, from China, 5 Dec. and St. Helena, 18 Feb.

—, Cove of Cork, Cumbrian, Brownrigg, from the Cape of Good Hope.

—, Cove of Cork, Mary Ann, Wannington, from Bengal.

—, Cove of Cork, Lonach, Driscoll, from Bombay.

22, Gravesend, Timandra, Baigrie, from Bombay, 11 Dec.

Departures.

Apr. 1, Gravesend, Lord Wellington, Anderson, for Batavia.

2, Falmouth, Swallow, Phillips, for the Cape of Good Hope.

3, Plymouth, Rose, M'Taggart, for Madras and Bengal.

—, Plymouth, Minerva, Mills, for Madras and Bengal.

4, Gravesend, Briton, Brodie, for the Isle of France.

—, Cowes, Warren Hastings, Rawes, for China.

—, Cowes, General Harris, Welstead, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

—, Cork, Prince of Orange, Silk, for Ceylon.

9, Gravesend. 15, Deal. 22, Portsmouth, Cornwall, Wilson, for China.

11, Gravesend. 15, Deal. 22, Portsmouth, Surrey, Aldham, for Madras and Bengal.

—, Gravesend. 15, Deal. 22, Portsmouth, Apollo, Tennant, for China.

—, Gravesend. 15, Deal. 22, Portsmouth, Matilda, Hamilton, for China.

13, Gravesend, Bridgewater, Timins, for St. Helena and China.

—, Gravesend, Larkins, Locke, for St. Helena and China.

—, Gravesend, Kellie Castle, Lindsay, for China.

14, Gravesend, Marquis of Ely, Richardson, for St. Helena and China.

—, Gravesend, Lord Castlereagh, Younghusband, for China.

17, Gravesend, Carnatic, Blanchard, for Madras and Bengal.

—, Gravesend, Thomas Grenville, Manning, for Madras and Bengal.

18, Gravesend, Catharine, Knox, for Madras.

25, Portsmouth, Pilot, Owen, for Ceylon.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

(Post Office List.)

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Probable Time of Sailing.*
Madras and Calcutta.		
Albion	500	May 9.
Calcutta.		
Medway	600	May 18.
Batavia and Penang.		
Juliana	316	May 11.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1818-19.

Ships.	Rate	Tons	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers	Third Officers	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be at Gravesend.	To be in Downs.
Regent	2	916	James Haig	Philip Ripley	Jas. Hamilton	William Scott	H. Edmonds.	John Simpson	[illegible] Alexander	Alex. H. Sim	China	1818. 8 July	1818. 28 July
Moffatt	3	717	Andrew Timbrell	Simon Lee	Thos. Addison	W. P. Bagwell	R. Colquhoun	Robt. Groome	George Walton	Christ. Fearon			
Marquis Camden	4	1200	H. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	James Sexton	Tim Curtis	John Penn	Gilson R. Fox	C. E. Newbury	E. Harrison			
Charles Grant	5	1200	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	Wm. R. Best	Henry Lee	George Dunn	Jos. Coates	Robt. Strange	Mich. Conrad			
Lowther Castle	5	1200	J. Wordsworth	Chas. Mortlock	J. A. Tween	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J. Wordsworth	S. T. Bridger	N. G. Glass	Bombay & China	10 Nov.	1819. 3 Jan.
Inglis	4	1200	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	Jos. Dudman	W. E. Farrer	Wm. Allen	C. Pennington	Rich. H. Cox	Chas. Pillans			
Essex	4	1200	Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet	Edward Moul	G. Aug. Bond	Wm. P. Jones	R. Treherne	Thomas Hog	Joseph Cragg			
Vansittart	3	1200	John Carstairs	R. S. Dalrymple	J. Foulerton	W. Cruikshank	Henry Cowan	John More	J. W. Wilson	Pat. Stewart			
William Pitt	3	820	David Hunter	Charles Graham	Fitzw. Young	Jas. R. Palmer	R. Lindsay	A. C. Watling	T. Davidson	George Adam	St. Hel. Benc. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
Bombay	5	1200	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton	Wm. Pascoe	Sam. Holbrow	W. Whitehead	Wm. Robson	Jas. Simpson	Fred. Palmer	St. Hel. Bombay & China	19 Dec.	8 Feb.
Herefordshire	3	1200	John Card	William Hope	R. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker			
Windsor	3	1332	F. and G. Clay	J. R. Francklin	A. F. Proctor	John Levy	Mark Clayson	Felix Boultbee	Edw. Edwards	M. Francklin	Madras & China	Do.	Do.
General Kyd	3	1200	James Walker	Alex. Nairne	E. Maxwell	Jer. Watson	A. deCardonnel	John Pearson	F. P. Allevn	James Cannan			
Waterloo	2	1325	*Company's Ship*	Richard Alsager	Charles Shea	J. B. Burnett	J. Cuthbertson	Peter Pilcher	Hezek. Clark	George Homer	Bengal & China	Do.	Do.
Atlas	4	1200	Jasper Vaux	C. Otway Mayne	R. B. Everest	John Alder	Jos. Stanton	G. Braithwaite	John Dill	Robert Mayne			
Streatham	7	819	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Hayside	John Lowther	Fred. Orlebar	Nich. B. Bull	Robert Deacon	R. Gilpin	E. H. Coffin			
General Harris	4	1200	James Sims	George Welstead	John Morse	Henry Kemp	E. Bond, jun	Jacob Luyken	David Nichol	Henry Barry	Penang & China	1819. 25 Jan.	17 Mar.
Warren Hastings	3	1200	William Sims	Richard Rawes	Thos. Young	James Eyles	George Proby	Wm. B. Coles	T. Clemishaw	Richard Rawes			
Rose	5	955	Stu. Donaldson	Thos. M'Taggart	Thos. Sandys	J. M'Taggart	R. Palmer	John Hay	John Agnew	John Milroy	Mad. & Beng.	Do.	Do.
Minerva	3	976	William Mellish	John Mills	Richard Aplin	Charles Butler	Hector Rose	Frank Daniell	F. Parsons	Robert Frank			
Carnatic	6	820	William Agnew	John Blashard	J. D. Collis	Chris. M'Kay	F. Phipps	A. Pemberton	John Eccles	James Smith		23 Feb.	16 Apr.
Thomas Grenville	6	886	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Manning	Geo. Williams	John Brown	G. T. Calvely	John Pratt	Richard Shaw	John Benifold			
Kellie Castle	1	1500	Stewart Erskine	Alex. Lindsay	Chris. Biden	Chas. Cowles	Edw. Adams	F. W. Barton	Robert Elliot	William Cragg	China	Do.	Do.
Bridgewater	4	1200	James Sims	Chas. S. Timins	R. Davidson	V. J. Marsden	John Colman	H. Columbine	And. Thomson	John Ward	St. Helena & China	Do.	Do.
Lord Castlereagh	7	812	Henry Bonham	W. Youngh[illegible]husband	R. Manderson	John Williams	Pat. Lindesay	Geo. A. Leggett	W. Lorimer	Ellis Bostock	China	Do.	Do.
Marquis of Ely	8	1267	William Mellish	Geo. Richardson	G. H. Furlong	W. Meriton	Wm. Luyken	James Perkins	Jas. Anderson	Thos. Vokes	St. Hel. & China	23 Feb.	10 Apr.
Larkins	5	670	Hen. M. Samson	Robert Locke	J. H. Buttivant	L. E. Dryden	S. V. Wood	J. H. Edwards	Rd. A. Taylor	Robert Miles			
Apollo	5	690	Chas. B. Tarbutt	George Tennent	Wm. H. Biden	Charles Bell	H. Bedson	—	J. M'William	—	China		
Matilda	1	774	David Isbister	Wm. Hamilton	Wm. H. Ladd	R. W. Dickson	W. H. Walker	—	James Bruce	Edw. Fearon			
Cornwall	2	739	George Palmer	John P. Wilson	Alex. W. Law	Edward Pogler	Benj. Foster	Wm. Drayner	Robt. Christie	John Renny			
Princess Charlotte of Wales	4	978	Chas. B. Gribble	C. B. Gribble	FCunynghame	Edward Foord	Benj. Bond	—	William Scott	S. Drysdale	Bengal	25 Mar.	16 May
Marquis of Wellington	4	961	Henry Bonham	John Wood	Hen. Hosmer	Geo. Parkers	Charles Oakes	—	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shepherd			
Catherine	1	582	Hen. Blanshard	William Knox	—	—	—	—	—	—	Madras	11 Mar.	—
Marq. of Hastings	1	450	George Lyall	Charles Arkcoll	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bavosa	1	698	Buckles and Co	Hen. Hutchinson	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay	25 Mar.	—
York	1	476	Hen. Blanshard	James Talbert	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hooghly	1	465	Buckles and Co	Jas. Thos. Lamb	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Fame	1	430	Joseph Dowson	S. Remmington	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal	23 Apr.	—
Almorah	1	416	Matthew Boyd	Thomas Winter	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Atherton	1	450	William Bawtree	Lucas Percival	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Kingston	1	504	William Parker	Wm. A. Bowen	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto	7 June	—
Princess Charlotte	1	400	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	—	—	—	—	—	—			

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	6	to	0	6	0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5	15	0				
—— Cheribon	5	0	0	—	5	5	0
—— Bourbon	5	0	0				
—— Mocha	6	0	0				
Cotton, Surat..... lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	9
—— Extra fine.....	0	0	10	—	0	0	11
—— Bengal	0	0	5	—	0	0	7
—— Bourbon	0	1	6	—	0	2	3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	4	15	0	—	5	0	0
Borax, Refined.....	4	15	0	—	5	10	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	6	6	0				
Camphire unrefined.....	10	10	0	—	12	0	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	6	—	0	6	0
—— Ceylon.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	6
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17	0	0	—	18	10	0
—— Lignea.....	9	0	0	—	11	0	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11	—	0	3	10
China Root.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
Cocculus Indicus.....	2	10	0	—	3	0	0
Columbo Root.....	2	15	0				
Dragon's Blood.....	30	0	0	—	35	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	10	0	0				
—— Arabic.....	4	5	0	—	6	5	0
—— Assafœtida.....	11	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Benjamin.....	8	0	0	—	09	0	0
—— Animi.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Galbanum.....	24	0	0	—	26	0	0
—— Gambogium.....	15	0	0	—	19	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	5	10	0	—	7	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	7	0	0	—	8	0	0
Lac Lake.....	0	1	6	—	0	3	0
—— Dye.....	0	5	0	—	0	7	0
—— Shell, Block.....							
—— Shivered.....							
—— Stick.....							
Musk, China.....oz.							
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	1	6	—	0	2	0
—— Cinnamon	0	15	0				
—— Cloves.....	0	3	6				
—— Mace.....							
—— Nutmegs.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb	0	4	0	—	0	11	0
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt.	6	0	0	—	7	0	0
Senna.....lb.	0	1	3	—	0	2	6
Turmerick, Java ....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	6	0

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.	0	18	0	to	1	2	0
—— China	1	16	0	—	1	18	0
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts.....							
—— Blue.....	7	10	0	—	9	0	0
Indigo, Blue .....lb.							
—— Blue and Violet.....	0	9	0	—	0	9	3
—— Purple and Violet ...	0	8	6	—	0	8	10
—— Good Ditto.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
—— Fine Violet.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	3
—— Good Ditto.....	0	7	8	—	0	7	11
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	7	3	—	0	7	7
—— Fine & Good Copper	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
—— Middling Ditto.....	0	6	6	—	0	6	9
—— Ordinary Ditto.....	0	5	0	—	0	5	3
—— Manilla							
Rice .....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	0	0
Safflower.....cwt.	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
Sago .....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	16	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2	3	6	—	2	4	0
Silk, Bengal Skein .....lb.	0	17	1	—	1	0	11
—— Novi	1	3	0	—	1	17	4
—— Ditto White							
—— China	1	6	10	—	1	15	5
—— Organzine.....	1	18	0	—	2	10	0
Spices, Cinnamon	0	9	0	—	0	11	0
—— Cloves	0	3	3	—	0	3	4
—— — Bourbon.....							
—— Mace.....	0	6	8	—	0	8	6
—— Nutmegs.....	0	3	9	—	0	5	10
—— Ginger.....cwt.	1	11	0	—	1	18	0
—— Pepper, Company's lb	0	0	7				
—— — Privilege	0	0	7				
—— — White.....	0	0	11				
Sugar, Yellow..... cwt.	1	14	0	—	2	2	0
—— White.....	2	4	0	—	2	14	0
—— Brown	1	6	0	—	1	10	0
Tea, Bohea..... lb.	0	2	0	—	0	2	5
—— Congou	0	2	5	—	0	3	2
—— Souchong	0	3	6	—	0	5	0
—— Campoi	0	3	2	—	0	3	8
—— Twankay	0	2	9	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe.....	0	4	8	—	0	4	10
—— Hyson Skin	0	4	0				
—— Hyson	0	4	7	—	0	6	0
—— Gunpowder							
Tortoiseshell.....	1	15	0	—	2	2	0
Woods, Saunders Red..ton	6	10	0	—	8	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 4 *May—Prompt* 30 *July.*

Private-Trade. — Blue Calicoes—Blue Sallampores—Blue Nankeens—Blue Cloths—Muslins—Madras Handkerchiefs—Stitched Mulmuls—Silk Piece Goods—Wrought China Silks—Silk Crape—Silk Shawls—Silk Scarfs.

For Sale 10 *May—Prompt* 6 *August.*

Company's. — Saltpetre—Black Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

Licensed.—Saltpetre—Pepper—White Pepper—Long Pepper—Sago—Ginger—Cinnamon—Cassia Lignea—Nutmegs—Rice.

For Sale 12 *May—Prompt* 6 *August.*

Company's.—Hemp—Keemore Shells.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Munjeet—China Root—Turmeric—Tamarinds—Cardemome — Galangal—Lac Lake—Lac Dye—Shellac—Rhubarb—Aloes—Assafœtida — Borax — Gum Animi—Gum Arabic—Gum Benjamin — Gum Kino — Dragon's Blood—Olibanum—Camphor— Anniseed — Anniseed Oil—Castor Oil—Unrated Drugs—Tincal—Tin—Cowries—Soda—Cummin Seed—Rice.

For Sale 14 *May—Prompt* 6 *August.*

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Goat Skins—Raw Hides—Red Wood — Sapan Wood — Black Wood—Teak Wood—Ebony—Unrated Wood—Rattans—Malacca Canes — Horn Tips — Tortoiseshell — Elephant's Teeth — Fish and Counters — Coral Beads—China Ink.

For Sale 20 *May—Prompt* 20 *August.*

Licensed.—Sugar.

For Sale 1 *June—Prompt* 27 *August.*

Tea.—Bohea, 400,000 lbs. — Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,900,000 lbs. — Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lbs —Hyson, 600,000 lbs.——Total, including Private-Trade, 6,600,000 lbs.

For Sale 15 *June—Prompt* 10 *September.*

Company's. — Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, and China Goods.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGO of the *Buckinghamshire*, from *China.*

Company's.—Tea—Raw Silk—Nankeens.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—Wrought Silks — Nankeens — Rhubarb—Vermillion—Anniseed Oil — Benjamin — Tortoiseshell—Madeira and Sherry Wine.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

We have nothing further to add on this subject since our last.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of March to the 25th of April, 1819.

1819.	Bank stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cents.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3½ p. Cent	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. s. d. Lottery Tickets.	1819.
Mar.26	—	—	74¼74⅜	—	104⅝105	—	—	73⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 22p	4.6d	74⅝75⅛	—	Mar.26
27	—	—	74⅜74½	—	104⅞105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5d	75⅛74½	25 18 0	27
29	—	—	74⅜74⅝	—	104¾104¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.22p	5.7p	74⅞74⅝	—	29
30	—	—	74⅝74⅞	—	104½105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.19p	7.5d	74⅝74½	—	30
31	—	—	74¼74¾	—	104⅞105	—	—	—	—	—	—	82⅛	—	—	18.20p	5.7d	74¼74⅞	25 18 0	31
Apr. 1	—	—	74¼74⅞	—	105¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 30p	3dpar2	75⅛74⅞	—	Apr. 1
2	—	—	74¼74⅞	—	105⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.33p	par1	74⅞	—	2
3	—	—	75	—	105⅛105⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.38p	pa1.3p	75⅛	—	3
5	—	—	75 75¼	—	105½105¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.38p	2.1p	75⅛75⅜	—	5
6	—	73⅞73¼	75 74¾	93 92¾	105¾105⅞	19⅛	—	73⅞	—	—	82¾	—	—	—	39.38p	2.3p	75⅛74⅞	—	6
7	253½254	73⅝73¼	74¼74⅜	92⅝92¾	105⅜105⅝	19 5/16 19⅜	—	—	—	—	82⅝	—	—	—	37.39p	2.3p	74¼74⅝	—	7
8	253½254	74 73⅞	74⅜74½	92⅞92¾	105¼	19⅜ 19 5/16	—	—	—	—	82⅞	—	—	—	38.39p	4.2p	74⅞74⅝	—	8
10	253	73¾73⅜	74¼74⅛	92⅜92½	105⅝	19 3/16 19⅜	—	—	—	—	82½	—	—	—	40.39p	¼p.par	74½74¼	—	10
14	252½253	73⅛72⅞	73⅛73	92 91	105⅞105⅝	19 3/16 19¼	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	40.38p	1p.2d	74¼74	—	14
15	—	73⅛72⅞	74 73⅛	91⅝91	105⅜105	19 5/16 19⅛	—	—	—	—	82⅜	—	—	—	37.38p	2d.1p	74⅜74⅛	—	15
16	252	72⅛72	73⅛72¼	91⅛90½	105⅜105¼	19 5/16	—	71½	—	—	81	—	221	—	—	39.36p	par2 1p	73⅛72¼	—	16
17	—	72¼71⅞	72⅛78	90⅜	105⅛	18⅞ 19	—	—	—	—	81	—	221	—	—	36 38p	3.5p	73⅛72¼	—	17
19	—	72⅛	72⅛73	90⅛90⅜	105 104⅝	18 3/16 19	—	72⅛	—	—	80⅞	—	—	—	—	36.38p	4.3p	72¼73	—	19
20	252¼	72⅛71⅞	72⅛72⅛	90⅛90⅜	104⅛105	18 3/16 19	—	—	—	—	80⅝	—	220½	—	—	38.36p	3.4p	72¼73	—	20
21	—	72⅛71¼	72⅛71⅞	89¼89¼	104¼103¾	18 11/16 18 13/16	—	—	—	—	79⅝	—	—	—	—	36.37p	3.4p	72⅛71⅞	—	21
22	251	71¼70⅜	71⅞72	89⅛89⅝	103¾104⅛	18¾	—	—	—	—	79⅝	—	—	—	—	35.36p	5.6p	72⅛71⅝	—	22
23	251	71¼71	72⅛71⅞	89¼90	104⅜	18¼ 18 5/16	—	—	—	—	80⅛	—	—	—	—	35.30p	4.3p	72¼71¾	—	23
24	—	71⅛71⅜	72⅛72¼	90⅛90½	104⅛104¼	18 11/16 18⅜	—	—	—	—	80¾	—	—	80⅛	—	31.28p	5.4p	72⅛72⅜	—	24

E. Eyton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE 1819.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHIC NOTICE

OF

COLONEL POLIER.

(Concluded from page 471.)

It has been mentioned in the introduction, that from the point of time when the Colonel returned to Europe, the conduct of the narrative is taken up by the Canoness Polier, who is designated when it speaks in the first person.

The Colonel was always anxious to communicate his literary treasures; and on his journey to Switzerland, as he passed through Paris, he left several manuscripts, both Persian and Arabic, in the hands of the celebrated orientalist Mons. Langles. With equal liberality, his collection was always accessible to men of letters; and during the remainder of his life his greatest pleasure was, that of placing his library at the disposal of the public and his friends. The proofs of this have, however, been too frequently before the public to need particular detail here; and it is only incumbent on me to explain the circumstances under which his manuscript collection on the subject of Hindu Mythology, which form the substance of the present publication, were entrusted to my care.

I had been engaged for some time in the translation of an erudite German work at the particular desire of several learned men at Paris, whose names have been tarnished by an association with the French revolution, of which they were at once the agents and the victims; when being compelled to retire to Lausanne, I met with the celebrated historian Gibbon, who had taken up his residence at the same place. That great man condescended to become my Aristarchus, and in his library and learning I found all the assistance I could require for the completion of the task I had undertaken, in giving a history of philosophy from its earliest origin to its present state.

A history of this nature is, in fact, a history of the progress of the human mind, and is consequently intimately allied to the history of our race. It is in Asia, amongst the people termed barbarians by the Greeks, that we must seek for the original ideas which formed the basis of later systems of philosophy, even amongst the Greeks themselves, and which descended from them to all the civilized nations of the western world; and the more minutely we examine the theogony, cosmogony, or mythology of the Orientals, the more thoroughly satisfied must we feel, that whatever local and occasional modifications of their systems may have occurred, the notions that they convey to us have been the predominate belief of every people, and have been the early

sources of the speculations of mankind—regarding physical or intellectual nature, the origin of all created beings as well as of the world, and the attributes and existence of God.

I had made considerable progress in my translation, when, on comparing my author, Adelung, with the recent and imperishable work of Herder, and on considering the new sources of inquiry opened to the world in the Asiatic Researches and the expanding cultivation of Oriental literature, I became dissatisfied with the selection that had been made for me. Considering myself, however, pledged to complete my task, I proceeded with the translation, till the progress of the revolution broke the ties which connected me with the literary society of Paris, and left me at liberty to follow my own inclinations. It was then that Mr. Gibbon recommended to me to desist from translating, and encouraged me to undertake, from the notes I had formed and the new materials within my reach, an original work. I accordingly commenced a collection of materials for a view of the doctrines of the Hindus; and had exhausted those furnished by European information, when my cousin arrived from India, and, delighted as well as surprised at the interest he found me take in his own favourite topics, placed fresh accessions of valuable information unexpectedly within my grasp.

Before the Swiss revolution Lausanne was the resort of foreigners of all nations, and every visitor was desirous of being admitted to the curious and interesting collections which Colonel Polier had brought from India. The task of displaying and explaining them devolved on me, and I was frequently employed by him to translate and prepare various papers on the subject of the Hindu mythology. I pressed him to publish, but he pleaded indolence and want of skill, and could never be prevailed on to adopt the measure himself. He had, indeed, contracted by his long sojourn in the east, some portion of Asiatic apathy, and by long want of practice had lost the power of expressing himself with facility either in French or English. Desirous, however, of communicating to the world the hitherto unknown details he had accumulated, he engaged me to propose their preparation for the press to my learned friend Mr. Gibbon, who had then completed his great work, and was not known to be occupied in any other undertaking. Mr. Gibbon was kind enough to examine the manuscripts, and declared them to be of the highest value, and of the utmost importance, as a clue to all the insulated and desultory information that had ever been published respecting the Hindus; at the same time he declined the task, unless he were left entirely master of the manner in which he should avail himself of these materials. This stipulation was, no doubt, to be expected from the author of the Decline and Fall; but it is not to be wondered at, that Colonel Polier should withhold his accession. He was sensible of the necessity of arranging his papers and clothing them in a perspicuous and elegant style, but he naturally wished that they should form the body of the work unmixed with other matter, and that the subject of the composition should be exclusively confined to the Hindu system; he could scarcely also be supposed willing to relinquish all control over the employment of materials which he had himself collected. In declining the undertaking, Mr. Gibbon recommended Col. Polier to entrust the publication to me, as connected with the inquiries I had long been engaged in, and as forming a natural supplement to the preliminary general details which I had purposed to compile.

A short time after this correspondence had closed, my cousin invited me to pass some days with him; and then, under his superintendance and assisted by his explanations, I began to arrange and revise his manuscripts, and prepare them for publication. It was then, also, that he partly dictated and partly wrote, the account of his Indian career inserted above: and on returning to Lausanne, he committed to my care various manuscripts; from which I have prepared a full and general view of the philosophy and mythology of the eastern nations, though circumstances have hitherto prevented its being printed. The unsettled state of public affairs, and the consequent reluctance of publishers to engage in expensive speculations, have indeed long retarded the publication of the present work; and, what I particularly regret, have interfered to prevent its appearance during the life

of my learned friend Mr. Gibbon, or that of Col. Polier. An early death deprived the world too soon of one of its greatest luminaries in the first; and a horrible fate terminated the life of the latter, whose universal benevolence and amiable disposition had endeared him to all to whom he was known.

Among the friends formed by Col. Polier soon after his return to Switzerland, were Mons. V. B. and his wife, who resided in the vicinity of an estate the Colonel had purchased. They were possessed of a comfortable independence, and were of amiable character and cultivated minds; their family was large, but was educated under their own inspection, and grew up adorned with every charm that the most tender affection and assiduous culture could bestow.

The females of this happy and delightful family were three daughters and three nieces, and one of the former, Mademoiselle Rosette, made an impression on the heart of the Colonel, which the disparity of years and habits made him long hesitate to avow. He at last apprised me of the state of his affections, and solicited me, as the friend of all parties, to communicate the event, accompanied with the most generous proposals to the family of the young lady. His delicacy, his liberality, and his excellent character prevailed over every objection; and he resided at Lausanne, with his young wife, in the enjoyment of undisturbed and daily augmenting felicity.

At this time Switzerland began to be involved in the vortex of republican ideas, and an alarmingly spreading ferment threatened to render that country, so long the asylum of tranquillity, such a scene as the liberal doctrines of would-be philosophers had elsewhere so fatally exhibited. Shocked at the excesses they witnessed, Mr. V. B. and his son-in-law determined to retire into France, which assumed a more promising aspect of order and security; and as estates were then procurable on favourable terms, Mr. Polier, whose ancestors were French, and who expected to enjoy at Avignon the privileges of which the reformed were deprived by the edict of Nantz, as well as a climate analogous to that of India, which he constantly regretted, gladly seized an opportunity of purchasing an extensive property, named Rosetti, near the town of Avignon, where he settled with his wife and eldest daughter. Monsieur V. B. soon after rented an estate called Sorgue near Rosetti, and the two families were again united. The Colonel and Monsieur V. B. were both friendly to the cause, then apparently triumphant in France, and the less regretted their departure from Switzerland, which they quitted in 1792.

Colonel Polier, although misled by the chimerical doctrines of liberty and equality which were then current in France, could never divest himself of a fondness for Asiatic magnificence; and on the march of a detachment of the army, under Cataut, by his domain, he maintained the whole of them for several days, and kept a house and table open to all comers. The display of wealth on the occasion attracted the attention of the brigands who then infested France, and proved his ruin.

A troop of banditti had, some short time previous to this occurrence, robbed and murdered an innkeeper in the vicinity of Rosetti, and had awakened the fears of the Colonel's friends for his safety. They urged him to leave his solitary and unprotected residence in the country, and to take up his abode, for a while at least, in the town of Avignon; he treated their representations, however, as the exaggerations of friendly alarm, and only yielded to the entreaties of his wife and mother to remove into the town, when it was too late.

In the course of their inquiries for a residence at Avignon, Monsieur and Madame Polier passed the day at Sorgue, when a body of brigands, apprised of their absence, beset the house at Rosetti about seven in the evening: they broke in, and seizing the servants, locked them up in a remote apartment. After disguising their faces with meal, which they procured in the house, part of them hastened to the apartment where Madame V. B. and her youngest daughter were sitting, and threatened their lives, unless they immediately delivered up all the valuables in their possession. Another party stationed themselves on the road, to wait for the arrival of Monsieur Polier. On his return, they surrounded his carriage, demanding the life of Monsieur Poultier, his particular friend, the representative of the place at the national assembly, and who

fortunately had not accompanied Colonel Polier. Exasperated at the escape of this object of their rage, they dragged the Colonel from the carriage, accused him of being confederated with Robespierre, and declared themselves instructed by the municipality to effect his arrest: they then led him into the mansion, where they compelled him to give up all his assignats, jewels, and cash; and then asserting that he had treasures secreted in the cellars of the house, they forced him to descend into them, and there striking him to the earth with sabres, they completed with a musket ball their sanguinary design.

While some of the villains were thus engaged with the Colonel, others had seized Madame Polier, and with the most brutal threats, and even with blows, endeavoured to compel her to discover the wealth they asserted her husband had secreted. Finding, however, their barbarity unattended with success, they fastened her into the apartment with her mother and sister, and set themselves to pack up and remove whatever valuable property they could carry away. Part of them had already effected their retreat with a considerable booty, and the rest were on the point of following with further plunder, when the signal of the sentinel they had stationed to announce the approach of succours apprized them of relief being at hand and accelerated their departure.

During the horrible events that had occurred at Rosetti, a faithful domestic found means, at the hazard of his life, to effect his escape and to fly with the news to Avignon. The mayor, Rochetin, immediately ordered out a troop of dragoons; but apprehensive that the delay of their assembling would give the brigands time to effect their purpose, he engaged Monsieur Duprat, commander of the national guard, and three men of the same corps, to accompany him instantly to the scene of action. They mounted their horses and galloped off immediately to Rosetti without waiting for the dragoons. On entering the gate, however, the Mayor pretending they were at his heels, gave the word for them aloud to advance, and this manœuvre, with the appearance of himself and his companions, produced the precipitate retreat of the remaining robbers, and restored liberty and safety to the unfortunate family of Colonel Polier.

The instantaneous flight of the brigands had been the cause of their leaving behind them eleven cloaks, sundry arms, and bags filled with combustibles and other articles, by which they were afterwards recognized. The affair, both from its atrocity and the love felt for M. Polier, attracted general attention, and notwithstanding such scenes were then too frequent in France, the horror excited was universal. The Directory took particular cognizance of the transaction, and set on foot so active a pursuit of the criminals, that very shortly afterwards thirteen or fourteen were secured and punished. The intentions they confessed outstripped even their crime, as had they not been so seasonably interrupted, they had purposed the commission of still greater atrocities, and the completion of the whole, by the burning of the house. Amongst the culprits, Madame Polier, who was confronted with them, has declared to me that she recognized several, who had partaken of that hospitality which Col. Polier, with the unsuspecting and indiscriminating liberality that marked his character, had always profusely exercised. The corpse of the Colonel was conveyed to Avignon, where it was interred with public honours.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

MEMOIR OF COLONEL PATRICK WALKER.

THE following are extracts from two official documents which relate to the services of this eminent officer while he commanded the British subsidiary force in the Berar country. They have recently been handed to the editor, through the same accredited channel by which he received the original manuscript of this interesting memoir. As they tend to give completeness to the narrative, it is a satisfaction to insert them in the same volume. The place into

which these details fall, according to the order of time, is p. 241, col. 2, after the word "Resident."

The following extracts of dispatches, one from the supreme government of British India, and the other from the presidency of Bombay, bear an honourable testimony to the able manner in which Col. Walker conducted this service, and of the peculiar difficulties which attended it.

Extract from a dispatch from the governor-general in council to the court of directors, dated 12th December 1816.

"The establishment of the subsidiary force in the territories of the Rajah of Nagpore has produced a most salutary effect; and its advance to the Nerbuddah, and the active pursuit by Col. Walker of a body of Pindarries, which crossed the river early in November, has created a degree of alarm in the minds of the Pindarrie leaders which may tend materially to restrain their excesses during the present season. Intelligence, indeed, is transmitted to us, that considerable bodies of the Pindarries have penetrated through the wide intervals between Col. Walker's posts, and have committed some devastation; but as we have not had any distinct report as to the amount or direction of these columns, we cannot judge whether they have any more distant object, or are only employed to occupy Col. Walker's attention. Col. Walker pursued the freebooters into Scindia's territory south of the Nerbuddah, which afforded him the opportunity of compelling them to return across the river, and ultimately to break up their camp on the north bank, and retire to Satwas. The resident had authorized Col. Walker to take this step, under a conviction that it was essential to any plan of operations for the obstruction, pursuit, or interruption of the Pindarries, and that no objection would be offered to it by Scindia or his officers.

"It is manifest that no defensive precautions can be of avail against an enemy like the Pindarries, while they occasion an annual expenditure exceeding the most extravagant calculations of the cost of a vigorous and decided system of measures, which would destroy the evil effectually. The inability of Col. Walker's force to defend the extended line of frontier committed to his charge has already been made manifest—notwithstanding the activity and exertion of that officer and the troops under his command—by a large body of Pindarries having actually turned one of his largest detachments, so close to its position, as to have been partially engaged with the British troops, which, being composed entirely of infantry, was unable to offer any effectual obstruction to the rapid movements of the enemy. We have endeavoured to improve Col. Walker's means of defence, by placing at his disposal two battalions and two squadrons of cavalry; and we hope that with this additional force his line will be considerably more secure, though we can entertain no hopes that any system of measures founded on defensive principles will oppose an effectual barrier to the incursion of the Pindarries."

Extrac from a dispatch from the governor in council at Bombay to the court of directors, dated 18th December 1816.

"The first advices respecting the Pindarries received from the resident at Nagpore, stated their number to be about 27,000, who are collected and prepared to cross the Nerbuddah; a body of about 4,000 men soon afterwards recrossed the river at the Buglateer-ford, but recrossed it in consequence of the movements of the troops under Col. Walker, commanding the Nagpore subsidiary force. Another similar body having crossed over at the Buglateer-ford, and it being reported that they had taken the Boorhanpoor road, Col. Walker pursued them for some time in that direction. On his return with the hope of intercepting some of the other Pindarries, who might be expected to follow them, he succeeded in surprising and dispersing a party belonging to the first body, some of whom were killed, and a few taken prisoners. It appeared from the information they afforded, that the report of their having proceeded to Boorhanpoor was incorrect; and in consequence of Col. Walker's movement they recrossed the river, and the whole of the Pindarries assembled in that part of the north of the Nerbuddah immediately fell back."

The Governor-general, however, soon after this, came to the determination.....

Thus connected, the narrative proceeds as before.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—As complicate relations growing out of the cession to the Dutch of Banca remain to be adjusted, there are two or three points which it seems material not to overlook.

The Dutch had originally but a factory on Banca; they gain full sovereignty of the whole island by the cession. Our right to make the cession rested—on a commutation of the influence over the Sultan of Palembang acquired by possession of the Dutch Settlements in Java; and on a delegated observance of the guarantee which that commutation gave to the Sultan of the full sovereignty of his dominions in Java. When Banca was transferred, the commutation was transferred. This therefore takes the case out of the ordinary operation of the law of nations upon acts done by a power holding a temporary dominion acquired by conquest, which acts are not specifically confirmed by a treaty on the restoration of peace. The acceptance by the Dutch under a treaty of what the commutation acquired, is a virtual recognition of the guarantee which the commutation gave.

If the Dutch choose to invalidate their title to Banca, this cannot disturb the cession of Cochin in exchange for it. QUIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

[*Concluded from p.* 473.]

The *torkois* of Nishapúr, in Khorasan, and the لعل *lál* or ruby of Badakhshan, are the only precious stones indigenous to Persia; but its granite and marble, as sculptured in such caverns and images as I have just noticed, and in the temples, palaces, and other public and useful buildings I shall hereafter touch on at Istikhar and elsewhere, are rich enough to satisfy a traveller, like myself, of the great progress made by the early Persians in the arts which embellish society, as well as in the sciences which constitute its noblest boast; and I must leave on my left the mines of Badakhshan to be explored by the speculative trader and sheer geologist, and returning back to Cabúl, proceed at once to Ghaznín غزنين; for though Cabúl, as Foster tells us, be itself a compact and handsome city, with well-arranged and supplied bazars, surrounded with gardens and groves, and the territory around interspersed with villages, and diversified with mountains and rivulets, (with the exception of the tomb of the Moghul emperor Babar, and comparatively modern buildings), it has little to interest. Though full a degree due south, I should find Ghaznah considerably colder than Cabúl, owing to the greater elevation of the table-land where it stands, and the contiguity of the Bangsháh بنكشا, or what our geographers call the Solíman range of mountains, through which Abd-al-karím accompanied Nadir-shah in his expedition against Khoda-iyár-khan, then Subah of Sind, on the part of Mohammed Shah, the Great Moghul; who mentions the passes to be more difficult than any they met afterwards in the most mountainous tracts of Persia. Above eight centuries ago Ghaznah was the capital of Persia, in its most extensive sense, and is still a respectable town, standing on a height, and well supplied with water by a branch of the Jilga; part of the magnificent embankment of its first patron, Sultan Mahmud, though it was much injured by the destructive envy of one of the Afghan princes that succeeded him, is still in good repair, and known

by its old name of Ab-astándah آبستاندہ or the standing water, being an artificial bason of many miles circumference. The tomb of the Sultan, standing about three miles from the city, and surmounted with a tomb and cupola, is still in good repair, and though not a magnificent building is curious, as containing some articles of arms and furniture that were used by that, in his day, greatest meanest of mankind! But the Persian scholar would be more interested in meeting the more modest mausoleum of the poet Hakím Sanáyi حکیم سنای, where

We seem through consecrated walks to rove,
And hear soft music die along the grove;
Led by the sound we roam from shade to shade,
By godlike poets venerable made:

and in being shown the garden where Firdousi introduced himself to Ansárí عنصاری, and the two other favourite bards of the Sultan, on the following occasion. On first presenting himself at Ghaznah, like our own sweet bard Thomson, he had such a clownish look, that his fellow poets rather shunned him. Ansárí and his two friends were, as is usual in the east, enjoying themselves in a public garden, when observing that Firdousi was approaching, in order decently to get rid of him they settled among themselves to repeat each in his turn one of the three first hemistichs, leaving it of course to him to complete the following tetrastich, but at the same time satisfied in their own minds, that there was no other word in the Persian language that would rhyme with the three, which they had taken care to preoccupy: however, the ready wit of Firdousi surprised them by repeating, without hesitation, the fourth; upon which, adds the story, they cordially received and afterwards introduced him to Mahmúd, as a poet capable of undertaking the Sháh Namah, which the Sultan had set his heart on having rendered into an heroic poem; and he immortalized himself by completing it. The tetrastich is

چون عارض تو ماه نباشد روشن * مانند رخت کل نبود در گلشن
مژگانت گذر همي کند از جوشن * مانند سنان کیو در جنگ پشن

"The moon is not so silver bright as thy forehead, nor is the rose of the bower so blooming as thy cheek: the lashes of thy eye penetrate my cuirass, as the arrows or darts of Géó did in the battle of Pashan:" or جنگ پشن. The battle of Pashan is synonimous with جنگ لادن Jungi Ládan, or the battle of Ladan, a field where Pírán Wísah, general of the Túrání king Afrasiyáb, gained an easy and complete victory, the Farhangi Jihangírí says, over Tós, the general of Kaí-khosro, and slew among others seventy of the sons and kinsmen of Gúdriz. Soon afterwards, on presenting the Sultan with the episode of Sohráb سهراب and Rostam, as a specimen of his work, an order was given on the treasury for a thousand dinars, or one dinar (8s. 6d.) for each couplet; but he declined receiving the royal bounty till the whole poem was completed, when he meant to lay it out on some public work at Tós توس, his native place, and establish his only daughter there in the charge of it for her life. But whether from any ill turn done him in that quarter by his now envious brother poets, from any neglect in eulogizing himself, or a difference in religion (Firdousi being a follower of Ali, and the other a Sunni), but by that time Khojah Hussain Mymandí, the vizier, proved hostile

to him; and perhaps aware that no trick could be deemed mean, that might save his avaricious master's money, when the sum became due, he ordered 60,000 *silver* instead of *gold* dinars to be sent him sealed up in bags; with a vulgar message, that, "Equi et poetæ alendi sunt, non saginandi"—Poets, like horses, should be well fed, but not pampered. Firdousí was in the antichamber of the bath dressing himself to receive it, and on opening the bags he felt so indignant at this shabby treatment, that he gave 20,000 of the sum to the keeper of the bath, 20,000 to the fruiterer that had all along given him credit, and 20,000 to the slave that brought it, telling him to report to his master that he wrote for fame and not for wealth, and consoled himself in the laurels of immortality in this life, and that hope of paradisial bliss, the consciousness of a well-spent life ensured him hereafter. The favourite Ayiáz was bold enough to make a literal report; and the Sultan, fearful that such an act of parsimony might tarnish his fame, pretended to reprimand his vizier; when this wily minister observed, whatever your majesty might bestow ought to be esteemed an honour, and it was insolent in the poet to treat the Sultan's donation with such contempt. These, and other insinuations on the difference of sect that also subsisted between the Sultan and poet, a passage to such an effect from the Shahnamah he had ready also to quote, so provoked the Ghaznín monarch, that he was irritated to say; "the foot of the elephant shall teach the lesson of obedience to the refractory." The poet, made aware of the tyrant's sentence, and favoured by Ayiáz with an opportunity, threw himself at the feet of Mahmúd, as he passed through the garden to his private apartments; for on such an occasion he had no time to lose, and was to stand on no ceremony, and exclaimed: "Pardon me, O my prince! for I am not so culpable as the misrepresentations of my rivals would insinuate to exasperate your majesty against me: I was guilty of no disobedience, but received your gracious donation with becoming humility, and esteemed it as a most distinguished mark of your favour; but my long residence at court had involved me in debts, and I distributed your royal gifts among such as had the first claims on me: many are refractory, I am not one of them, but an humble and unprotected individual: the sentence of your majesty I have heard; yet what can the execution of a poor man add to your glory? let me implore the revision of your decree, and be restored to life and your favour." The Sultan, moved by this address, revoked the sentence; and Firdousí returning to his apartments, first destroyed some fine lines, which he intended as a panegyric of his royal patron and an introduction to his Shánámah, and calling to mind the mortification he had been just subjected to, in order on the spur of the moment to save his life in the arbitrary and prompt command of a despot, he hastily wrote a note, and delivering it to Ayiaz, requested him twenty days after his departure to put it into the Sultan's hands, whenever he should find him in a more than usual festive mood: it was his far-famed satyr, in which, if he had left us nothing else, we can discover the "*acer spiritus ac vis*" that constitute the real poet:

بدان شهریار که این روزگار * نماند همي بر کسي پایدار
بترس از خدا و میازار کس * ره رستگاري همینست بس
چو دیدي تو این خاطر تیز من * نیندیشي از طبع خون‌ریز من

میازار موري که دانه کش است * که جان دارد وجان شیرین خوش است
بدانش نه بد شاهرا دستگاه * وگر نه مرا بر نشاندي بگاه
اگر شاهرا شاه بودي پدر * مرا تاج دادي و زرین کمر
اگر مادر شاه بانو بدي * مرا سیم و زر تا بزانو بدي
چو اندر تبارش بزرگي نبود * نیارست نام بزرگان شنود
کف شاه محمود عالي تبار * نه اندر سه است و نه اندر چهار
نه خسرو نژادي نه ولا سري * پدر ز اصفهان بود آهنگري
ز نا پاک زاده ندارد امید * که زنگي بشستن نگردد سفید
ز بدگوهران بد نباشد عجب * سیاهي نشاید بریدن ز شب
پرستار زاده نیاید بکار * اگر چه بود زادهٔ شهریار
چو فردوسي اندر زمانه نبود * همان بد که بخشش جوانه نبود
همه مرده از روزگارم دریغ * شد از گفت من نام شان زنده باز
بسي رنج بردم درین سال سي * عجم زنده کردم بدین پارسي
بسي سال بردم درین نامه رنج * که تا شاه بخشد بپاداش گنج
بپاداش من گنج را در گشاد * مرا جز قفائي بهاي نداد
فزون یافت از من بانعام بهر * زمن شادمان شد قفائي شهر
وگر نه جهاندار نامي بودي * نه در راه دانش گرامي بودي
چو بشنیدي از نیکوان این سخن * ز آئین شاهان و رسم کهن
دگر گونه کردي بکارم نگاه * نکردي چنین روزگارم تباه
اگر شاه را دستگاهي بودي * مرا نزد او پایگاهي بودي
گر از مدح شان حکایت کنم * چو محمودرا صد حمایت کنم
که سفله خداوند هستي مباد * جوان مردرا تنگدستي مباد
درختي که تلخ است اورا سرشت * گرش در نشاني به باغ بهشت
ور از جوي خلدش بهنگام اب * به بیخ اندرش ریزي از شهد ناب
سرانجام کوهر بکار آورد * همان میوهٔ تلخ بار آورد
ز بد اصل چشم بهي داشتن * بود خاک در دیده انباشتن

Think not, O king! the fate of you or me
Depends on what *I* write or *you* decree:
Your Maker reverence, and your neighbour love,
Such is the path as marked us from above;
Salvation's path, the due when he goes hence
Of him that's good, of beggar or of prince.

To vie in state you might not judge me fit,
Yet feared you not the satyr of my wit?
To yonder ant, a heap of grain its treasure,
Life is a pain, yet deems it life a pleasure.
Had genius with my sovereign found its price,
I should have honour met, but not disgrace:

Had Mahmud's mother been of royal blood,
'Midst gold and silver to the knees I'd stood;
Or had the king a kingly father got,
A royal robe or crown had been my lot:
But such you were, the meanness of your birth
Precluded every generous thought of worth;
Your mind to justice never could aspire,
Nor well could greatness find a dwelling there:
On king or kingly race no claim had he,
Your sire a blacksmith, hence your pedigree:
Of such low lineage what must be the heir,
Can we by washing make a negro fair?
Though a king's son, the bastard of a slave,
Who could expect to emulate the brave?
Could a vile prostitute with virtue glow,
Or worth could her polluted offspring know?
For sordid meanness to give generous light,
Were to expect day's brightness in the night.
Had not Firdousi re-illumed his day,
Chaos was come again, and dim was every ray;
Heroes had blazed the meteors of an hour,
Oblivion menaced to entomb their power,
Till snatched from silence and devouring time,
I made them reign again in poetry sublime!
Lives there a poet in whose tuneful strain
Flow loftier thoughts, nor flowed from me in vain;
Though poor and humble, yet the voice of fame
Immortalized in verse my laurelled name!
For thirty years I wooed th' heroic muse,
And brought my native language back to use:
Laws then, and foreign idioms filled the land,
Parsi or Pahlowi all now understand:
Much did I suffer in this learned labour,
And strove to court my prince's gracious favour;
And did he ope for me his treasur'd hoard?
Not so, but that of violence and fraud:
He got from me his fill of glory, fame;
I in return met infamy and shame!
Had nothing greater 'crued unto the king,
Enriched he'd been in all the lore of learning;
When virtuous men might read to him my story
Of sovereign forms and customs long gone by,
He should have viewed it in a well-meant light,
And not involved me in the gloom of night.
Had I made free with Mahomet and Aly,
They would not thus have cast me off from mercy;
And had my prince the fleetity of reason,
I had been graced with honours next his person;
The good and generous then I'd give sufficient,
But let the sordid ever be in want;
The tree, whose bough the bitter apple yields,
Were you to plant it in Elysium's fields,
Refresh its foliage with bliss-inspiring nectar,
Spread honey and ambrosia for its manure,
Still would its juices their harsh tartness show,
And Colocynthis issue from each bough:
Thus were it casting dust in good men's eyes,
To hope that good from evil would arise.

A parody of the concluding beautiful simile by Molana Hatifa, the nephew of Jamí, appeared in my essay of last April. Besides the Sháhnámah, which consists of 60,000 couplets, Firdousí wrote another heroic poem on the love of Zolikhá, or Potiphar's wife, for Joseph, which Jamí had the credit of remodelling so well, that it were difficult to find a copy of that of Firdousí: it was dedicated to the Khalif Káyam Abásí قایم عباسی, and probably written during his residence at Baghdad; and the following is a couplet, containing a foot more than the Sháhnámah, which again is the heroic line of our Pope:

بهر گونه بوي و بهر گونه رنگ * نکوتر بیاراي آن شنگ کنگ

"You must more elegantly adorn that lovely wanton with every shade of bloom, and with all manner of perfume." Dowlat Shah, in his life of him, observes that Khácání rivalled Anwarí in Casáyids قصاید, as did Amír Khosró Shaik Sadí in the Ghaz'l غزل; but if Nizamí stands next to Firdousí in heroics, it is at a most respectable distance, for the latter has no rival in the pathetic and sublime:—"Non satis est puris versum perscribere verbis:" genius is requisite, and that he had. For thirty years that he was employed on the composition of his great poem, the gate of fortune was present to the view of Firdousí; and when the little intrigues of a court, and the meanness of the prince shut it, the temple of fame opened her door for the poet of nature: and to the end of time, instead of that panegyric which he was so ambitious of and which was ready for delivery on a reciprocity of generosity, ignominy will wait, as Jami elegantly expresses it, on Mahmúd:

"Mahmúd is dead: his splendour beams no more,
Dimmed on oblivion's melancholy shore;
Despair and darkness rest upon his name,
Blind to Firdousí's merit and his fame."

On the day of delivering Ayiaz the note, Firdousí fled from Ghaznah on foot, the faithful bondsman alone daring to supply him some small means of thus prosecuting his journey. On reaching Kohistan, Nasr Molk Motasham, the governor of that province, discovered and sent for him, which alarmed the poet; but he was received with honour, and had a handsome supply of money, with the discreet advice of smothering his indignation and suppressing his satire, for the fame of that and his other works accompanied him: but the satire was in the hands of the public at Ghaznah, and could not be suppressed. Not considering himself safe, Firdousí precipitated his flight into the wilds of Mazindiran, and was kindly received by the chief of that province, himself a poet and man of letters, and enchanted with the Sháhnámah; but apprehensive of the Sultan's anger, and fearful of being displaced, he made the poet a handsome present, with an injunction to seek another asylum before a reference could be made to him. He now hastened to Baghdad; and Mahmúd being at that time engaged on one of his expeditions into Hindustan, he had time to cultivate the favour of the Khalif and his prime minister, and hoped he was forgotten at Ghaznah. It is not the injured, but the injurer, that is in common most unforgiving; and his enemies again brought him into the Sultan's notice, and the place where he had so long resided in peace and plenty: when the tyrant wrote to the Khalif (for that once august head of Mohammedism trembled at his nod) to have Firdousí apprehended and sent to Ghaznah, or the foot of his elephant would trample on the small remaining pageantry of his power. He was again supplied with money, and advised to seek a refuge in the deserts of Arabia; but now verging on seventy, he was sick of foreign courts and places, and instead of Arabia, proceeded to his native city of Tós. Whether his enemies had themselves fallen into disgrace, or the Sultan saw the impolicy of harsh treatment, the 60,000 gold dinars were now sent to Tós, and leave for the poet to reside wherever he pleased; but the messenger, when arrived at the city gate, met Firdousí's corpse on its way to the grave; for while a boy was in the market place reciting to him some lines of the Sháhnámah, he fell down in a fit and expired. The money was offered to his daughter,

but what her father had not received she declined to take, and it went to build a mausoleum and other public works at Tós. However, the daughter out of her own means built a stone stair down the bank of the river, which Nasr Khorsó, a brother poet, mentions having visited A. H. 438, as well as the magnificent public edifice erected by orders of Mahmúd; and that in a contiguous garden was Firdousí's tomb. The concluding lines of that part of the Sháhnámah, that gave such offence to Mymandí and his master, and chiefly contributed to Firdousí's disgrace are:

برین زاده ام هم برین بگذرم * ثنا گوي پیغمبر و حیدرم
اگر چشم داري بدیگر سراي * بنزد وصیع وعلي جوي جاي
کرت زین بد آید گناه من است * همین است آئین وراه من است

He has been speaking of the seventy sects, into which Mohammedans are divided, and comparing them to vessels launched forth on the ocean, in one of which Mohammed himself is embarked, accompanied by Alí, who married the prophet's daughter Fatimah, and was certainly one of the most zealous and distinguished of his early converts, but whether through design or the intrigues of Ayishah, did not succeed him; and when he became Khalif, after the deaths of Abubakr, Omar, and Othman, had an uncomfortable reign, and soon fell the victim of an assassin. Like the majority of his countrymen, Firdousi was an Alowí or Shiah شیعه heretic, as their opponents the Sunní سني or favourers of the intervening three Khalifs, call them; he says as above:

"I was born in this faith and will die in it; I am the panegyrist of the prophet Mohammed, and of the lion Alí: if you entertain a hope of another place or of Paradise, ask for a seat in the vessel with Alí and the prophet: if there is any sin in this it is my transgression, for this is the ritual and rule of worship I follow."

Dowlat Shah's account is different, but the above is, I fancy, more correct.

حکیم سنائي غزنوي Hakím Sanáyi, the Ghaznowí, whose tomb I have noticed as being at Ghaznín, is a spirited and elegant poet, and was patronised by several of the sultans and successors of Mahmúd, and is the particular panegyrist of Bahrám Shah; this had recovered Ghaznín from the Ghúrí chief Súrí, who had taken and plundered it A.H. 512: Sanáyi died A.H. 525. A person is supposed by him to address the fablist Locman, and say:

هذه جامع چو باغ و بستانست * وین کریجه بتر ز زندانست
با لب خشک وچشم گریان پیر * گفت هذا لمن یموت کثیر

"This whole globe is a garden and orchard; but this miserable hovel, where you dwell, is worse than a dungeon."

With a parched lip and weeping eye the sage replied,

"After my death this will be more than enough for my body:" also

در شهر چه خوشیست که در گام تو نیست * در کیک چه کشیست که در دام تو نیست
در شهر کدام دل که او رام تو نیست * پي بال به آن مرغ که در دام تو نیست

"What luscious sweetness is there in honey, that is not to be tasted in a kiss of thy lip? what grace is there in the walk of the pheasant, that is not to be seen in thy step? what heart is there in the city, that is not devoted to thy service? that bird were better without wing or plumage, that falls not a prey to thy snares."

But though thus at home in morality and love descriptions, like most bookworms he was unhappy in his domestic establishments; for his wife tells him:

عورتي ام بكرده از شنكي * تيغ بسيار مردرا افسان
بر همه مهتران فكنده ركاب * و ز همه ليتكان كشيده عنان
اخر اين ليتك كتاب فروش * برسانيد كار بنده بجان
بي خرد ليتكي و بد خصلت * بي ادب مردكي و بي سامان

"I am such a dame, that in the dexterity of my exercises I can fascinate the sword of many a brave man; I can humble the stirrup of great and mighty kings, and raise on high the rein of their meanest subject: yet a pettifogging dealer in books distresses me to the soul in the management of my affairs; a manakin without temper or common sense, a fellow without means or manners."

These afford three examples of different and fine sentiments expressed in elegant language, and with compact vigour.

حكيم منصري Hakim Ansarí was a good poet and a favourite servant of Sultan Mahmúd. Most of the oriental despots were, fortunately for the cultivation of fine writing, fond of poetry and praise, and in the Montakhib-Sháhnámah منتخب شاهنامه, or selections and abridgements of the Sháhnámah, written by Shamshir Khán شمشير خان, under the patronage of that accomplished prince Dara Shokóh, heir apparent of Shah Jihán, and A. H. 1063 Súbah of Cabúl, it is related that Sultan Mahmúd was passionately fond of science and literature, and was in particular so partial to the poets of his time, as to make them his chief favourites, and even ministers of state. Sitting one day with a party of them in his private apartments, the traditions of the Shanamah, or chronicle of the ancient Persian kings, was brought on the carpet, and the king expressing his surprise that none of them had made them the subject of a poem, they answered him, that Dókíkí دوكيكي had them put into his hands by Noah, the fourth prince of the Samón dynasty, A. H. 383, (but, if we believe Tahír Mohammed, by Ismayil the founder of that dynasty, A. H. 290), and had composed only a thousand couplets, when he was assassinated by one of his own slaves; and on the Sultan commanding Ansarí to complete it, he replied that he was too much occupied in attending his majesty's person, but he had a friend of fine genius and great poetical talents, who was better capable and ready to undertake it. And as this conversation took place immediately after Firdousí's garden adventure, it led to his introduction at court; and having that task assigned him, no poet, take him altogether, was fitter for it. Yet though no man can be more liberal to all sects, being a rigid Mussulman he was prejudiced of course against the Gubras; whereas Dókíkí, being himself a Gubra, might have been expected to lean the other way, and would have preserved many details of them that are now irrecoverably lost. Ansarí, though a good poet, was by no means adequate to the task; the following will afford specimens of his talents otherwise:

جوانمردي از كارها بهتر است * جوانمردي از خوي پيغمبر است
دو گيتي بود بر جوانمردي راست * جوانمرد باشي دو گيتي ترا است

"Generosity is superior to industry; generosity is a faculty of the prophets, both worlds are open to the generous man; be generous, and both this and the next world are yours."

كه اگر بر آب روي خسي باشي * وگر بر هوا پري مگسي باشي
دل بدست آر تا كسي باشي

"Whether you be the khas insect that skims over the water, or the fly that flutters through the air, make sure of one heart, namely, God, that you may become somebody."

Of Dokiki's ability in heroic poetry Firdousi gives a liberal example in his Shahnamah; and of his smaller pieces the two following couplets are specimens:

مكن اي روي نكو زشتي با عاشق خويش * كز نكورويان زشتي نبود فرزاما

"Do not, O, my sweet-faced charmer, make sour faces at your admirer, for a wry look ill accords with that lovely countenance."

It also affords an example of a redundant alif affixed to فرزام and so common with the early poets:

زبس كه آتش غم را بدل برا فروزي * سياه روي غليظه چو فكز آتش دان

"From incessantly blowing up the embers of grief within your bosom, your face has become black and grim as the funnel of a furnace."

three poets that Firdousi encountered in the garden, is a voluminous and nervous writer; and seems fond of compounds, as thus:

Ostád Farkhí, another of the

تك اندازي وزوبين فكن وسخت كمان * پهنه بازي وكمند افكني و چوگان باز

"A dart-thrower, javelin-wielder, and stringer of the strong bow, a ball-tosser, noose-entangler, and player at the chawgán or club and ball (goff of the Scots)."

Like the poets and great geniuses of other countries, he did not besitate at self-praise:

من يقينم كه درين پنجه سال ايچ كسي * در خور نامه او نامه بكس نفرستاد
بربساط ملك الشرق از و فاضلتر * كس نه نبشستست وكسي كرد نداند بيداد

"I well know, that for these fifty years no poet has dedicated a book to any person so worthy of his genius as his book; throughout all the kingdoms of the east no ingenious man has composed, nor can any body understand how to publish, so well as he does!"

the above trio, it might suffice to quote one example, in which he has the meanness to praise Mahmúd for that virtue which of all others he had the least pretensions to: but we Englishmen are of late accustomed to this mode of *courteous* flattery:

And of Ostád Asjadi, the last of

زبس حرص بخشش نكرده سوال * بسايل دهد جود او پيشداد

"His munificence would deal out his gifts in advance, before the petitioner, in his inordinate cupidity of presents, could have an opportunity of asking for them."

Nevertheless, on the more common occurrences of life I find him more simple and natural:

چو نا اهال را قدر کردد بلند * نباشد چو آزادي هوشمند
اکر چه چنار ست برکش بزرک * نباشد در و نفع برک تورک

"Though an unworthy character can attain supreme dignity, yet he must not be placed on a footing with the independent and intelligent: notwithstanding the plane-tree has a broad and luxuriant foliage, its leaf does not possess the culinary virtues of the common herb purslain."

Like Dr. Johnson, during his journey in Scotland, travellers complain of a want of trees in Persia; but near most towns and villages, where the industrious inhabitants have by their peculiar and ingenious mode of irrigation been able to supply the natural deficiency of water, the contrast is more striking; and there in common we meet the چنار chinár or plane-tree, which may be said to be indigenous, in all its umbrageous and luxuriant glory!

In the above sentiment Asjadí has been imitated by no less a poet than Sadí; and he tells us that the Khalif Harún-ar-rashíd, in contempt of the miscreant Pharoah, who in the pride of his sovereignty claimed divine worship, deputed one of his negro slaves to rule over Egypt. This man's understanding was so mean, that on the farmers complaining of an unseasonable flood of the Nile having swept away all their cotton plants, he told them to go and plant wool, which would stick closer to the soil. On this story Sadí, as usual, makes the following moral reflections:

اکر روزي بدانش در فزودي * ز نادان تنکتر روزي تر نبودي
بنادان آنچنان روزي رساند * که صد دانا در آن حیران بماند
بخت و دولت بکارداني نیست * جز بتأیید آسماني نیست
کا وفتاد است در جهان بسیار * بي تمیز ارجمند و عاقل خوار
کیمیا کر بغصه مرده و رنج * ابله اندر خرابه یافته کنج

"Were fortune to distribute her favours in proportion to our knowledge, none would prove scantier than the portion of the foolish; but she will bestow such abundance on the ignorant, as must astonish many of the learned: wealth and dominion depend not on management or skill, they can only be obtained through the gracious favour of heaven: how often has it come to pass in this life, that the illiterate were honoured and the wise held in scorn; the fool in his idleness found a treasure hid under a ruin, while the alchemist fell the victim of his disappointment and chagrin."

But the wit of the above apologue will be lost on the British manufacturer, for in his commercial lists, among other absurd names of drugs, he will find *cotton* called *wool!*

Before I quit this elevated table-land, let me quote another verse in confirmation of its salubrity, though the poet Sanáyi artfully converts this natural effect into a compliment to his patron and sovereign, as the cause.

از جود تو و علم توغزني چوبهشتست * زیراکه در و نیست نه بیمار و نه تیمار

"In consequence of your benevolent and good management, the territory of Ghuzna is another paradise; for there we find nobody either sick or sorrowful."

And on the subject of that common topic of most late travellers in Cabul, whether Mussulmans or Christians,—and in fact it is the

opinion also of no less an authority than Hosain Anjú, the author of the Farhangi Jihangíri, namely, the identity of the Jews and Afghans,—I would, for my part, not say that the latter were Jews, but the reverse; for the Jews after their long captivity are allowed, if the Hebrew ever was vernacular with them, to have totally forgot it; and it is most likely that a people that could thus lose the entire use of their language, would also lose the customs, manners, habits, and dress, that had characterised them as Jews, and thus they returned into Judea in the character of Afghans; and these, I have already shewed, are most probably the pure descendants of Rustum, Zál, and those Pahlowans, so famous in holding the fleft of Caboolistan and Sigestan, and so renowned in ancient Persian history. But it is full time now for me to finish, by subscribing myself, yours,

GUL-CHIN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

London, 15th April 1819.

SIR,—A respectable proprietor, who appears in your last number (40) under the designation of "Three Stars in the House," has introduced a subject upon which my sentiments are so entirely in unison with his own, that I can only regret it has not been brought forward in a place where I might have had an opportunity of supporting it *vivâ voce*, instead of thus feebly seconding his propositions through the medium of your valuable publication.

The subject, Sir, to which I allude, is, the projected amelioration in the present system of voting at the election of a director; and though its able advocate has left me but little to urge in addition to his interesting observations upon the question, it may nevertheless be gratifying to his feelings to know, that his anticipated measures meet with the hearty concurrence of one, at least, of his associates in the proprietary.

I can, with this gentleman, remark, that I also have heard several intelligent and respectable persons descant upon the great convenience which would arise both to electors and candidates, if an arrangement similar to the one proposed could be carried into effect; and it is only to be lamented that where a feeling in favor of such an arrangement extensively prevails, it should not be acted upon with an energy and promptitude which would at any rate bring it under general discussion. It reminds me of an old, but trite adage, that "what is every body's business is no one's"; but I do hope, Sir, that your present correspondents (I exclude myself), whose communications are so replete with good sense and with liberality of argument, will excite others to follow their example, and thus introduce many topics to public notice, which can afterwards be more ably followed up by the impressive powers of eloquence in that forum where questions of interest are ultimately decided on.

It certainly bears hard upon many of the proprietors, that they should, under existing circumstances, be deprived of their elective franchise; and that the infirmities of age, distance from the metropolis, or domestic considerations, should incapacitate them from offering their mite of assistance to a friend, or from, perhaps, in many instances, repaying a debt of gratitude.

It is equally injurious to the candidate, who, from the operation of the same impediments, is deprived of the support of many valuable friends, who can form no accurate calculation as to the extent of influence which he may command towards the attainment of his object, and who might, otherwise, implicitly rely upon the zealous support of many, who were the companions of his youth, or who from family connections, or the recollection of past benefits, might be devoted to his interests.

There is another point, which I think should not be overlooked in the consideration of this subject: Some proportion of our elective body consists of ladies of the first respectability in society, to whom it must, in no small degree, be obnoxious to give personal attendance on a day of election at the India-House; for though I am willing to admit, that on these occasions, every possible attention which politeness can dictate is invariably paid to the fair visitors, yet I maintain, that they exercise their rights under great reluctance; inasmuch as they are unaccustomed to those scenes of bustle and confusion which will, more or less, prevail at such periods, and which cannot be at all congenial to the natural timidity of their sex.

The plan suggested by your correspondent for obviating these difficulties, is so simple, so rational, and so practicable, that I shall only say, I most cordially approve it, and however humble my remarks may be when compared with his, I do sincerely hope that an amalgamation of both may influence other advocates to espouse the cause, and ultimately lead to an innovation which I trust will be found generally beneficial.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A RETIRED CIVIL SERVANT
AND A PROPRIETOR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The question lately started, in parliament, by a skilful combiner of philanthropy and jurisprudence, about the propriety of transporting *women convicts* to New South Wales, has led me to revolve the subject again and again, in order to find a blameless alternative. My own thoughts, or to speak with unaffected modesty, my own attempts to think, concur in all that the mover of this question has said about the serious mischief which results from corrupting the principles, and vitiating the morals of the ingenious adventurers, who while drawing practical advantages from the various resources of the fuscle art, have had their artifices detected and their energies opposed; and, as if disappointment in their pursuits were not a sufficient misfortune, while arrested as culprits, and convicted as felons, are branded by the opprobrious law with the name of thieves. When he pours out from his luminous mind, as from a fountain of just legislation, a torrent of objections to our criminal laws, my own ideas fall in with his censures with such instinctive agreement as emboldens me to call our notions "twin conceptions." I only lament that censures and remedies cannot always flow together. Could I hope that he would appreciate, eulogise, and adopt my attempts to remove, as I do his to discover defects in the law of the land, I should be abundantly rewarded; but I cannot anticipate this exalted honor; repulsion begins at the nearest point of approximation to absolute contact. One maxim, to which both assent, may divide us: "singularity is the road to eminence." The most clement refor-

mer of the penal code, who to repel the spoiler of private property, would borrow from the schoolmistress of infancy the persuasive influence of gingerbread and barley-sugar, may be surprised and irritated to find another person who thinks entirely as he does; starting from the same principle — "let the criminal law be civil, as it respects the offender;" and coming to the same conclusion—"then will the civil law be criminal, as it respects the community."

He laments the oversight of Linnæus in not classifying "convicts," as a subdivision of his *homo;* so do I. I am studying Grose's lexicon of the slang dialect, in order to find how many partitions a ship fitted to carry reluctant settlers to Port Jackson ought to contain, in order to correspond with the nice gradations of forfeited character when multiplied into all the varieties of previous education and habit. With what pathos did the zealous invoker of accommodation for the compulsory voyagers to another hemisphere describe the confusion and mutual contamination which results from mixing occasional shoplifters with systematic pickpockets—the accomplished purloiner of a silver creampot with the vulgar pilferer of a gin measure; the little respect to persons which omits to cast the parts in a convict ship with the elegant discrimination displayed in the *Beggar's Opera*. Heretofore people have smiled at the pride of the highwayman who vented the feelings of gentlemanly scorn upon the unfortunate chimney-sweeper, whom the ultimate vengeance of the law had associated on the same scaffold. But those were not days of philanthropy, when the indignant reproach of the equestrian robber, "What right have you here, you sable villain?" could be recited as a joke.

Convicts sentenced to banishment for furtive delinquency may be divided into three classes, twelve genera, seventy five species, and five hundred varieties. The three classes, cheat, steal, and rob. But the different expedients of fraud and violence who can enumerate? Intended benevolence, caught by the representations of the most plausible delinquent, easily slides into arbitrary favour. The accomplished villain, under colour of a petition, criminates the administrators of the law, and finds a ready advocate in the bosom of parliament.

Can an enlightened legislature institute any penalty for any crime? Upon the principles of natural justice, the philanthropist sees a difficulty, feels more than a doubt. I confidently put a dilemma, which may hereafter turn the combined fasces of the magistrate into independent hatchets for the woodman; convert the mural crown into a rural garland. If the offence is already committed, to punish it by an *ex post facto* law were unjust; and if the specific act has not been committed when the prospective law pronounces it to be a felony, a punishment is devised before any is merited, which is equally unjust. Now if all punishment is unlawful, transportation, as one of the modes of judicial severity, *is* unlawful; I therefore object to transportation *in toto*.

Having exploded all the old imaginary maxims of law, whether written nowhere, or recorded in black letter, I proceed to unfold a substitute for the practice of deporting *women convicts*, of that class which have hitherto been sentenced to banishment; not as a compulsory and debasing punishment, but as a voluntary and refining change of life and habit, of scene and occupation. The history of the Knights Templars is known to most general readers; so is the legend of the Amazons. My plan combines the features of those two societies. I sketch an outline of the first, not to convey

information of the past, but to chalk a loose model and the necessary alterations. The Templars, an order of *military monks*, had this origin. In 1118, some pious and noble crusaders made a vow, in the presence of the patriarch of Jerusalem, promising to live in perpetual chastity, obedience, and poverty. They found a powerful patron in Baldwin II. then king of Jerusalem, who gave them an apartment in his palace. Their first undertaking was to guard the highway against robbers. Among their voluntary mortifications, they bound themselves to fast four days in the week, and neither to hunt nor fowl. Proceeding on the analogy between a convent and monastery, I propose that an order of *military nuns* be instituted, and that they be endowed with the island of Ashtola, the ancient Karnine, on the coast of Mekran, as a perpetual fief. This community to be formed and successively renewed by the voluntary dedication to its rules of such women as qualify themselves for great reformation in morals by cheating, stealing, or robbing. The order to undertake the following active duties and mortifying privations. To guard the turtles of Ashtola from the attacks of masculine enemies, whether seamen or landmen, epicures or hermits. To drive all the men residing, or in future debarking on the island into the sea. To fast, like the neighbouring Ichtyophagi, on fish seven days in the week; and to dress a turtle daily.

If it be objected to this proposal, that the nuns of St. Ashtola cannot be expected to preserve the reputation of their order for ever unblemished, since the Templars, after acquiring immense riches and eminent military renown, degenerated from arrogance to luxury, and from vice to crime, until in the year 1312 the whole order was suppressed, on account of cruelty, apostacy, impiety, and transcendent wickedness, suppressed with exemplary accompaniments of infamy and severity; the ready answer to this momento is a liberal commonplace now in fashion: "That lamented consequence happened in the dark ages; the same thing never occurs twice, nor are similar causes likely to produce similar effects, if we open the old avenues to error, and erect anew the broken engines of tyranny."

A Benevolent Gothamite.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

London, 22d April, 1819.

Sir:—I formed one of the constituent body in attendance yesterday, at the very interesting debate which took place in Leadenhall Street, on the subject of Mr. Wilkinson's claim on the honourable Company.

Although I admired the luminous arguments which were adduced in the progress of the discussion, I could not but seriously lament that it should have been protracted to so late an hour, as to cause the secession from the court of many respectable proprietors, who, had they remained, would, I think, have been of the same opinion with myself, as to the equity of this gentleman's claim to a *liberal* compensation.

As the whole of the proceedings upon this case will doubtless appear in your next number, it will be superfluous to analyze them here; but I trust I may, without incurring the charge of presumption, be permitted to offer, through your medium, a few concise remarks as the ground-work upon

which I stand forward as one of Mr. Wilkinson's advocates, and which will induce me to continue to him my strenuous, though humble support, as long as he may stand in his present situation of an applicant.

It may not be unnecessary to premise, that I have no acquaintance whatever with Mr. Wilkinson; that I never saw him but at the India House, and that I was totally ignorant of all his pretensions to indemnity, or all circumstances connected with them, until I perused the printed papers a few days antecedent to the recent discussion. I merely mention this in the hope that any opinion I offer will be considered as an impartial and disinterested one, and not liable to the severe, and rather ungracious hint, which was thrown out yesterday by an hon. director, intimating that claims of this nature were too frequently substantiated through the preponderating influence of private friendship.

I deem it needless to enter at all into the minutiæ of the transactions which gave rise to this appeal to the justice of the Company; it is sufficient for me that they have been amply detailed and laboriously investigated, both abroad and at home, by such a variety of constituted authorities, all of which have unequivocally declared that this gentleman has a very strong pretension to remuneration.

The only exception which occurs to this general recommendation is, that of a small proportion of our executive body having protested against the grant of any recompense whatever. That they have done so conscientiously I should be sorry even to doubt; but as one of those hon. gentlemen, in explaining the motives for his dissent, thought it necessary to use a quotation not quite applicable, in my humble judgment, to the result of his arguments, I shall also take the liberty of introducing it here. He said "*fiat justitia, ruat cœlum*; now, I would beg to put the abstract question to any dispassionate and impartial understanding, whether it can be called justice to reject *in toto* a claim which has been recognized by every ordeal before which it has hitherto been brought, and that such rejection should take place after the party has suffered an intermediate mental anxiety not to be described, and incurred a long and harrassing journey from India to England, at an expense difficult to be estimated.

You will perceive, Sir, from these observations, that I am a voluntary partizan of Mr. Wilkinson, in as far as I do consider him *in foro conscientiæ* to be entitled to indemnity for his cruel and severe disappointments; while with regard to the *quantum* of that indemnity I must take the liberty of saying, that it is materially to be measured by the dilatory proceedings which have hitherto withheld it.

There is an old though true maxim "*bis dat, qui cito dat*," and therefore I presume that if the supreme government had, in the first instance, exercised their wonted liberality by granting to Mr. Wilkinson a specific pecuniary recompense below what he now looks for, he would have been satisfied; it would have enabled him to continue his mercantile projects in India; it would have saved him the expense and solicitude of a tedious voyage to this country; and it would have obviated the necessity of any increased claim on account of such expense, or on the score of interest.

It was remarked by some of the hon. directors, that it was quite unprecedented to allow interest upon a grant. To this principle, generally speaking, I most readily subscribe; but under the peculiar circumstances of this case, I think it would be hard to admit of it's

full operation, because all the parties to whom this business has been referred, have recommended some proportion, or some rate of interest to be allowed on whatever might eventually be awarded to Mr. Wilkinson; but still, if it should *from principle* be deemed inexpedient to admit of interest, it would be easy to add an equivalent to the grant itself, and thus maintain the principle inviolate.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A PROPRIETOR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The weight and bearing of individual cases submitted to the decision of the Court of Proprietors do not terminate with their consequences to the individuals immediately interested; but the votes are afterwards either drawn into precedents, or cited as corroborant authorities: I am therefore induced to send you a few remarks upon Mr. Wilkinson's claim, which after being discussed at two courts, is still to be agitated in a third. There is no certainty that it will have received a final decision before this can appear; but even if it should have been disposed of, the principles upon which a claim for hypothetical profits is advanced on one side, and entertained on the other, cannot be too closely canvassed. The stage of growth at which a compensation for no advantage rendered, no positive loss incurred, no undue sacrifice made, ought to be stopped and trained within proper limits, cannot be too plainly described. This claim is an air-plant which has not a pensile branch, that if inserted in the garden of law could be converted into a root, or would strike there; it can only live in the atmosphere of equity, and must be gently sprinkled with the dew of moderation. Too copious a jet from the well of favour had almost washed it to the firm ground, where it cannot flourish.

Let us look at the case impartially, and judge, if we can, as persons having neither an insensible share of minutely divided interest in diminishing the compensation, nor the more striking object of promoting the advantage of an individual by swelling its amount. Seeing that neither public law, nor any compact between the resident merchant and the governing power, provides for the case, let us survey correctly the relations of the parties and the quantum of actual injury, and calculate a compensation according to the principles of equity.

1. We have to revert to the time, May 1812, at which the free trade in saltpetre was restrained. The Company had the right of trading exclusively in the commodity; and the resumption which shuts out the private merchant operates against, not one merely, but all the licensed merchants, whose residence and extent of trade in the territory depend alike upon sufferance. The dealers in saltpetre who had no contracts had equally to lament the non-receipt of expected profits: the contract cannot make the loss of profits more a legal ground of compensation than if there had been no contract; yet this is the basis of the claim. Had the contract involved the trader in a pecuniary penalty in case of non-performance, the measure of positive loss would have furnished an equitable ground for indemnity.

2. Mr. Wilkinson, and every licensed trader, knew that his engagements with native manufacturers of a prospective nature, must, as to the mutual ability of the parties to fulfil them, depend on the

greater or less extent to which the Company might choose to avail themselves of their chartered rights as merchants, and their power as sovereigns to regulate the internal commerce of the country. Contracts with the manufacturers of saltpetre, which it would require annual operations through a long period to complete, were in every stage liable to be set aside by the Company's resuming the monopoly of that branch of trade. Equity as well as law, gave the government power to dissolve them; for imagine the contrary to be the case, and the Company bound to submit to all the inconveniencies inflicted by the private trader's contract throughout the whole term of it. Let us for a moment forget the true situation of a privileged resident, as Mr. Wilkinson does himself, through all the analysis of his case read before the court of the 24th of March. In one place he says: "from enacting a most rigorous monopoly, they derived that advantage, which *in strict justice belonged to me, and which was secured to me by the most peremptory and legal engagements.*" For more, in this fallacious strain, see *Asiatic Journal*, No. 40, p. 457. If an individual trader may contract with a native manufacturer for five years to come as an indefeasible right, why not for ten or fifteen years? And if one licensed merchant may do this, may not all the merchants of the same class, as far as their capitals will reach, do the same, extending their connections over the territory? Thus the Company might come to be excluded from being even competitors in the market with persons resident on sufferance. Mr. Wilkinson's local monopoly, by his own shewing (*Ibid.* page 452), raised the prices given to the manufacturers 70 per cent. above those of the commercial resident at Patna. The mere circumstance, therefore, of contracts for long terms being formed by private forestallers, destroying the open trade permitted and intended to be maintained by the Company, would alone furnish an equitable reason why the Company should terminate such contracts by enforcing their exclusive rights.

3. On the other hand, the individual trader may reasonably expect to be indemnified from actual loss occasioned by his speculations being suddenly interrupted by the Company's resuming that branch of trade in which he had embarked; and the spirit of justice and liberality in which the Company conduct their affairs, makes it quite unnecessary to use any arguments to dispose either the directors or the proprietors to grant any amount of compensation which the equity of the case demands.

4. In this case it appears that there was no actual advance of capital to the manufacturers. (*Ibid. p.* 452.) The Board of Trade in Bengal, on the ground of allowing an equitable compensation, estimated the sum that should be given to Mr. Wilkinson at 75,000 rupees or £9,375 sterling. (*Ibid. p.* 457.) The committee of buying and warehouses adopted this estimate, adding interest at 6 per cent. from Oct. 11, 1816; and a majority of the Court of Directors, including the Deputy Chairman, approved the allowance of this sum by a resolution, dated the 19th of February, for submitting it to a General Court. The protest signed by a large minority of the Directors, including the late Chairman, dissents from the resolution, "because Mr. Wilkinson did not appear to have sustained any positive loss." (*Ibid. p.* 451.) The protest is farther supported by a clear enunciation of very forcible reasons, which it is incumbent on Mr. Wilkinson to answer, by a distinct statement of the amount of decisive loss sustained. The protest particularly objects to interest on a boon as a perfect novelty.

5. The amount of the compensation due in equity, and voluntary equity is liberality, can merely be a sum sufficient to cover the expense incurred in diverting the capital to some other pursuit, or the temporary loss of all returns from suspending its activity, or in making arrangements for drawing it from trade altogether. But as no advances were made on the contract, it does not appear that there was any preparatory diversion of capital; in consequence of which, Mr. Wilkinson might suffer any temporary loss from its non-employment before he could invest it anew or collect the scattered funds. But when a prospective private monopoly is thus destroyed *ab initio*, even supposing there is no field of adventure in which the licensed trader can engage with profit, the terms on which his residence is permitted do not make it incumbent on the Company to find, or to open to him another branch of trade; he is only to be indemnified from actual damage.

6. To glance at the Calcutta report: Mr. Wilkinson says, (*Ibid. p.* 455,) "I solicited no voice in the nomination of the persons to whom my case should be referred: I was indifferent on that point." Yet afterwards he states (p. 456), "I was anxious, when such a committee was about to be appointed, to have had the nomination of one of its members. The propriety of this I suggested, but my suggestion was immediately declined." His object appears to be, by this remark, to make the court understand that he was not personally known to the committee to whom the Governor-general referred his case for further information, and not to complain of their report. The committee who accordingly investigated Mr. Wilkinson's case at Calcutta, consisting of three covenanted servants and two private merchants, fixed, in their report to the Governor-general in council, on the sum of 2,88,000 sicca rupees, as the lowest compensation which they could recommend to be given. (*Ibid.* p. 456.) The protest of a minority of the Directors, before adverted to, states that the adjudication by the Board of Trade of 75,000 sicca rupees rests on *data* perfectly erroneous. What *data* then must the calculation of 2,88,000 rupees rest on? One of the pillars of the lofty pile is 6,00,000 rupees, the amount of the penalties for the last three years of the contract. (*Ibid. p.* 456). Mr. Wilkinson's own analysis says (p. 455), the resumption by the Company "effectly annulled his engagements." Yet he had been repeatedly offering for a limited profit to wave the advantages of his contract in favour of the Company, instead of retiring from it as a transaction annulled. But why was not the small profit at which he offered to transfer his advantages made the basis of the lowest compensation to which the committee of Calcutta could descend? Or why does he demand, in advancing his final claim, more than that overture aspired to obtain?

7. To calculate the hypothetical profits of a five years contract, on which no advances were made, as the basis of the compensation demanded, is upon the face of it a monstrous proposition for commercial avidity to make; to calculate them on the first two years of the term—during which the Company's resumption of the exclusive trade in saltpetre was maintained—as the fundamental *data* on which the Calcutta committee carried their estimate to the giddy height of 2,88,000 sicca rupees, implies an abandonment of the Company's right to exercise their chartered privileges and governing power. In investigating the negative profits, these inquirers overlooked the positive loss. Perhaps it was invisible! From first to last, the capital remained in the hands of the trader, apparently otherwise

employed. Supposing for a moment Mr. Wilkinson were awarded a compensation calculated on the hypothetical profits for a given number of years; the engaged capital during the same time, estimated by the hypothetical advances and payments, would really be due to the Company as a loan; and interest upon it, according to the legal rate of the country, ought to be set off against the assumed profits. But this were to meet an unreasonable demand too much in its own spirit.

8. To conclude, the journeys of Mr. Wilkinson from Goruckpore to Calcutta, and back again, would in the aggregate expense incurred constitute a heavy item of positive loss: but they were commenced in the endeavour to negociate a transfer of the hypothetical advantages of his contract to government, as if he had a legal right in it. He resorted to this course of negociating for high advantages, instead of soliciting mere indemnity—in his own wrong.

That the amount of compensation to this gentleman should, after two debates, still depend upon the vote of the proprietors, is entirely owing to the injudicious tenacity of his friends and advocates in asking too much; which, when they come to review the case as standing on its naked merits, they may be expected to acknowledge. I approached the subject, and have endeavoured to treat it, as one of political importance.

A JURIST.

London, 12*th May*, 1819.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

London, *April* 23, 1819.

SIR:—In a letter which I sent for publication, dated the 10th inst., I find I have been under a very palpable error, in stating that the Marquis of Hastings issued orders as to the punishment of the refractory, *subsequent* to his approval of the proceedings of Talneir. As this mistake will materially weaken my arguments, and has proceeded from an entire oversight, on my part, of dates, I hope I am in time to correct it, and accordingly send you the paragraphs of the letter which I am very desirous should be amended as they are now marked. With many apologies for this trouble, I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

A PROPRIETOR.

Para. 6 *&* 7. There is another point which has been urged in extenuation of this (to use the mild epithet of the hon. proprietor Mr. Hume) unfortunate act; viz. that it had been approved by the noble Marquis who is at the head of our Indian administration. But much as I value the character of that exalted nobleman, and much as I should consider any act to be mollified by his superior approval of it, I certainly cannot consider that in this instance his Lordship's approbation was an unqualified one; for we find that he had previously given *specific* directions with regard to the course which should be pursued on similar occasions; namely, "that individuals so circumstanced should "be tried by a court martial, by whom "their sentence was to be pronounced. "If found guilty they were to be sen-"tenced to imprisonment and hard la-"bour, and if found again exciting re-"sistance to be punished with death."

7. These instructions were doubtless formed upon a wise, liberal, and humane policy, which shewed his Lordship's disposition *parcere subjectis et debellare superbos*. But, Sir, the inference which I draw from them is this, that although his Lordship might virtually have approved the proceedings at Talnier, yet that the very summary mode of punishment which had been resorted to at that place was not quite reconcilable to his feelings or compatible with the antecedent injunctions which he had communicated on another occasion.

These paragraphs to be substituted for two in No. 41, p. 467.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH

OF

SHIPS BUILT IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE following summary is by a correspondent of the *India Gazette*, in answer to a "Subscriber," soliciting information on the subject.

The superior excellence of teak timber, both as to strength and durability, in the construction of ships, is now so incontrovertibly established as to give a decided preference to ships built in the East Indies; and therefore I shall offer no apology for giving them a decided preference over those built in Great Britain, and shall therefore proceed to class them in rotation, affording a short explanation descriptive of the reasons for such arrangement, and leave each reader to consider of the short arguments so adduced in support of such classification, and to form his own opinion, if unsatisfied with my statement.

1st class.—Ships built of Teak at the Ports of Calcutta or Bombay.

Ships constructed at Calcutta or at Bombay entirely of teak are very strong and durable, and decidedly superior to British ships, which being constructed of wood liable to the dry rot, are but very precarious. And instead of the wooden trunnels used to fasten ships built in Europe, the size of which must much weaken the timber perforated to receive them, and afford but little strength, the ships built at Calcutta or Bombay are entirely secured by copper or iron fastenings, and are consequently superior both as to material and combination.

2d class.—British-built Ships from 350 to 600 tons, or Free Traders.

Ships from 350 to 600 tons are sufficiently large to resist the violence of the sea, and in fact are generally better sea boats than larger vessels.

Ships built at Cochin or Malabar Coast and Java.

As there is less difficulty and expense in procuring scantling to afford sufficient strength than to construct larger vessels, it is to be presumed they are in general stronger than the larger class of merchant ships, such as the East-India Company's regular or large extra ships.

3d class.—The H. C. Regular and Extra Ships in general.

In classing the H. C. ships in the 3d class, it may be requisite to observe, that although in point of stores they may be better found than the ships placed in the 2d class,—still as they are merchant ships, constructed for burthen and always loaded to their utmost capacity. The guns placed on their decks more than counterbalance their superior equipment, render them more liable to labour and strain in bad weather, tend to lumber the decks of a ship already full of cargo, and indeed must make them more dangerous and less manageable than a ship merely laden with merchandize unincumbered by heavy pieces of cannon.

4th class.—The Dutch and Danish are in general good Europe-built ships and well managed. The French, rather inferior to the Dutch and Danish ships. The American ships are in general very slight, being often built of green timber, but are well managed. The Portuguese and Spanish are in general good ships, but very badly managed.

MERCATOR.

Calcutta, Oct. 2, 1818.

The following *review of the above classification of shipping by their build*, shewing cause for dissenting in opinion from Mercator, is taken from the Madras Courier of December 15.

In comparing a ship built at Bombay with those built at Calcutta, it must be premised that a Bombay built ship of twenty-five years of age is as good as a Calcutta built one of fifteen, depending not on the science or workmanship, but on the wood alone. This assertion cannot be doubted, when we can point out many Bombay and Surat built ships of twenty-five, thirty, thirty-two, and forty years standing, whilst there is scarce a Bengal built ship of twenty years now afloat.

This being admitted, the Bombay ships stands as ..... No. 1

Surat ships, when built by competent persons	2
Cochin ships, when so built.....	3
Damaun ships, when so built	4
Calcutta built.....	5
The H.C. 800 and 1200 ton ships....	6
English river built ships, 2 to 600 tons	7
Ditto out ports, 2 to 600.....	8
American ships, 2 to 500	9
Java built ships	10
Chittagong	11
Pegu	12

The above statement relates only to their relative durability, and when constructed by professional and scientific men. Ships whose planks are nailed or bolted are no doubt safer than those whose planks are only secured with tree nails. This was verified in Bombay by a

Mr. Stalkart in 1801, when a ship of 400 tons with tree nails was built at Colabah, under his immediate inspection; but though the timber was as good as any that Bombay produced, and the utmost science was displayed in her construction, she never was a good ship.

The ships built at Calcutta must, from the circumstance of the wood being inferior, always fall behind, not only ships built at Bombay, but those built at Surat, Cochin, or Damaun by professional men.

Mercator says, "from the difficulty and expense in procuring timber large enough to construct large vessels, that ships of 350 to 600 tons are stronger and better sea boats than larger vessels, such as the East-India Company's regular and extra ships."

If 1200 ton ships were built of the same scantling as those of 600 tons, this might be admitted. Defective ships are built all over the world, but few men of character, in the present day, would hazard the building of a ship that would not bear the test of examination.

Mercator has classed the H. C. ships in the third class, and observes, "that though in point of stores they may be better found than other ships, still as they are merchant ships constructed for burthen, and always loaded to their utmost capacity, the guns placed on their decks more than counterbalance their superior equipment, render them more liable to labour and strain in bad weather, and tend to lumber the decks of ships already full of cargo, and indeed must make them more dangerous and less manageable, than a ship merely laden with merchandize, unincumbered with heavy pieces of cannon.

That some of these ships have been occasionally overladen, and in consequence some of them suffered, nay some of them have been lost, cannot be denied: but in many cases the guns they carry are of essential use to them, and on their outward bound passage most particularly so. If a ship that does not carry guns becomes laboursome at sea, from being laden deeply with dead weight, the first impulse is to raise the centre of gravity by transferring a part of the weight to the orlop and gun-deck, which is always found to have the wished for effect. Ships with a European crew, and a proportionate number of officers like an Indiaman, have no room for cargo in the gun-deck, it being all appropriated to the guns and the accommodations of the crew. It is rather invidious to say any thing of the management of ships in general; there are excellent seamen among all the European nations, and we have seen both ill and well managed ships amongst them: nor can we agree, as to what Mercator says, that American ships are in general very slight, and built of green wood; we have seen some as fine American ships as ever swam.

A case has just occurred in point. The disaster that has happened to the Hasthings appears to have arisen from her having been too deeply laden, and in consequence very laboursome from having the centre of gravity too low: and which would not have happened if she had had a tier of ordnance on her gun-deck; or if a part of her cargo could have been readily transferred it would have been remedied.

TERRITORIAL DEBTS OF THE COMPANY.

(From Parliamentary Papers.)

Account of the Amount of the Territorial Debts owing by the East-India Company, at their several Presidencies in the East-Indies, according to the latest advices: and the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry:—

	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
Debts at 6 per cent.....	£26,268,352	£2,358,183	£432,188	£29,058,723
Debts at 8 per cent.....	13,444	17,600	..	31,044
Debts at 9 per cent.....	..	..	80,831	80,831
Debts bearing Interest....	26,281,796	2,375,783	513,019	29,170,598
Debts not bearing Interest	3,938,125	821,344	254,070	5,013,539
Total Debts in India.....	30,219,921	3,197,127	767,089	34,184,137

At Bengal, Current Rupees.....at 2s.
At Madras, Pagodas.....at 8s.
At Bombay, Rupees.....at 2s. 3d.

W. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

SINENSIANA.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner No. IV.)

SECRET ASSOCIATIONS.

Peking, Oct. 7.—One of the imperial kindred is charged with being connected with a society whose nature and object are said to be rebellious. His Majesty was at his summer's residence in Tartary, (Je-ho, the hot river,) when the information reached him. He in consequence ordered the kings, nobles, and principal statesmen, whom he had left in Peking, to assemble and try the parties implicated. A eunuch is one of the number. Subsequently, however, the Emperor changed his mind respecting the mode of trial. He degraded his kinsman from his natural rank, dispensed with the attendance of the kings and nobles, and sent from Tartary a confidential minister, to preside on the trial, before the criminal court, called Hing-poo.

Associations of a secret nature, (for the government disallows of any, the association of five persons is illegal) seem to increase in China. Their names are very various. The one referred to above is called "*The great ascending society.*" Others are called "*The society of glory and splendour;*" "*The union of the three great powers, viz. Heaven, Earth, and Man.*" Other names are quaint and ludicrous; such as "*The white jackets;*" "*The red beards;*" "*The short swords,*" and so on. The sect of the "*White water-lily*" is of long standing. The third one prevails much in Canton, and the new Viceroy, Yuen Tajin, has commenced with great severity against them. Between two and 3000 have, it is said, been recently apprehended. At the rite of initiation into this society, which is performed at night, they make a paper effigy of the reigning Emperor, and require the novitiate to cut it to pieces.

CRIMINALS.

1817. The death warrants to be signed by his Majesty, at the autumnal execution, amount this year to 935. In this number is included the lowest class of capital crimes. The share which Canton has in these this year, is 133: but to the whole number executed in Canton during the year, the word thousands, it is said, must be applied; some say 3000. If the truth be equal to 1000, it is a shockingly awful number of human beings for one province to sacrifice to the laws, in the space of one year.

WANT OF RAIN.

Peking, June 20, 1817.—The following is his Majesty's pleasure, this day received with due respect.

"At the capital, the season of rain having passed without any genial showers having fallen, the board of punishments is hereby ordered to examine into the cases of all the criminals sentenced to the several species of transportation and lesser punishments, and report to me distinctly what cases can be mitigated, in the hopes that nature will thereby be moved to confer the blessing of rain, and preserve the harmony of the seasons. Respect this decree."

On reading the above, one's mind naturally refers to the words of prayer, dictated by our Saviour, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us." The principle implied seems to be the same in the Lord's prayer and in the Emperor's decree, the first being applied to individual, and the last to the national affairs. May the state forgive those who trespass against it, in a way similar to the case of individuals?

There are in Chinese history very early instances of Emperors granting the remission of crimes with the same view as that mentioned above. I remember one case, in which a statesman or historian objected to the measure, by saying, that the affairs of the seasons were regulated by a fixed numerical fate, and certainly were not to be changed by declining to inflict what justice required. In this opinion, there appears a sprinkling of atheism with the specious but hard-hearted reasoning to which atheistical principles lead.

In the Emperor's decree an over-ruling Providence is acknowledged, and that mercy is an attribute of Providence. Of the Being in whom that supreme control resides their ideas are extremely obscure. When any Chinese is asked, "who is to be moved by this act of clemency?" he replies, "*Teen Te,*" Heaven and earth.

The harvest has been bad in Shan-tung and in Chih-le; a hundred districts have suffered from drought and from hail.

No accident has occurred from the Yellow River overflowing its banks or shifting its course, for which his Majesty feels grateful to the *God of the river* and the Presiding officer.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

It has been stated to the Emperor, that in Keang-nan there is a temple on the hill, called Maou-shan, to which thou-

sands of people, men and women, resort twice a year, in spring and in autumn, to burn incense and give thanks to the gods. Similar meetings occur also in Keang-se, Gan-hwuy, and Che-keang. His Majesty prohibits all such proceedings, and disallows people going beyond their own district for religious purposes, because all such meetings occasion a waste of time and money, are injurious to morals, and afford pretexts for illegal associations. Those who shall form societies and collect money, are ordered to be taken up and punished.

PROPOSAL TO DESTROY THE GODS.

Nov. 1817.—Much concern had been manifested in Peking by his Majesty and his ministers, in consequence of the drought existing this season. The persons in the country who have the privilege of writing to the sovereign, had many of them poured in their opinions and advices; some recommending one alteration in the details of government, and others another, for the purpose of removing the evils acknowledged to exist. His Majesty, however, is displeased with these various proposed alterations, and commands that no more be sent to him; for frequent changes (he says) are unbecoming the dignity of government.

One person in Shan-tung sent a sealed paper to the Emperor, and amongst other counsels, recommended that a deputation, composed of some kings, the late premier Sung-tajin, and others, should be sent round the empire to inquire into grievances; and as to the drought, he suggested, that inasmuch as the emperor himself had condescended to supplicate rain, if it should not come speedily, the idol gods of the temples where his Majesty worshipped should be broken to pieces. However, the imperial council is of a different opinion from this Shan-tung writer; and it has decided, that he should be escorted to the river Amour, or as the Chinese call it, the Black Dragon River, on the Russian frontier, and on arriving there, be delivered to the soldiery as a slave destined to bitter toil.

We have all heard of some Christians (so called) flogging the images of their tutelar saints, St. Anthony and others. They feed upon ashes! a deceived heart hath turned them aside; so that they are unable to say, "Is there not a lie in my right hand?" and fling from them at once their dumb idols and their delusion.

CHINESE DESCRIPTION OF A GOOD GENERAL.

A few days ago, (written about April 1818, in Malacca,) I chanced to be looking over the *Lee-k'he*, an ancient Chinese book, in the commentary of which the following description of a good general is given. Perhaps it may not be wholly void of interest to those who like to compare ancient things with those that are modern, and things of other nations with the same things in their own.

Chin-tsheang-taou says, "the minister of a prince, should possess self-annihilation.* Hence the very day that a good general receives the command of his sovereign to prepare for the field, he forgets his family. Having arrived at the army, in issuing his orders to arrange the battle, he forgets his relatives. Having given the signal for attack, he forgets himself."

* I. e. Should have no will or interest of his own.

CHINESE STONE YU.

MANY of my readers are aware that there is a stone of a greenish white colour, and considerable hardness, to which the Chinese give the name of Yu, and which they prize more than any other stone. It is said to occur in the form of nodules in the bottom of ravines and in the beds of torrents, and in larger masses in the mountains themselves, especially in Yunan, one of the most northern provinces of the empire. It has been long known in this country under the name of Chinese jade or nephrite; but Prof. Jameson, in the last edition of his Mineralogy, vol. i. p. 505, assures us that it is prehnite. The following are the characters of this mineral, as given by Mr. Clarke Abel, in his Narrative, &c. p. 134.

"Its colour is greenish white, passing into greyish green and dark grass green. Internally, it is scarcely glimmering. Its fracture is splintery; splinters white. It is semi-transparent and cloudy. It scratches glass strongly; and is not scratched by, nor scratches, rock crystal. Before the blow-pipe it is infusible without addition.

	Sp. gr.
1. Whitish green, marbled with dark green	3.330
2. Dark green variety	3.190
3. Whitish green variety, same as No. I.	3.400
4. Light-coloured greenish white-variety	2.858

"The specimens, of which the specific gravities are as above, were all, except the last, furnished me by the kindness of Sir George Staunton. The last is precisely of the same nature as the sceptre sent to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and was put into my possession for the purpose of examination by the Hon. Mr. Amherst, to whom it was presented by one of our attendant Mandarins."

The only part of this description which cannot be reconciled to prehnite is the infusibility before the blow-pipe. The specific gravity of the fibrous variety of prehnite is 2.901, its hardness is nearly the same as that of the Yu; and though its fracture is always fibrous, yet I can conceive it to be described by a person not familiar with the external characters, as having a splintery fracture, which is not altogether erroneous. The infusibility before the blow-pipe seems to separate the Yu both from prehnite and from nephrite, to which Mr. Abel refers it.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF JAVANESE MEDICINES.

(Concluded from p. 494.)

(A)

Articles introduced into the system of Materia Medica.

STIMULANTS.

Amomum cardamomum (kapol); amomum zingiber (dshey); amomum zerumbed (lampooyang); alpina languas (lowse); curcuma rotunda (tommo); kæmpferia galanga (koontshut); kaempferia rotunda (koontshee); acorus calamus (deringgo); piper longum; piper cubeba.

MILD AROMATIC STIMULANTS.

Andropogon schœnanthus (seree); ocymum basilicum, (komang-gi); ocymum gratissimum (selasse); ocymum tenerifiorum (lampes). *None in* (B) *and* (C).

NARCOTIC STIMULANTS.

Datura ferox (kootshooboong); datura fastuosa (k. kassian); menespermum coccules (peros); strychnos colubrina (vidaro pait); solanum nigrum; cannabis sativa (gindshe). *None in* (C).

TOPICAL STIMULANTS.

Exotics cultivated on Java.

Anethum fœniculum (adas); anethum graveolens (moongsi); carum carwy, (dshintan); pimpinella anisum (adas manis); ruta graveolens (ingoo); sinapis (sesawee); salvia officinalis; rosmarinus officinalis; mentha crispa; m. piperita.

TONICS.

Ophioxylum serpentinum (poole pandak); ophiorhiza mungos; tumaria officinalis.

ASTRINGENTS.

Punica granatum (delima); areca cathechee (pinang djambi); lawsonia inermis (patjar).

DIURETICS.

Spilanthus acmella.

ANTHELMINTICS.

Colichos pruriens (rawe).

CATHARTICS.

Tamarindicus indica (assem); cassia fistula (toong-gooli); ricinus communis (dsharak); croton tiglium (tsheraken); tatropha carcas (dsharrak pagger).

EMOLLIENTS.

Sesamum indicum (weedshen); andropogondulce (tekkee); adianthum capillus veneris; trifolium melilotus zreba; sapindus saponaria (rarak); cordia myxa (kendal.)

(B)

Articles mentioned by writers on Indian Plants.

STIMULANTS.

Vitex trifolia (lagoondi); vitex negundo (lagundi lawt); baccharis indica (bolontas;) solanum indicum (trong-ngor); laurus malabratum (sintok); piper peltatum (gebumbo); piper medium (wode); piper terrestre (katshur).

NARCOTIC STIMULANTS.

Cerbera mangas (bintaro).

TOPICAL STIMULANTS.

Guilandina moringa (kellor); euphorbia tirucalli (kayoo oorb); ixora coccinea (sooko); plumbago rosea (kambang gennee); cassia alata, arum (sente). *None in* (A) *except Exotics; none in* (C).

TONICS.

Tabernæmontana citrifolia (poole); rhamnus jujuba (widoro); gmelina Asiatica (waren); lobelia plumeria (po-

rang); volcameria inermis (gambir); oxalis sensitiva (kating-ang); ocimum tuberosum (kentang dshawa); mimulus (girmot); aristolochia indica (wallas); minispermum (pootro-wale).

ASTRINGENTS.

Pterocarpus draco (sono ansana); garcinia mangostana (mangis); spondias (kadondong); sandoricum (sottal); cratæva marmelos (modsho); tectona grandis (dshati); morinda citrifolia (bangkoedoo); sterculia fœtida (dshangkang); phyllanthus emblica (melloko); melastoma malabathrica (siggawe); ticies caprificus amboinenses of Rumphius; casuarina equisetifolia (tshomoro).

AROMATIC ASTRINGENTS.

Guaria (lolowan); guarea (kapog gunoong).

DIURETICS.

Polyscias doubtf. sp.; bromelia ananas, verbesina (sroonen); smilax, doubtf. sp., hydrocotile asiatica (pang-gaga); ruellia (kraknassi); canarium comane (the gum); cyperus rotundus (tekkee); phyllanthus niruri et urinaria; croton, doubtful species.

ANTHELMINTICS.

Guilandina (kleetshee); quisqualis indica (oodani dshegou); new genus (pangium of Rumphius); doubtful genus (langseb); carica papaya (kates).

CATHARTICS.

Cerbera mangas (bintaro); hernandia sonora (bongko); excœcaria agallocha; baselia rubra; euphorbia firucalli; euphorbia neriifolia.

EMETICS.

Asclepias gigantea (wadoori); cicca disticha (tshermay); justicia gandarussa (gandarussa); mimosa scandens (gandoo); crinum asiaticum. *None in* (A).

EMOLLIENTS.

Hibiscus rosa sinensis; hibiscus tiliaceus; hibiscus mutabilis; hibiscus populneus; sida abutiton; cassia planisiliqua; dracæna terminalis; acalypha hispida; plumeria (mandakakki); callicarpa, two sp. (maniram and songko); new genus (kawan); morus indica (bobussaran); acchyranthes lappacca, barleria prionitis (landul); helicteres isora; musa paradisiana (gedang); corypha umbraculifera (gobbang); abrus praccotorius (saga); convolvulus pescapræ; bryonia cordifolia (papassan); michelia (tshampaka); calophyllum inophyllum; cotyledon laciniata; stapelia (pitshisan); acanthus ilicifolius (dsheroodsho).

(C)

New Medicines.

STIMULANTS.

Tacca pennatifolia (ting-geelingmentik); laurus (krangeang); betonica (tshoon-gul); valeriana (krettool gonoong); eupatorium (te-goonoong); doubtf. genus (welooling); doubtf. genus (randoo-basin); amyris protium (tong-gooli); andromeda (goudopoora).

TONICS.

Chloranthus spicatus, brucea (trowalot); brucea (patty-lallar); mimusops elengi (tandshung); ophioxylon spin (koodoo-kras); ophioxylon spinosa (pooleea); tabernæmontana (leggarang); doubtful genus (porono - dsheewo); artocarpus (kloowi); polygala (sidogoory lanang); melothria (sirahan).

ASTRINGENTS.

New genus (S. Scoren); inocarpus edulis (gajam); asidium pyruferum (dshamboo bidshee); peschynomene grandiflora (toori-mera); terminalia (dshow-lawe); spondias new species (rouwe); sandoricum (kedooyoo); celtis orientalis (angroong); phylanthus (lamir); doubtful genus (amput); doubtful genus (weyoo); doubtful genus (gintoongan); doubtful genus (tengee); mimosa (suggawe); mimosa (peelang).

DIURETICS.

Artemisia (godomollo); elæocarpus (redjoosso); elæocarpus (komessoo); indigofera (tomtoman); sambucus (patrewoolan); sphæranthus indicus.

ANTHELMINTICS.

Melia azedarach (mindi); melia azadirachta (imbo); contorta (alla-antong); datura fastuosa (kootshooboong); brucea (trowalot); tabernæmontana (poele); tabernæmontana (leggarang); ophioxylum serpentinum.

CATHARTICS.

Dais octandra; croton new species (adal adal); plumeria obtusa (kambodsha); cassia sophera.

EMETICS.

Ficus (awar awar); Boerhavia diandra

EMOLLIENTS.

Verbesina biflora (oerang aring); lacalia sonchifolia; sonchus oleraceus; new genus (som djowa); lichen (djamoot batoo).

VARIETIES.

ANECDOTE OF ABBAS MIRZA, CROWN PRINCE OF PERSIA.

Abbas Mirza, crown prince of Persia, is one of the most remarkable men of our times. He was born in the year 1782, and every body expects great changes when he ascends the throne. His intercourse with learned Europeans; his speaking the English and French languages very fluently; his introduction of the European military system and discipline, and forming on that system a body of about 10,000 infantry and a considerable corps of artillery, and other measures, display a mind of no common order. Moritz Von Kotzebue relates the following anecdote of him: "The Russian ambassador perceived, in the garden belonging to the prince, a projecting corner of an old wall, which made a very ugly contrast with the rest, and disfigured the prospect. He asked Abbas Mirza why he did not have it pulled down? 'Only think,' replied the prince, 'I have bought this garden from several proprietors in order to make something magnificent; the proprietor of the place where the wall projects is an old peasant, the only person who positively refused to sell me his piece of land, as he would not part with it at any price, it being an old family possession. I must confess it is very vexatious, but notwithstanding, I honour him for his attachment to his forefathers, and still more his boldness in refusing it me. But I will wait till an heir of his shall be more reasonable.'"

COST OF A WATERLOO MEDAL.

A Frenchman meeting an English soldier with a Waterloo medal, began sneeringly to animadvert on our government for bestowing such a trifle which did not cost them *three francs*. "That is true, to be sure," replies the hero, "it did not cost the English government *three francs*, but it cost the French a *Napoleon!*"

ANECDOTE

FROM THE TOHFET AL MUJAILIS,

Translated by Jonathan Scott, Esq.

A SYED had a quarrel, and in the course of his dispute said to his antagonist, "How darest thou, fellow, to oppose and revile me, when thou art commanded in the sacred Koraun, after every prayer, to reverence and bless me? for it is written, "thou shalt say, Oh, God! send blessings upon Mohammed and his descendants."—"True," said the man, "but the words *pious* and *virtuous* follow in the sentence, and thou art neither."

POETRY.

TARTARUS.

From the Sarvaswa Purana, or Compendium of the Púrdnas.

THE ROAD TO THE JUDGMENT SEAT OF YAMA, THE HINDU PLUTO.

Far to the South extends the drear domain
Where VAIVASWATA holds his gloomy reign,
And on the shadowy people of the tomb
Declares the last irrevocable doom.
The purer spirits heavenly cars convey
Swift to the regions of eternal day;
Where cates ambrosial and immortal food,
And love and wine, and pleasure wait the good.
But ruthless fiends at Yama's mandate bear
The damned to scenes of horror and despair;
Dread is the path that leads to their abode,
And rocks and chasms wild obstruct the road;
Beneath are thorns, and stakes, and burning sand,
And thickest darkness shrouds the fatal land.
No lively radiance cheers the mournful way;
But the dull glare that heated peaks display
Of iron mountains—or the fiercer glow
Of flaming forests—lights the world below.
Now on the shrinking soul comes, driving fast,
The chilly hail-storm or the sultry blast;

Now scorching whirlwinds through the welkin fly,
And now the flaky snow-drift sweeps the sky.
Each insect vile, each form of reptile birth,
Wings the hot air, or tracks the slimy earth.
Each beast of blood stalks lowering round the throng,
And maddening elephants speed fierce along;
While o'er the path the monster serpent hangs,
Rears his fell crest, and whets his venomed fangs;
The shadowy train attending demons urge,
And goad with javelins, or with lashes scourge,
As faint they toil along; and scalding tears
Too late bespeak their sorrows and their fears.

"* * * *."

THE APPEARANCE OF YAMA.

The Judge of Hell a double semblance bears,
And to the good a smiling aspect wears,
Who in his countenance, delighted, trace—
Such is his will—a once loved father's face.
Not such the sinner views; his eye, distraught
By each distempered and accusing thought,
Beholds with terror YAMA's towering size
Ascend like golden Meru to the skies.
His eyes are flame, sharp bristles clothe his head,
And o'er his breast a shaggy beard is spread;
Wide is his mouth; and yawning, ponderous rows
Of tusks—the Ethiopian lips disclose.
Sable his body's hue; and round him rolled,
Floats the red vest in many a sanguine fold;
While his vast hands, in manifold array,
Each weapon of hell's armoury display.
A giant buffalo the god bestrides,
And shouts aloud; such sound vexed ocean's tides
But faintly emulate, and such as Heaven
Shall scarce re-echo, when, through ether driven,
Comes the dark cloud whose bursting waters sweep
The wreck of worlds to one unbounded deep.

Around the judgment seat of YAMA wait,
Slaves of his mighty will, Death, Time, and Fate;
And wrathful Pestilence, and slow Decay
That gently whiles the life of man away;
Disease's ghastly and innumerous train,
And each dark shape of Agony and Pain.
And fiends and imps of hell, a countless swarm,
Of aspect gaunt and of terrific form,
Wielding the sword and shaft, the club and knife,
And each dread engine threatening man's frail life.

"* * * *."

YAMA'S ADDRESS

TO THE SOULS OF WICKED KINGS.

Hail! mighty potentates, whose earthly pride
Spurned all controul, and every law defied;
Whose transitory rule no end has sought
But low indulgence of each grovelling thought;
And whose ambition, violence, and lust,
Insatiate avarice and will unjust,
Have cursed the subject race that regal care
In peace should cherish, and in war should spare!
Reap now the fruit of your tyrannic deeds;
A heavy penalty to crime succeeds.
Where are the realms that groaned beneath your power?
The nymphs that heightened each luxurious hour?
Where all that tempted ye to evil, flown?
Wretches! here — naked, helpless, and alone—
Call for your guards, your instruments of wrong!
Brave to the poor, and in oppression strong!
Where are they now?—ho! ministers attend;
Scourge me these kings; and see who dare defend.

"* * *."

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, April 21, 1819.

A special general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.) said, that certain papers which had been presented to parliament since the last general court were now laid before the proprietors, agreeably to the by-law, section 4, chapter 1.

The titles of the papers were read as follow:

Resolutions of the court of directors, being warrants or instruments for gratuities or pensions, presented to the house of lords.

A return of all the Company's military force, regular and irregular, distinguishing his Majesty's troops from those of the Company, and specifying also the number of native and foreign troops.

An account of the territorial debts due by the Company according to the latest advices, and the interest such debts respectively carry.

The *Chairman* said, he had farther to acquaint the court, that in conformity with the 19th section of the 6th chapter of the by-laws, the list of superannuations granted to the officers and servants of the Company in England was now laid before the court.

Mr. *Hume* requested that the list should be read, which was immediately complied with. It contained but one name, that of Mr. Augustus Warren, late principal in the baggage warehouse department, whose salary in that situation was £1200 per annum; who having served fifty years was entitled under the act of parliament to retire on a pension of £800 a year, being two-thirds of his salary.

The *Chairman* said, he had now to acquaint the court, it was ordained by the by-laws that they should be read at the first general court after the annual election of six directors.

The clerk then read the by-laws short.

MR. WILKINSON'S CLAIM.

The *Chairman* said, he had to acquaint the court that they were met agreeably to the resolution of the 24th ult., for the purpose of proceeding in the consideration of a motion made in the general court on that day, to approve a resolution of the court of directors of the 17th February, granting to Mr. James Wilkinson, under the circumstances therein stated, the sum of 75,000 sicca rupees, at 2s the current rupee, with interest thereon, at 6 per cent. per annum, from the 11th October 1816 to the day when payment shall be made. A letter had since that day been received by the court of directors, declaring the intention of certain proprietors, whose names were signed thereto, to move an amendment to the original resolution, which letter should be presently read.

The proceedings of the court of directors of the 17th of February were then read, in which it was resolved that the sum of 75,000 sicca rupees, (which had already been awarded by the board of trade, as a full and liberal compensation to Mr. Wilkinson, and not larger than his case called for, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the 11th of October 1816,) should be paid to Mr. Wilkinson, in conformity with the report of the committee of buying and warehouses.

Also the dissent of the chairman and eight of the directors from the said resolution. And finally, the report of the committee of buying and warehouses.

[A summary of these documents was inserted in the East-India House debate contained in our number for April, page 450.]

The *Chairman* then directed that the following letter should be laid before the proprietors:

"To the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

"Gentlemen: We have the honour to inform you, that it is our intention to move and second, at the general court appointed for the 21st April next, that instead of the sum of sicca rupees 75,000, at 2s. the current rupee, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from the 11th October 1816 to the day when payment shall be made, proposed to be granted to James Wilkinson, Esq., the said grant shall be the sum of sicca rupees 2,88,800, at 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, from the 30th April 1817 till the same be paid, in conformity with the report and recommendation of the committee especially appointed by the governor-general in council, to consider of Mr. James Wilkinson's case, who were 'unanimously of opinion that the said sum was the lowest compensation to which Mr. Wilkinson was entitled.' And we request the favour that this notice may be given to the proprietors fourteen days previously to the holding of the said court.

"We have the honour to be, gentlemen,

"Your obedient humble servants,

"CHARLES FORBES,

"C. COCKERELL.

"London, 30th March 1819."

Mr. *Samuel Dixon* asked, how much was the sum now proposed by the amendment to be given to Mr. Wilkinson, at 2s. 6d. the rupee, and was answered that it amounted to £36,000.

The *Chairman* said, before he put the question for the approval of the resolution of the court of directors, he wished to state, as it was a large sum of money, that he held in his hand a list of nine proprietors, who demanded a ballot on the question.

Mr. *Hume* wished the requisition to be read.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, such a document could not be read at present. He should be glad to know on what question the ballot was to be demanded? It was absurd to call for a ballot till the main question was put from the chair and carried, aye or no; he therefore did not require that the names should be read.

Mr. *Robinson*, in order to remove the idea of absurdity which the learned gentleman had thrown out, begged to state, the hon. chairman had merely mentioned as matter of information for the proprietors, that an intention existed to demand a ballot on the question. He did so, in order to shew that if, under any circumstances, a larger sum of money was proposed to be granted to Mr. Wilkinson than that which the court of directors had decided upon, it was not their wish that it should be voted, except by the great body of proprietors.

Mr. *S. Dixon* could not see any absurdity in the call for a ballot. The learned gentleman said there was no question. Now, he conceived, there was a very material question, namely, whether Mr. Wilkinson should receive 75,000 rupees, or £7,500, with interest at 6 per cent., or £36,000, with interest at 8 per cent.

Mr. *Hume* said, that the mention of the ballot was altogether irregular. Section 1, chapter 8, of their by-laws specifically provided for the demand of a ballot; and, until within a short time, when their late hon. chairman on a particular occasion (Mr. Campbell's case) suggested the propriety of putting the question to the ballot, he never knew the course of proceeding in that respect to be intimated from the chair.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, that the hon. chairman, by mentioning the ballot, appeared to feel a desire to damp the spirit of argument. It was as much as to say "you are arguing in vain. However well you discuss the merits of the case, we are determined that the subject shall come to a ballot." He admitted that it was fair and proper that a ballot should be instituted; but he thought, in the first instance, that the question should be fully argued.

Sir *John Jackson* said, if the statement that a ballot was called for was, as had been contended, out of order, it was surely more out of order to comment upon it, instead of proceeding to debate upon the subject immediately before the court.

Mr. *R. Jackson* entirely acquitted the hon. chairman of any wish to interfere with the proceedings of the court. He did not believe, he did not suspect, that the hon. chairman harboured any such intention. His design doubtless was, to afford information to the court.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, neither did he mean to make any charge of that kind, but certainly, the proceeding of the hon. chairman had the effect of interfering with the course which the court might think proper to pursue.

The *Chairman* then moved, that the court do agree in the resolution of the court of directors of the 17th of February, granting to Mr. James Wilkinson the sum of 75,000 sicca rupees, at 2s. the current rupee, with interest at 6 per cent. from the 11th of October 1815 to the day when payment should be made.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Mr. Robinson) seconded the motion.

Mr. *Forbes* said, in rising to propose the amendment, of which he had given notice, he was anxious to take up as little of the time of the court as possible. The question now before the proprietors was of very great importance, as well in India as in this country. Very little that was new could, he feared, be offered on the subject. The different authorities to whom it had been submitted had taken different views of Mr. Wilkinson's claim on the Company, and it was now for the court to consider which of these views it would be proper to adopt. The case, which had already been stated, was one of great magnitude, both as it respected the interests of the individual and the credit of the East-India Company. Perhaps a more interesting question was never brought before the court than the one then under discussion. The ground on which he proposed to found the amendment he was about to submit to the court had been already signified to the proprietors and laid before the public; and although he conceived, that any thing he could say in addition to what was stated in the report of the committee, specially appointed to take the subject into consideration at Bengal, would have very little weight or effect in substantiating Mr. Wilkinson's claim, still he hoped, as the advocate of that claim, his sentiments would be patiently heard. He trusted that the very able and convincing speech which Mr. Wilkinson delivered to the proprietors on a former occasion, in support of his demand, had made an impression on their minds which would

not be easily effaced. He was very certain that it would be extremely difficult, if not wholly impossible, to set aside his arguments. Indeed, in the whole course of proceeding on this question, no solid reasoning had been advanced against this gentleman's claim. Never, during the entire period of his life, did he witness a question so exceedingly clear and so ably supported. In proof of this he had only to refer to the papers laid before the court. From them it appeared that all those who had taken the subject under consideration had declared unanimously that a compensation of some kind was due to Mr. Wilkinson. Some had taken a larger, some a narrower view of the subject; but that committee, which he had before alluded to, had, he perceived, this advantage over all the others to whom the question was referred, that, having considered the subject during a period of five months, after the most mature deliberation, after weighing and investigating all its bearings, they came to this unanimous resolution, that the sum which he (Mr. Forbes) meant to propose to the court was the very lowest compensation that could be awarded to the claimant. He should now offer a very few words on the nature and formation of that committee. In the first instance it was to be observed that it was named by the Governor-general of India without Mr. Wilkinson's knowledge; without allowing him a voice in its nomination; without any intimation being given of its appointment to the individual on whose interests it was to decide. Mr. Wilkinson was unacquainted with its existence until some time after its formation, when he was called on to produce documents in support of his claim. That committee was constituted of five able, honourable, and disinterested men. The two first on the list were the Company's civil servants; the third, one of the Company's law officers; the two others, merchants of first-rate respectability. If he might be allowed to make a passing observation, he would say, looking to the persons who composed the committee, that, at all events, the majority of them must have felt, and it was very proper that they should feel, a certain bias towards the views of the government. Two civil servants, and one of the law officers of the Company, it might be fairly presumed, must have looked with a very jealous eye into every circumstance which made in favour of Mr. Wilkinson's case; and, on the other hand, it might naturally be supposed, that they were anxious to place the most favourable construction on those points which were adduced in support of the views of those who appointed them to consider this question. But, notwithstanding this bias, after a most mature and deliberate consideration, they gave to Mr. Wilkinson, as he had already stated, a sum of 2,88,800 rupees, as a compensation for the injury he had sustained. Now, he conceived that the highest respect was due to the report of that committee, which, in his opinion, ought to be considered paramount to all other statements on the subject. On that report he grounded himself, in supporting this gentleman's claim; and were he on his oath as a juryman, he should not have the least hesitation in awarding to Mr. Wilkinson the sum which he now proposed to the court. One or two points, which he considered new, he wished to state to the court, unwilling as he was to trespass on their time. Those points, he conceived, would almost dispose of the case. It had been stated that the Company enjoyed a monopoly of the saltpetre manufacture since the year 1765. This was a question that was discussed more than once in the investigation of the subject. He conceived that this circumstance could not be adduced as an answer to Mr. Wilkinson; and that, on the contrary, if examined, it would be found to furnish one of the strongest arguments in his favour, for it went to impugn the right which the Company possessed to any such monopoly. It would be recollected by the court, that the preamble to the last India bill, passed in 1813, secured to the Company all those rights which were not specifically interfered with by that act; consequently, had the Company at that time possessed a right to the monopoly of the saltpetre manufacture (which was not mentioned in the preamble), it would have been altogether unnecessary for them to have applied for a legislative enactment to secure to them that monopoly. But gentlemen would recollect that such an application was absolutely made; that certain clauses were brought forward to secure to the Company the monopoly of the saltpetre trade in Bengal. The attempt then made was not successful; and he conceived, that by having brought forward such a proposition, the Company virtually acknowledged that they had no monopoly. But even conceding for a moment that a monopoly of saltpetre belonged to them, it could not be denied that they had relinquished it; and upon renewing it again, they did so with this reservation in favour of Mr. Wilkinson, that he should be allowed to complete his contracts to their full extent under certain conditions. It was stated to him at the time generally, that he must find securities for the due performance of those conditions; but, as it should seem to prevent his doing so, either through the negligence or misconduct of the Company's civil servants, he neither was put in

possession of the amount of those securities, nor was he furnished with lists of the names of those with whom he was not to deal, on account of their being in arrear to the Company. The Company having admitted Mr. Wilkinson's right to finish the contract which he had commenced, could not now with justice turn round and declare that the monopoly to which they laid claim should operate as a bar against the dealings of this gentleman. They had no right on a sudden to assume this monopoly to the great injury of an individual; and if they did so, they were bound to remunerate him. They had called for securities, they had not given Mr. Wilkinson information of the nature and extent of those securities, and this circumstance, of itself, formed a very strong fact in favour of his claim.

A great deal had been said as to the precedent which this case would furnish, if the claim were, as it ought to be, acceded to. He conceived it was impossible that any case of a similar nature could occur again. It was true, cases might arise connected with the saltpetre trade, and with various other branches of commerce; but of this he was sure, no claim that had gone through the course which the present had done, would be ever again submitted to that court. Leaving, however, this consideration out of the question, he hoped he should be permitted to say, that supposing this case were likely to afford a precedent for the reception of other claims of the like kind, it ought not to be rejected on that account. He trusted it never would be contended, that when they were disposed to do strict justice in one case, they ought to check and control that disposition, lest it might encourage other applications equally well founded. Such a monstrous proposition, such a monstrous idea, never once entered the minds of those who brought forward Mr. Wilkinson's claim; they conceived it impossible that such an argument would have been advanced against the case which had been made out by the claimant. Those who resorted to this extraordinary proposition seemed to be very anxious for the pecuniary interest of the Company; and in order to save a certain sum of money, they had allowed themselves to be drawn aside from what appeared to be of infinitely greater importance, the character of the Company for justice, honour, and liberality; a character which on various occasions, indeed he might say on all occasions, they had shewn the most praiseworthy anxiety to maintain, in India, and in this country. He should be exceedingly sorry to have so great a reflection cast on the Company, in this instance, as must light on it, if they checked Mr. Wilkinson's claim, (that claim being an honourable and just one) because the admission of it might induce other claims, equally just, to be brought forward for the sanction of the court.—(*Hear, hear!*)—There was one very extraordinary and very strong fact, with reference to this claim, which he here begged leave to notice. Mr. Wilkinson did not, as had been represented, or rather misrepresented, seek to put his hands into the pockets of the Company, in order to take from thence money that strictly belonged to them. It was, he feared, strongly impressed on the minds of the proprietors, that they were rather called on to examine the claim as a demand for money, than to investigate the nature of the claim itself. He was very much afraid that this was the precise fact. They seemed to say in effect, "all your statements with respect to Mr. Wilkinson may be very true; Mr. Wilkinson may have a just claim, but this is a sum of great magnitude, and therefore we ought to pause before we grant it." In answer to this, he (Mr. Forbes) would observe, that the larger the demand was, if properly substantiated, the more imperatively were they called on to do prompt and immediate justice. The magnitude of the amount claimed, proved only the extent of the injury sustained; and the more serious the injury, the more speedy should be the redress.—(*Hear, hear!*)—But this was not all. The Company acknowledged, and the fact was admitted by various authorities, that they benefited by the loss which had fallen on Mr. Wilkinson.—(*Hear, hear!*)—They had placed in their treasury that, which, but for the resumption of the monopoly would have gone into his pocket; and he would venture to assert that the Company, on the very lowest possible computation, had made an advantage, in consequence of the resumption of their right (if it could be called one) of renewing their monopoly, not less than a sum of £100,000.—(*Hear, hear!*)—This they had absolutely pocketed. He would go farther, and call on hon. gentlemen to say, whether they were prepared, if he made them such an offer, to relinquish their profits for that sum? He felt quite confident that they would not.—(*Hear, hear!*)—On the contrary, he was convinced it could be shewn that they had reaped an advantage, in consequence of Mr. Wilkinson's speculation, which doubled the amount he had stated. Taking the sale price of saltpetre in this country at the time, supposing the article to have arrived safely at this market (and of course it would have been regularly insured against contingencies), Mr. Wilkinson would have gained by the sale of one year's saltpetre upwards of £60,000. He did not contemplate in this calculation any extravagant or unusual price. He founded his calculation on the price at which the Company had themselves sold the salt-

petre. He begged therefore to impress most deeply on the consideration of the court, that neither Mr. Wilkinson nor his friends called on them to squander one sixpence; their request was, that the Company would restore to the claimant a part of that of which they had evidently deprived him.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He felt that all the arguments which had been made use of by the authorities in India were so extremely favourable to Mr. Wilkinson's claim, that he could not repress his surprise at the opposition which that claim had met with. He confessed, that as he listened to those arguments used in court, and as he had proceeded in the attentive perusal of them himself, he was almost irresistibly led to hope and believe, that all of those to whom the question was referred, would have concluded by awarding to Mr. Wilkinson the most liberal compensation. Considering the principles which were stated by the Governor-general, considering the principles which were entered on the minutes of the board of trade, considering the view taken of the subject by the Bengal committee, he could not conceive how they could possibly cramp their understandings to such a degree as to come to the resolution which they had adopted at the end. He thought the just view of the subject that had been taken by the hon. the late Archibald Seton was particularly worthy of notice. Nothing, in his opinion, could by possibility, be urged on this question more conclusive or more convincing than what he had stated in his minute. The minute of the Governor-general, the Marquis of Hastings, was also a document which deserved the most marked attention. Had that noble marquis been a merchant, would he have laid down such principles? He believed, if the noble marquis had been placed in such a situation, that it would have been impossible for him to come to any other conclusion than that at which the committee had arrived, after a due consideration of the case, except indeed that he might have been induced to go beyond it. As a statesman he had taken a middle view of the subject; as a merchant he must necessarily have agreed in the propriety of that conclusion which the committee had adopted. Having offered these few observations to the court (he was afraid in a very unconnected form, but he consoled himself with the reflection that his deficiencies would be made up by the intelligence of those who would follow him), he should answer the dissent to the resolution of those among the court of directors who approved of the opinion of the committee of buying and warehouses (he believed the number of those who dissented was nine), by requesting that the letter of the Governor-general in council, or rather of the acting secretary to the government, bearing date the 28th of December 1816, should be now read to the court.

The clerk accordingly proceeded to read this document, which was addressed by Mr. Secretary Trotter to the Bengal committee appointed to investigate Mr. Wilkinson's claim, and was in substance as follows:—

"A claim has been preferred to government by Mr. James Wilkinson, free merchant of Goruckpore, in consequence of his being prevented, by an act of the public authority, from completing the saltpetre contracts which he had entered into in the year 1812, to a considerable extent. Mr. Wilkinson states that his loss was primarily occasioned by the re-establishment of the monopoly of saltpetre, under regulation 8, of the year 1812, which was totally unlooked for by the mercantile world, that monopoly having been relinquished by the order of the governor in council of the 14th of May 1811; and secondly, by the delay of the officers of government in not giving him the information necessary to enable him to take advantage of the commission which had been granted to him on the 27th of February 1813, by the governor-general in council, to complete the contracts he had entered into with Dhoolum Doss, and certain nooneahs in Behra. This case involved a question of considerable importance, whether viewed with reference to the interests of the Company, or to those of Mr. Wilkinson; and the governor-general in council desires, previous to coming to any resolution on the subject, that you will take such measures for its investigation as may lead to a correct result. The claim of Mr. Wilkinson could not stand in a court of law; he has, however, sustained considerable loss by regulation 8, 1812, and you will view his case with that liberality which has ever marked the conduct of the British government in India. Under this impression, I am desired to express the request of the governor-general, that you will form yourselves into a committee to examine this case, and that you will state to the government the result of your investigation. The governor-general in council desires to have your opinion at length on the whole of the case, founded on the papers which shall be transmitted to you; he does not therefore furnish you with any specific instructions for your guidance; but I subjoin a short statement of the case, particularly with reference to the order of government of 1812, on which considerable stress has been laid by Mr. Wilkinson. Although the rules and orders under which this branch of the public investment was conducted was perfectly well known, yet the privileged trade in

saltpetre, during a long number of years, was tacitly permitted to a great extent. This led the government, in 1804, to enquire into the subject, and it was found that from the year 1757 to 1793, specific mention was made of this trade as a monopoly in the hands of the Company. The question appeared to be lost sight of until the year 1810; when the governor-general in council was pleased to record his opinion, "that the monopoly of saltpetre was not at all necessary, and that the imposition of any extraordinary restrictions upon the manufacture or sale of that article might be attended with prejudicial effects." The Company had then the monopoly of the saltpetre trade. During the war then carried on, they had become the sole purchasers of this article, and were placed in such a situation as gave them every facility for that purpose. It could be scarcely necessary to have a greater command over this commodity than the power of preventing its exportation from India. Its use, in a local point of view, was not considered; and unless a competition was created by purchasing at different places, from different individuals, no competition could take place. It was accordingly stated, in the minute of the governor-general, that he could see nothing which rendered it necessary that this article should be provided for on principles different from those by which the trade in piece goods and other articles was regulated; and as saltpetre could be procured under ordinary circumstances, it was conceived proper not to disturb, with reference to that trade, the ordinary course of proceeding. This resolution was founded on the then existing state of circumstances; and it did not set forth that government would, for any specific time, procure their saltpetre in a way different from what they had long been accustomed to; but if an obvious necessity existed, it was clear that they had a right to adopt such measures as they might deem most proper. Mr. Wilkinson does not appear to see the exact grounds on which this order was founded, but only the general purport of it. He says, that in consequence of this regulation, he was induced to enter into the engagements alluded to. Those engagements were at the time perfectly legal; but notwithstanding the fair prospect held out, if he contracted without knowing exactly the grounds on which the order of 1811 was issued, it could hardly be supposed that he was not aware of the importance of the Company's annual investment of this article for their ships and other purposes; and if serious obstacles interposed to prevent the completion of their investments, he must have been convinced that the Company would have recourse to such measures as would be most proper for the purpose of effecting that object. In 1812, the hindrance to their procuring saltpetre increased to such a degree, that the government were obliged to have the question decided. The price was much greater than it had heretofore been, and the resident failed in procuring the supply for 1811; and he found that he could not procure that necessary for 1812, except by giving a price considerably beyond what had usually been paid. The Zemindars, it was discovered, proceeded on a different system, and the nooneahs sold their saltpetre to others, notwithstanding the advances made by the Company. The nooneahs wished to withdraw themselves from furnishing their consignments to the Company, but they found that they could not so readily break their engagements as they had hoped to do. In consequence of this state of things, regulation 8, of 1812, was enacted; and that regulation, if it had not been for the permission subsequently granted to Mr. Wilkinson, would have annulled all the contracts which he had entered into. But in order to protect the interests of individuals, as well as those of the Company, it was determined that this regulation, though enacted in May 1812, should not be enforced until the month of October following; and the governor-general, on receiving intimation of the circumstances of Mr. Wilkinson's case, issued an order authorizing him to complete the engagements into which he had entered, stipulating that he should not cause a larger annual quantity of saltpetre to be furnished on his account than he had already contracted for, and that he should not employ any person who was in balance to the Company. The circumstances which led to the delay in informing Mr. Wilkinson of the securities that were required by government, and in furnishing him with lists of persons in arrear with the Company, were alleged by Mr. Wilkinson to have prevented him from proceeding with his speculation up to the period of 1814, when the regulation of May 1812 was superseded by regulation 4, of 1814. On the enactment of this latter regulation, in consequence of the provisions of the state, Mr. Wilkinson was at liberty to go on with his former engagements, which he said were annulled by the previous regulation, or if he pleased, to enter into others. The foregoing narrative," continued Mr. Trotter, "will put you in possession of the facts of the case, from which it appears that no engagements, implied or expressed, was entered into by the government not to re-assume the monopoly when circumstances might appear to demand that such a step should be taken; and however unfortunate Mr. Wilkinson might be, yet that circumstance gave him no legal

claim on the Company. The governor-general, however, considers that he has a right to expect the most patient attention to his case on the part of government; therefore the governor-general is anxious to know, looking to the facts detailed in the papers now furnished to you, whether Mr. Wilkinson has, in equity, any solid claim to remuneration from the government; and supposing his claim to be well founded, what sum he is entitled to receive. It would be also satisfactory to state the specific grounds on which you may think it correct to decide. The minute of the board of trade, which is now placed before you, has entered into so full a consideration of Mr. Wilkinson's claim, and has detailed it in so clear a form, that I do not think it necessary to enter farther into it."

The document having been read,

Mr. *Forbes* said, he was sorry to have obtruded so long on the time of the court, but it was important that this document should be submitted to the proprietors, in order to shew them that the Bengal committee was in the fullest manner placed in possession of the facts of Mr. Wilkinson's case. They attended to it with the utmost degree of candour and liberality; and they appeared evidently desirous to do all that possibly could be done with justice to the claimant as well as to the Company, which might have been expected from the high honour and known integrity of their character; and after taking the whole case into the most mature consideration, after viewing it in all its various bearings, they come to the unanimous resolution, that the lowest compensation they could award to Mr. Wilkinson was the sum of two lacks, 88,800 rupees, which he should have the honour of proposing to the court as an amendment to the resolution that had been put from the chair. Before he sat down he requested that the last paragraph of the report of the Bengal committee should be read.

The clerk then read the following paragraphs, signed Charles Bayley, Henry Wood, Robert Compton, George Crutenden and David Clarke.

"We trust that we shall stand excused for the free and unreserved manner in which we have stated our opinions on Mr. Wilkinson's case; and we beg to observe in conclusion, that the lowest compensation which we should have awarded, if placed in the situation of arbitrators, would have been the profits Mr. Wilkinson must have realized during the two years of the monopoly; and that we think him entitled at the least to the sum of 2,88,800 sicca rupees."

Mr. *Forbes* observed, that he had one remark to make with respect to the protest which had been entered into by certain directors against the report of the committee of buying and warehouses. They, it appeared, had formed their opinion on the ground that Mr. Wilkinson had not availed himself of the permission which the governor-general had granted to him to finish his contracts; that he had not taken advantage of the circumstances which the government had placed within his power. He (Mr. Forbes) trusted that Mr. Wilkinson would be able to shew that the hon. directors who stated this as a reason for their decision had been led into a mistake. The documents proved a fact that was unquestionable, namely, that Mr. Wilkinson manifested the utmost anxiety, throughout the whole of the business, to perform whatever might be required from him by the government, on the score of security, and to obtain a list of the manufacturers of saltpetre who were in arrear to the Company. But the dissentients amongst the directors seemed to say, that Mr. Wilkinson did not appear sufficiently awake to his own interest on this subject. In answer to that he would look to the minute of the governor general, who said, "that even supposing there "appeared to be any disposition to tar- "diness on the part of Mr. Wilkinson, "he could not but give him credit for an "anxious desire to avoid pressing on the "government, with too much earnest- "ness, a point that he had repeatedly "brought before them." He (Mr. Forbes) must, independent of this, maintain, that in no instance whatever had Mr. Wilkinson shewn any want of due diligence in supporting his claims; a fact which was clearly proved by the whole course of the correspondence. He would now conclude with moving as an amendment, "that all the words after the word "'that,' be omitted; and that the fol- "lowing words be inserted in their stead:

"That it is the opinion of this court "that the sum of sicca rupees, 2,88,800 "at 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, be paid to "Mr. James Wilkinson, with interest "at 8 per cent. per annum from the "30th of April 1817, till the same be "paid, in conformity with the report "and recommendation of the committee "especially appointed by the governor- "general in council to consider of Mr. "James Wilkinson's case, who were "unanimously of opinion that the said "sum was the lowest compensation to "which Mr. Wilkinson was entitled."

Sir *C. Cockerell* said, he had abstained from the beginning, from offering his sentiments on this queition; nor should he, on the present occasion, in seconding the amendment, which had been proposed in opposition to the resolution of the court of directors, take up the time of the proprietors by entering into the merits of Mr. Wilkinson's claim, which appeared

to him to derive all its strength, not from any adventitious circumstance, but from the plainest principles of justice. He did not mean to trespass on the court at the present moment; but reserving to himself, with their permission, the right of taking up any point he might hereafter feel it necessary to comment on, he would now content himself with seconding the amendment proposed by his hon. friend.

An hon. proprietor (Mr. *Nesbit*, we believe) expressed a wish to hear the sentiments of Mr. Grant and Mr. Plowden on the subject, whose names did not appear to any of the papers. They had, of course, examined the question minutely; and if they delivered their sentiments they would be found extremely useful in guiding the minds of the proprietors to a correct decision.

Mr. *S. Dixon* had no doubt that the motives of the hon. proprietor who had just spoken were as pure and praiseworthy as those of any man could be; but he conceived it was rather unusual to call on gentlemen to deliver their sentiments, unless they wished to do so themselves freely and spontaneously. The hon. proprietor who had made the request said, the subject was of a very difficult nature; it was in fact perfectly novel. He wished therefore as a commercial man to hear the opinion of those who had given it the fullest attention.

Mr. *Grant* said, he felt no great disposition to take any very active part in this discussion. The question had been amply debated on all sides, and he did not conceive that any observations he could offer would add much to the general mass of information which had been brought forward on the subject. He felt indeed, that he was not very well prepared, on this day, to enter fully into the consideration of so intricate a question. He admitted, however, the right which every proprietor possessed of calling on any member of the court of directors to state his opinion on a particular subject. He had recognized that principle long before, and he would not deny the propriety of its exercise in this case.

It so happened, when this subject came under the discussion of the court of directors, that he had not had an opportunity of examining the various documents connected with it. Those documents were exceedingly voluminous, and he had every reason to believe that the committee of warehouses entered most earnestly into an investigation of their contents. In consequence of their attention to the papers, it was not till within a few days of the time when the report of the committee of warehouses was submitted to the consideration of the court of directors that it was in his power to examine the documents; and then he could only go so far into them as to confirm the opinion he had previously formed that this was a very difficult question. The hon. director said, he certainly felt no indisposition whatever towards Mr. Wilkinson, on account of his personal character; and he was not in the least degree biassed against his claim. As far as he was acquainted with the character of that gentleman, he was free to say, that he respected it; and on all occasions, like the present, he would rather lean to the side of liberality. This question having come on in the court of directors, before he had an opportunity of informing and making up his mind respecting it, he had not there offered any opinion upon it. Since that time, however, he had endeavoured to make himself more master of it, and thinking he might possibly find himself called on, to give an account of his sentiments, he had formed some opinion, which he was now ready to state to the proprietors. He certainly was not one of those who were inclined to go to one extreme or another, as was the case with several members of the direction at home, and some of the authorites abroad. He wished to rest at something of a medium point. In entering into the consideration of this question, the first thing to be recollected was, the nature of the Company's government and its constitution, as established by law. The Company, it could not be doubted, had, and ought to have, certain privileges of high importance. They incurred very great expences in extending security to all their subjects, and under their government a fair and just protection was afforded to all, at a very small charge. Now under these circumstances, if the government derived profits from the monopoly of a particular article, the large commercial classes who lived under their rule, with less difficulty and trouble than they could exist beneath the government of any power in Europe, had no reason whatsoever to complain. In a question of this kind the interests of the government by whom such heavy expences were incurred, as well as those of individuals, ought to be considered. Indeed it was a point peculiarly worthy of examination, when they came to decide on a question that went to establish a precedent, which might be quoted as sanctioning applications, not precisely of the same description; for it was impossible to foresee or know what future claims might arise, or how far they might diverge from that which was now before the court. He might, perhaps, mention that what was now called a monopoly of the saltpetre trade, was not originally so denominated. It was strictly a grant from the native sovereigns to the Company, to whom was conceded the privilege of manufacturing saltpetre in Behar.

It had since been designated a monopoly; for its origin, which gave it a very different character, appeared to have been overlooked or forgotten. The Company had for a long time the exclusive right to manufacture saltpetre, and they had at a certain period substantively given up the exercise of that right; but he did not perceive, either from the nature of their government, or from any thing that passed on the occasion, that they might not, if they deemed it necessary, reassume the monopoly of that manufacture. He begged to be clearly understood in what he now said; he was arguing a public question, and felt no indisposition whatever towards Mr. Wilkinson or any other individual; but he was obliged to state what he conceived to be the truth, holding, as he did, a responsible situation. His opinion was, that the Company might resume this monopoly, though they had abandoned it for a time: it appeared to him that they were enabled so to do, by the peculiar nature of their constitution. The advantage, whatever it might be, which they derived from the resumption of the monopoly, arose from the exercise of a power with which the law invested them. It was said that the Company had gained by this transaction, but how was this benefit procured? it was by resuming that which they had temporarily laid down, and which they had an undoubted right to repossess themselves of whenever they thought fit. There was something to be taken into consideration, when they argued this case, with regard to the permission which the Company granted to those gentlemen who went out to India as free merchants; there were certain regulations to which those individuals must submit, on being allowed to reside in that country. It was very necessary that such regulations should exist, (however strange they might appear to those accustomed only to the usages that prevail in this country), because they were essential to the preservation of those important privileges which, by law, the Company enjoyed in India, and a participation in which, when allowed to others, must be considered purely as a boon. If they looked to the particular circumstances of the case, he apprehended it would be found, that what happened to Mr. Wilkinson, was one of those inconveniences to which he was liable from the nature of the tenure under which he resided in India. He was liable to the acts of the government, although they might appear arbitrary; but it was for the government to judge of the necessity of their own measures; this was a right they possessed and persons who went out there must reconcile themselves to those circumstances which arose from the working of that system under which they had solicited permission to live. Mr. Wilkinson, being in that situation, suffered from one of the acts of the government; then came this question—"whether the government, having exercised a constitutional power, shall be liable for losses which have happened to individuals, in consequence of doing that which legally and constitutionally they were authorized to do?" That was the question, and a very large question it certainly was; it embraced consequences of the most important nature, and many of them so remote as to be scarcely observable at the present moment. The reflection, however, that such consequences might arise, ought to induce the greatest caution in settling a question of this nature; it was on this ground that an hesitation arose in his mind, which kept him back from deciding at once on a matter which involved so many serious considerations. The question therefore was one of great nicety, both as it respected the interests of the Company and of the individual. On a *primâ facie* view of the case, it might be argued, that no government, at least not our Indian government, ought to be made liable for accidental losses, sustained by individuals, in consequence of a public act: this seemed a fair position, for if they admitted a different principle, if they supported the other view of the case, they would open the door to such an infinitude of claims as no government on earth possessed funds extensive enough to liquidate. There was another circumstance which ought not to be unnoticed. Mr. Wilkinson had entered into engagements for a distant period, for four or five years, and he complained that by a turn of circumstances his speculation was marred, and he was deprived of his expected profit; then they came to this question—"here was a contract for several years, and gain to a certain amount was calculated on; how far can this expectation, which was subject to the course of events and might be affected by contingencies, be considered a proper object of remuneration?" It certainly was not like a case where there was a proof of actual loss or of certainty of gain. Another question of great difficulty arose here: every body would see that this was a matter of calculation, and that perhaps no two minds could well agree, as to the profit that would be derived from a transaction of such a nature. Was it then possible to concede the principle, that a government might be called on to make compensation for a distant and uncertain speculation? This consideration, he confessed, deterred him from giving an opinion in favour of the claim, although he was not at all disinclined towards Mr. Wilkinson. It would establish a precedent of very important bearing, a precedent which might be ap-

plied hereafter, with greater latitude, according to the circumstances of the case. —(*Hear, hear !*)—Gentlemen had admitted that this was not a question of law nor of justice, but of liberality. If it were then a question merely of liberality, and not of justice, they ought, before they established a precedent, to consider it most maturely. If the consequences that were likely to flow from a particular act of liberality were very great, then every circumstance connected with the question ought to be most deliberately weighed before they performed the act: he, for one, was therefore very anxious that they should proceed cautiously, but he did not mean to say that they ought to shut out altogether the consideration of any specific loss sustained by Mr. Wilkinson. He had held for a long series of years, and his opinion remained unaltered, that in the administration of the Company's affairs a liberal consideration of the fair claims of individuals was becoming the Company, and consistent with the duty of a director of their affairs. He had on various occasions, when grants of money, and propositions of that nature, were in question, leaned, he believed, to the liberal side. And he must admit, with respect to the case now under consideration, that the change in the conduct of the Bengal government when it resumed the monopoly of saltpetre was very sudden, and as the laying down of the monopoly must naturally encourage individuals to embark in the saltpetre manufacture, so the resumption of the monopoly was so speedy and unexpected, that no man, whatever his prudence might be, could be prepared for it, and therefore on account of the current, not distant transactions in which he thus became involved, a degree of consideration might reasonably be accorded.

Then, said the hon. director, came the question as to the degree of liberality, the amount of compensation which might properly be awarded in this case; here the opinions were greatly at variance. He should detain the court too long, if he went over the grounds taken by those who supported different sides of the question; he would rather confine himself to the result which he had formed in his own mind. The government of Bengal and the board of trade seemed to have proceeded on the same views of the subject; and he did not think that he could with propriety go farther than those authorities had gone. He should be prepared to give a gratuity to Mr. Wilkinson, to the extent which the governor-general, acting on the same principle as those which influenced the board of trade, was disposed to grant; farther than that he was not willing to proceed; and his reasons for stopping short here were to be found in the principle which he had stated. He did not know whether what he had offered to the court was much deserving of their attention, but being called on for his opinion, he conceived that it was his duty to state it in the most plain and unreserved manner.—(*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. *Plowden* said, that when the question respecting the claim of Mr. Wilkinson was brought before the court a month ago, he was unable, in consequence of severe indisposition, to form a just estimate of it. On a partial review of the statement of the case at his own house, he was very much inclined to coincide in opinion with the committee formed in Bengal to investigate the question; but having read all the papers on the subject, when he came to examine minutely the principles on which the claim rested, his matured consideration led him to think that Mr. Wilkinson's demand on the Company for a larger sum than 75,000 rupees was not well founded.

Mr. *Strettell* said, after the very liberal sentiments which had been expressed by the hon. court of directors, he was in hopes that nothing would have occurred in the court that day to create the slightest degree of unpleasant feeling. He confessed that the question immediately before the court presented, in one point of view, a considerable portion of difficulty, namely, as to the amount of profit which Mr. Wilkinson claimed and that which the court might think proper to award. The court of proprietors had a nice point to decide, considering, as they must, the sum for which Mr. Wilkinson preferred his demand, as well as the principles on which the resolution then before the court was founded. That the hon. court of directors had no partial feeling on the subject he was quite certain; they evidently wished to do nothing more than justice both to the Company and to Mr. Wilkinson. They felt that the Company had benefited by the act which had occasioned severe loss to that individual; and acting from the common impulse of sympathy, which liberal minds always manifested towards others who had sustained injury through their proceedings, they did resolve to grant to him a certain remuneration. It was not necessary for him to develop all the circumstances of the case at present. The court of directors had come forward and offered Mr. Wilkinson what they conceived to be a compensation. The question came to this, whether the sum offered was or was not a compensation? on that basis they ought to stand. He might be wrong in the view he had taken of the subject, because he had not made himself fully master of the papers that had been laid

before the proprietors; but he took it for granted that those estimates, or rather calculations, which were to be found in the documents were perfectly accurate, and he accordingly argued on their contents. He conceived that he could do this in safety, in as much as he had not heard any gentleman condemn them as fallacious, although several individuals stated that they had formed a different conclusion in their own minds: but though they had declared this, none of them had dissented in any degree from the verity of those statements on which Mr. Wilkinson advanced his claims; he must therefore suppose that their truth was admitted. What, then, could the court of proprietors or the hon. court of directors do under these circumstances? They could only do one of two things: the one he should be sorry any man at that time of day could have the heart to propose for their adoption; he meant the dismissal of Mr. Wilkinson's claim, without any remuneration whatever. When they considered the situation of that gentleman at present, when they recollected that he had followed his fortunes to India, that he had there a fair prospect of realizing that competence which he had left home to seek, a prospect founded on the encouragements given to him by an act of the government under which he lived, when they reflected that he had since risked his all, that he had quitted all who were dear to him, that he had abandoned all that was essential to his welfare in life, in order to bring the question to an issue in this court, they surely could not think of dismissing him without reparation. One would suppose, the principle of the claim having been conceded, for the different references seemed merely to go to the *quantum* of remuneration which he should receive, that the claim would long since have been decided. There was no man of feeling but must shudder at the thought, even at the remotest thought, that any individual could be found to entertain the opinion that Mr. Wilkinson ought not to receive any thing. (*Hear, hear!*) If any man were at liberty to assert this, it would give rise to a general burst of feeling; it would give rise to the expression of a great public sentiment, a sentiment that would work infinitely to his advantage. They would behold a court of directors and a court of proprietors rising in a mass to support a man thus deeply injured; not by any misconduct of his own, not by any misconduct of the government, for he imputed no blame to them, but who had sustained a serious loss by the operation of an act which he could not control. The court, he was convinced, would rise in a mass and pronounce that the person thus injured should have an indemnity for the destruction of those prospects he had so rationally entertained. If, therefore, no opinion existed in the court of directors or of proprietors that his claim should be rejected altogether, what remained to be done? they had only to compensate him. How? not by placing a convenient sum in his pocket without reference to the existing facts: one man might consider £500 a large sum, another might look upon £1000 as too little: they ought to proceed on some fixed and settled data; they might consider the expences incurred by Mr. Wilkinson in travelling twice from Goruckpore to Calcutta and back again, in order to procure a settlement, and the great charge he had incurred afterwards, when, finally, he found it necessary to seek redress in this country. If he brought an action in the Court of King's-Bench, he believed he would find himself considerably minus, if he procured a verdict for less than what he now argued Mr. Wilkinson had a right to. If he, or any legal man, were to argue this question in a court of law, being convinced that Mr. Wilkinson had a right to recover for a damage sustained, he would have no hesitation whatever in addressing a jury with respect to a specific *quantum* of damages. He would not call on a jury to give ideal damages; but he would direct them to look to the facts of the case, to mark the expenses which Mr. Wilkinson had been compelled to incur, and he would contend, that on a just consideration of these, they were to say what compensation he was to get. The gentleman who had made this motion, or rather amendment, on the part of Mr. Wilkinson, had informed the court that he had taken the least sum specified by the Bengal committee. The hon. gentleman had stated, that the decision of the committee was founded on data which he (Mr. Strettell) would not be at all justified in following; but at the same time he thought himself called on to point out that which appeared to him to be actually due to Mr. Wilkinson, that which he had actually lost. He said what he had actually lost, and he would immediately shew how; for the amount of loss appeared to be a material impediment in this case. It was contended that no loss had really been sustained by this gentleman. If it were a case of insurance at law, a question would arise, and a very important one, how far the profits of a trade could be insured; but the question here was of a very different nature. Mr. Wilkinson, acting under the sanction of the laws of this country, went out to India with the permission of the court of directors, and he was allowed by the government of Bengal to carry on trade in a legal and regular manner: the question then was, if he entered into contracts under a regula-

tion promulgated by the government, and that before the period elapsed at which such contracts would terminate, the government suddenly interposed, and by a new regulation prevented the completion of those contracts, and thus put an end to his hopes of profit, whether there was not, in consequence, an absolute loss? Was there not a loss of that description which might, with propriety, go to a jury? Was there not a tangible loss, such as a person might point out, not as a contingent or remote injury, but as an injury which absolutely existed? Might not a person so circumstanced say, "Mine is not an indefinite claim; I am addressing you for no such thing. I call on you for that which, in consequence of your act, has been taken out of my pocket and given to others. The profit which others have made, has arisen from that source, has flowed from that fountain head which I first explored, for the purpose of directing its streams to my advantage. The labour has been mine, but others have reaped the profit. I am not addressing you for a shadow, but for a reality. I am not calling on your humanity, but I appeal to your justice. I call on you who have been the occasion of my loss, on you who must possess that feeling which I hope every man bows to on a subject of this kind, on every subject where an injury arises to another, whether it be intentional or not, to examine my case and act fairly and honestly by me." Here, continued Mr. Strettell, there had been evidently a communication between the claimant and the government of Bengal. The latter entered into what he called a delusive investigation. He meant not this as any charge against them, for he felt that it would be most improper to make such a charge, since he knew that nothing was more remote from their minds than to act unfairly; but still he must say, that the enquiry was in its nature delusive. All that was done in consequence of the claimant's communication, was perfectly delusive; and it ultimately turned out so to Mr. Wilkinson, after his just hopes had been strongly excited. The government told him, "we see you have sustained a loss, and we have benefited to the whole extent of its amount;" but still they did not repair the injury. This was a fact on which he relied, and on which he conceived it was proper that the court of directors and of proprietors ought to decide. The profits which had been gained by the agents and servants of the company flowed from the industry exerted and the means adopted by Mr. Wilkinson, to forward his interests and to realize a fortune. Looking at the question then in this point of view, taking it on this scale, the business resolved itself into this point: "Is the calculation resorted to by the Bengal committee well founded or not? Were those two civil servants, Messrs. Bayley and Wood, and the other members of that committee, worthy of confidence?" He would say, that two men did not exist, in whom the government of Bengal placed greater or more deserved confidence than in those whom he had mentioned. With respect to Messrs. Cruttenden and Clarke, two others of the committee, he believed he might appeal to two-thirds of that court, who well knew their capacity for deciding on a subject like this. Such was the character of every gentleman on the committee, that, looking to the *data* on which they proceeded, not one of their calculations could be doubted, in point of accuracy and veracity. If that were the case, what had they, the court of proprietors, a right to award? He would say, "take the lowest possible estimate," for he would be content even with that; although seven years of the life of the claimant had elapsed while he was in pursuit of that, which he (Mr. Strettell) could not forbear considering as most unequivocally his own. Suppose him now on the point of obtaining his demand, it should not be forgotten that it would come to him with deductions and losses, and disappointments and aggravations, which must ever operate on his mind as circumstances that lowered the value of that which the court offered to him. It was only in the hearts of men who had been under the necessity, as he had been, of seeking their fortunes in foreign lands, and who had been obliged, as he had been, to demand a redress of injury at home, that a proper feeling of his hard case could be looked for; but he hoped, in an assembly of Englishmen, that the claimant would derive all possible benefit from those generous feelings of the British heart which were never refused when a detail of undeserved hardship was clearly made out. He (Mr. Strettell) came here, as one of the court of proprietors, not to call for a larger grant than that which the case warranted; but he certainly did appear with a determination to negative the idea of voting to Mr. Wilkinson any thing short of what he conceived to be the lowest loss he had sustained. In order to explain himself more fully (and he begged the attention of the hon. mover to the circumstance), he must observe, that the Bengal committee, in estimating the lowest possible amount of compensation that could be awarded to Mr. Wilkinson, stated that the loss on his contracts for two years would be 1,80,000 rupees, and they also admitted that he was entitled to three years penalties. Those penalties, to which the committee de-

clared he was entitled, as they were founded on the existing contracts, let in a collateral question between Mr. Wilkinson and the saltpetre manufacturers, the probable fate of which he did not think it necessary to discuss at present: the question was, whether the three years penalties were to be taken into consideration, in looking to the sum which Mr. Wilkinson had lost. If it arose out of a contract subsisting between him and those people, which contract they ought to have performed, a number of arguments might be advanced with respect to his want of diligence, as against them, though not as to carrying on the trade in saltpetre, to which an end had been put. Indeed, with respect to the 60,000 rupees, being the amount of three years penalties, that subject was connected with many circumstances which he would rather not look at. He would therefore lay it aside, and say that Mr. Wilkinson was entitled to the two years actual losses sustained by him, as decidedly as any loss he ever heard of in the world was due to the person who had suffered it. A large loss actually sustained by him; money which he would have realised, had been diverted from him, and was conducted into the iron chest of the company. Such a loss might be stated before a jury, and on that ground he thought Mr. Wilkinson ought to have at least the sum of 1,80,000 rupees with interest; but he would leave out of consideration the penalties for three years. With respect to himself, he had particular reasons which prevented him from entering into other branches of the arguments in this case at the present time. Mr. Wilkinson did not mean to raise a question as to the right of government to do the act which they had done: a more important question could not be agitated than that which was incidentally glanced at, namely, whether the Company had this right or had it not. It was, indeed, most important to consider, whether the Indian government were authorized in this way to lay on an embargo, which the prime minister of England, if he dared to attempt such an act, would be impeached for. It was a question whether the Indian government could do this at all under the sanction of the law. Suppose a governor-general contemplated such a measure in were wantonness, could he carry it into effect more than the minister of England? It was evident that the latter could not attempt to carry such a scheme into execution, without calling for the prompt intervention of the legislature. It was a subject of the deepest interest, and ought not to be introduced on the consideration of a question of this kind, which merely respected a loss stated to have been sustained by an act of the government. There was here a circumstance which ought not to pass without observation: saltpetre was a most important article of trade; at the very time, at which this transaction took place, the American war was not known in India, and saltpetre was an article which formed a principle feature of the American trade; so much so, indeed, that they made a run on that article, and had not particular individuals and the government of Bengal became their competitors in this traffic, and divided it, they would have had it almost exclusively in their own hands. It unfortunately happened that a schedule had been published, for the purpose of following up the 37th of the King and a regulation of the court of directors, which set forth that the article of saltpetre was one that might be exported on the payment of a certain duty: what, therefore, was the actuating motive of the government of Bengal in re-assuming the monopoly, which it was stated they had been induced, under existing circumstances, to lay down? it was probably to prevent large quantities of saltpetre from being sold to the Americans. But still the counter regulation was in the teeth of the schedule which had been published for carrying into effect the 37th of the King; which circumstance made it a much stronger measure than it otherwise would have been. This however was not the question of the present day. They had not however met to canvass the acts of the government of Bengal; and they ought to shut out all discussion which was not decidedly necessary to the elucidation of the question. The question merely was, what compensation should Mr. Wilkinson receive? That compensation should be decided on no ground but that of facts; and the facts that had been laid before them proved that decisive and absolute losses had been sustained. If the statements on which the Bengal committee proceeded could not be controverted, and he thought they could not, 1,80,000 rupees ought to be awarded to Mr. Wilkinson. He considered that that sum could not be fairly objected to by any person, since it was the lowest that the Bengal committee conceived the claimant to be entitled to.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, he admired very much the worthy gentleman who had just sat down. He had stated that he did not mean to call into question the right of the government of India to prevent the exportation of particular articles, notwithstanding he argued very ingeniously on the point, and then attempted to shut out every body else from a participation in that branch of the discussion. He wished the worthy gentleman would have followed his own principle, instead of arguing for half an hour on a question, the discus-

sion of which he deprecated. He (Mr. Dixon) also objected to any appeal being made to their feelings as men. There had ever been throughout his life a strong bias on his mind, and he believed the same bias was felt by almost every person, in favour of an individual when he was struggling against a great public body; this being the case, it was not necessary, by exciting their feelings, to increase that bias which had previously existed. He confessed that he could not form a very accurate opinion on this subject from the papers that had been laid before him. It did not appear from them that his claim was for a liberal consideration, for compensation, or in fact for any thing specific. It appeared that the government in India had resorted to a particular measure, and the Company were undoubtedly answerable in some degree for it; but when he made this admission, it ought not to be forgotten, (what was stated by all) that Mr. Wilkinson, in preferring a claim for compensation, had not a foot to stand on in the way of legal right. The report made by the gentlemen in India threw Mr. Wilkinson on their compassionate feelings to remunerate him for losses which it was alleged he had sustained. He knew nothing of the report; but he believed that the persons to whom Mr. Wilkinson's claim was referred were men of very high honour, and conscientiously thought they had done nothing but what they were justified in doing; but on reading their report he saw that there was all through it a leaning in favour of Mr. Wilkinson. The gentlemen who investigated the claim drew deductions which no men in business would have done; they took it for granted that the contracts into which he had entered would have been fulfilled, and that the goods he purchased would have produced certain stated prices in the market; they made no allowances whatever for contingencies, for bad debts, or for any one of the disappointments to which commercial speculations were liable. He thought when Mr. Wilkinson acted on the permission given by the governor-general in India, who had exercised a right (whether correctly or improperly he could not say) afterwards to pass a counter regulation, the individual who speculated under the former order ought not to have left out of his calculation the probability, that some circumstance might intervene which would render it necessary to put a stop to the free trade in this article. The learned gentleman (Mr. Strettell) had treated this part of the subject in a very curious way; he had stated that the government here would not permit an embargo of this description to be put in force. It was necessary to inquire what saltpetre was? It came, if he mistook not, under the denomination munition of war; and in this, and, he believed, in every country in Europe, munition of war might be staid from exportation, just as the government thought proper: therefore, in his opinion, Mr. Wilkinson had no right to promise himself a free trade in the article of saltpetre longer than it suited the interests of the Company to permit it. The government that gave the power, if they thought fit, might resume their right again. They had been told of profits Mr. Wilkinson was sure of realizing, and for which he sought a remuneration: now he (Mr. Dixon) had been for fifty years in trade; for a considerable portion of that period he had been a broker, and he had yet to learn an instance of a speculative man who had died rich. Individuals of a speculative turn laid their plans very well in general; they said "a certain article will rise in price and we will lay in a stock of it." It did perhaps rise in price, but still he never knew them to stick to their first determination, that of selling when they could make a sure profit. They kept the article in hand because they expected it would rise higher, till at length no person would purchase, and the speculation became abortive. He recollected the embarrassment of the house of Fordyce, of Sir George Colbrook, of the firm of Boyd, Benfield, and Co., who from a too sanguine hope of making a great profit had missed realizing what they easily might have done. In all cases of this kind losses were to be counted on as well as profits; therefore Mr. Wilkinson had no right to suppose that he should realize here the sum mentioned in the report made in India. The board of trade recommended, he believed, the very sum of money which the court of directors now proposed; and he thought that the executive body had, under all the circumstances, selected a wiser and fitter course than that which was proposed by the amendment. It had been observed, if any person stated that in his opinion Mr. Wilkinson had no claim, that person must be destitute of feeling; he however begged to observe, that while he admitted the claims of Mr. Wilkinson on the score of liberality, he most distinctly denied that he had a single legal demand. His claim proceeded on a basis which was altogether wrong; and though this ground was naturally an unpleasant one to touch upon, he thought that he was bound to state his sentiments. His opinion was, that the wiser course for the proprietors at large to follow would be to adopt what was recommended to them by the board of trade in India, which had since been sanctioned by the approbation of the court of directors. He had no doubt that the executive body cherished as much kind feeling towards Mr. Wilkinson as any individuals within that court: he did not mean in

saying this to flatter the court of directors, for he believed, when he thought they were wrong he never kept it a secret from them. As there was a natural leaning towards a gentleman who made an application of this kind, on account of old acquaintanceship, for individuals were likely to bear a strong impression on their minds in consequence of the regard or love they bore to him, he conceived that the proper way of deciding this question would be by a ballot.

Mr. *Peter Moore* said he wished to offer a few words on the subject now before the court. He should shew a very bad taste indeed if he went into all those arguments which had been touched by different gentlemen. His hon. friend, who had brought forward this question, had given a detail founded on the documents which had been laid before the proprietors, and that detail he conceived rendered it unnecessary for him to call the attention of the court to more than two points, which he would do as briefly as possible. The first was, the decision of that committee to whom the governor general in India had referred this subject, and on whose report the claim now made was founded; and secondly, what had been the usage that existed in all similar cases which had occurred under the Indian government. He would put the matter at issue with respect to the report of this committee on one single question, namely if the report had been for the minor sum of £7,000, instead of the larger one of £36,000, would the government, the board of trade, and the court of directors have abided by it or not? If they told him that they would have abided by it, they acknowledged the principle to be correct, although they differed as to the amount of the remuneration. Now it was the principle that he wished to be recognised: they ought not to look at the sum awarded, whether it was 20, 30, £40,000 or more; they ought to be governed alone by the principle of justice. He lamented excessively, that the acute and comprehensive mind of the governor general had not decided this question on the other side of the water: something extraordinary must certainly have arisen to shake the noble mind of the governor general which was never shaken by the threats of the Company's enemies. What the reason was which caused his indecision they did not positively know, but he thought he could suggest some motives for his conduct. No doubt the Governor general had looked to both sides of this question, but he (Mr. Moore) imputed to the board of trade a looseness of conduct, a want of decision, which prevented them from setting the question at rest, as they undoubtedly ought to have done. With respect to the powers of the Indian government to claim this monopoly, there could be no doubt of their existence. They certainly were possessed of those powers, but they exercised them leniently and liberally; they had therefore a right to act as they had done: but looking to the liberality of their conduct on all similar occasions, it was fair that the claim of Mr. Wilkinson, arising from injuries sustained by their resumption of the monopoly, should be brought forward. Early in life he (Mr. M.) acted gratuitously as secretary to the board of trade, and the various deeds, contracts, and powers, connected with that branch of the government, had been brought under his special observance. There were many monopolies in India, and, in his opinion, very proper ones. By various recommendations and suggestions, he had endeavoured, not unsuccessfully, at different times to improve several of them. The monopoly of salt was extremely productive, a revenue of two millions sterling per annum was derived from it; that monopoly was managed much to the advantage of the Company, and with the general approbation of all consumers. There was also a monopy of opium, and of various other articles, sanctioned by the powers of an act of parliament. He would now call their attention to what had been done on occasions similar to the present. This was a case where, in truth, there was a monopoly and no monopoly: the free merchant knew not how to turn himself; one day he was told that he might pursue this trade, and on the next he was forbidden to interfere with it, therefore he was entitled to a liberal compensation, such a compensation as was always awarded in this country. In England no individual could be interrupted or injured in his legal pursuits, either by the government or by a joint stock company, without receiving a liberal return; therefore Mr. Wilkinson had a right, having made out a strong case, to expect a liberal compensation. Indeed, he would leave all mention of liberality out of the question, and say that common justice demanded reparation to the full extent of the injury of which Mr. Wilkinson complained.—(*Hear, hear!*) The principles on which the trade in opium was carried on, was on this occasion applicable to the trade in saltpetre. Advances (or, as it was called, *daudnee)* were made to all the little manufacturers who were engaged in the trade, and who were bound to supply a certain portion of the article. Those persons went to work, and they received the remainder of the sums due to them when they had furnished the stipulated quantity of saltpetre. Sometimes these speculations were unfortunate, and the merchant did not receive the money which he had advanced. Now let the court consider the

situation in which Mr. Wilkinson was placed. The board of trade called on him to give security that he would not purchase saltpetre beyond a certain quantity, and also that he would not deal with those who were in arrear to the Company; but year after year, season after season, passed by, and no answer was given to his repeated requests to know specifically what amount of security was required. He was left, to his great misfortune, in utter ignorance of the amount of security required. At this time A, B, and C had received *daudnee*, or advances, for saltpetre from the Company. They relinquished the monopoly for a time, and they then thought proper to resume it; when they did so, they said to Mr. Wilkinson, "You may conclude your contracts, but you must give security not to employ those persons to whom we have made advances." In order to learn what security was necessary, Mr. Wilkinson was referred from one chief of a factory to another, and being unsuccessful in gaining the information he sought, the proceeding had the effect of completely stopping his contracts. The principle which in such a case would be acted on in England ought also to apply to India. It was a fair principle, and ought to be extended to every person who had been injured by government, or by any public body, that of granting remuneration to the amount of the loss sustained. He came now to the monopoly in salt, with which he was well acquainted. The lands which produced it were called Nemuck Mehals; part of the rent of those lands was paid in money and part in kind, namely, in salt. When the government of Bengal took the salt manufacture under its own especial care, the question was, what existing contracts had those persons, who held the lands entered into with others, with whom they were in the habit of contracting from time to time, for the production of a certain quantity of salt? and next, what had they done with the money which they were in the habit of receiving from those with whom they had these dealings? The money, it was found, was paid to the Company for the land rent. What then was the course adopted with respect to them? compensation was made by the Company to the amount of some millions of maunds of salt; and the same thing was done with respect to the Jutmell's monopoly, as it was called. How then stood Mr. Wilkinson's case? He said, "I have been injured in my fortune by the measures of government; compensate me, then, in the same way which you have been used to do all those persons who contributed towards the public good." It was clear that Mr. Wilkinson had essentially served the public; he had augmented the number of saltpetre manufactories from 450 to 1100, so that when the Company wished to have a monopoly of this article against all Europe, he had put it in their power to effect it. This was the grand foundation on which his claim stood. He was very sure that an appeal to the liberality of the court, indeed he should rather say to its justice, founded on the principle to which he had adverted, and supported by the best law of the land, he meant the unwritten law, would be most cordially received. If the two extremes which had been alluded to were departed from, he had no doubt that a congenial feeling would be exerted to hit off that medium which would be satisfactory to both parties. If the governor-general of India and his whole council had not known and been convinced of the justice of Mr. Wilkinson's claim, they never would have referred it to persons as high in repute, as high in virtue, and as high in ability as any individuals either in England or India. He hoped this circumstance would not be overlooked, and that in coming to a decision they would consult the honour as well as the interests of the Company.

Mr. *Gahagan* said, he concurred in opinion with those who felt that this was a question of difficulty, but in fact the difficulty was entirely confined to the *quantum* of remuneration that ought to be awarded to Mr. Wilkinson. It was said by a learned gentleman (Mr. Strettell) that to deny the claim of Mr. Wilkinson altogether almost argued a want of feeling, and indeed to him it appeared scarcely credible that nine individuals could be found to sign a protest stating that Mr. Wilkinson's claim ought to be rejected, declaring that in fact he had no claim at all on the Company. An hon. proprietor near (Mr. Dixon) had re-echoed this sentiment; he argued very ingeniously that Mr. Wilkinson had made out no claim whatsoever, but still he was willing to grant to him what the court of directors proposed. He could not account for the course of argument which the hon. proprietor had pursued when he considered his conclusion, but at all events he was glad that the hon. proprietor concurred in thinking that Mr. Wilkinson ought not to be deprived of all remuneration. He wished to advert to an observation made by the hon. gentleman who spoke last, because it was in direct connection with the fundamental error on which the view of the nine protesting directors was founded, and of the doctrine laid down by the hon. gentleman who recently spoke from behind the bar. If the hon. director had not proceeded upon false principles, his argument must have been allowed to possess great political sagacity, and he would

have agreed with what he had laid down, assuming that the premises were good. Unfortunately, however, the assumption was not a just one, because the argument was founded on the right the Company had to enforce this monopoly. His learned friend (Mr. Strettell) said, that Mr. Wilkinson had altogether waived the consideration of this point, but while he made this observation he introduced the question incidentally. The hon. director said, that in strictness this could not be called a monopoly, for that before the assumption of the Dewannee by the Company a grant of the saltpetre lands was made to them by Jaffeer Aly Khan. But could it be said, after this grant was made, that the Company could insist on a monopoly of this nature? Could any agreement entered into by Jaffier Aly Khan give to the Company a power which on the first view appeared to be illegal? If the proceeding were bad in the beginning, the length of time during which it had continued could not justify it. In every point of view, morally, practically, and legally, that which in the outset was improper could not by lapse of time be cured of its original defect. The maxim was, *quod ab initio non valet, tractu temporis non convalescet*. From 1765 to 1811, the Indian government chose to exercise a monopoly in the saltpetre trade, and it was argued that this circumstance gave it validity: now what surprised him was, that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Moore), with all his knowledge of Indian affairs, with all his experience in the commercial transactions of the Company, could venture to say that they had the right to impose this monopoly, and that it was given to them by the government here. He would, however, prove that the Company had no such right, and more particularly with reference to this very article of saltpetre. It was a remarkable fact, which could scarcely have escaped the attention of the court of directors, that the statute of the 13th of Geo. III. specifically stated what articles the Company might monopolize, as distinguished from those which were left open to a free trade. Now it must be taken for granted, that those articles which were not at all enumerated were intended to be left open to general speculation. The articles mentioned as liable to a monopoly were salt, betel-nut, coffee, tobacco, and rice. Opium was not one of the monopolized articles, although it had been stated in mistake to be one of them. If the court examined the matter a little, they would see that government displayed great foresight in preventing individuals from meddling with those articles. Every person must know that rice was the *sine qua non* article of Indian existence. Salt also was a commodity of primary importance, and he might say the same of tobacco: deprive the natives of their tobacco, their rice, and their salt, and the Company would soon deprive themselves of their Indian empire. Opium was to the commonalty of India what porter or gin was to the mob of this country. So well did the Company understand their best interests as governors of India, that they took special care that salt, rice, betel-nut, and tobacco should never be wanted by their subjects. They prevented individuals from speculating in those commodities, and in so doing they acted wisely, because if a trade of that kind were left open, the conduct of those who embarked in it might endanger their very existence: therefore, as the *sine qua non* of subsistence, they were placed under the tutelage and guardianship of the government. The words of the statute were these: "Be it enacted, that no person whatever shall intermeddle in the inland trade of salt, betel-nut, rice, and tobacco, except on account of the Company." He could conceive cases where a government might be placed in such a situation as might compel them not to adhere strictly to the law. He hoped the court would not be alarmed when he said that circumstances might occur which would justify the exercise of a vigour beyond the law; and if there were a country in which more than another such circumstances were likely to arise, that country was India. Perhaps they would sooner forgive and indemnify a Governor-general for acting with a vigour beyond the law, when combating with adverse circumstances in India, than they would excuse or palliate similar conduct in a commander in any other part of the world. He would say more with reference to this peculiar case. He would say, that if there was any one article under the sun with which government might be warranted in interfering, although no legislative provision had been passed on the subject, it was with respect to this commodity, which had been properly denominated a munition of war. Here an arbitrary regulation, springing from the government itself, and having for its object the prevention of a general traffic in this commodity, might perhaps be justified; but let the court examine the case, and see whether the circumstances would excuse the conduct which the Bengal government pursued at the time. The proceedings shewed that the government had exercised a species of monopoly of this article since the year 1765: from that period to 1804, no regulation asserting the right of the Company to the monopoly had been established. At the latter time a sort of dispute took place between the commercial and judicial authorities on the subject of the existence of this right: nothing, however, was done

in 1804; the question was postponed until 1810, when it was again brought under discussion. If a necessity at that time existed for asserting the monopoly, the Company might easily have assumed the disputed right which they enjoyed, with the tacit consent of every body, and they might then have formed a regulation to prevent the interference of any other persons in the trade; but the court would be astonished to find that the regulation which was agreed to in 1811 went to abolish, not to sustain the monopoly of the saltpetre trade. The regulation declared that the Company had no more right to interfere with that branch of trade than they had to assume a monopoly of the traffic in piece goods: such, in effect, were the words made use of. The Company declared to all that the trade was open to competition, and every person who came with money in his hand might buy as much saltpetre as he could. When such a prospect was held out to the whole community, an individual stepped forward and entered into contracts with a view to future profits, during a period of five years. He agreed with what fell from his learned friend (Mr. Stretell), that if the Company meant at a future period to lay claim to this monopoly, the conduct they pursued in giving it up was most delusory. He did not mean to say that the delusion was intentional, but if a merchant had suffered by the situation in which the conduct of the government had placed him, if they one day rescinded a monopoly and thus enticed him to speculate, and the next day reassumed that monopoly to his disadvantage, it was not unfair to call such conduct delusive and deceitful. Here he must differ from the hon. director (Mr. Grant), and contend, that even supposing the government, from the grant of 1765, had fairly been invested with this right, they were not justified, when, after a lapse of forty-five years, they had thought proper to abandon it, in reassuming, as their caprice dictated, that monopoly which they had solemnly given up. He could not see the justice of an argument which said, "It is true we publicly give up this monopoly to-day, but it is our intention, under the rose, to lay hold of it again to-morrow." The Company's regulations were analagous to acts of parliament, and if, when they dissolved this monopoly, they wished to prevent persons from speculating in saltpetre, on account of their private determination to take the trade into their own hands at a future period, they ought to have added a rider to the bill, setting forth, "Be it known that this is an article which we have abandoned only for a time; if any person therefore deal in it, let it be *suo periculo*, for we, the Company, mean to reassume the monopoly whenever we please." If they had done this, individuals would have understood what they were about; but they had abandoned the monopoly without any qualification whatsoever, and thus induced persons to embark in a traffic with which, under other circumstances, they would have had nothing to do. They had, contrary to any right, re-established this monopoly, by which it appeared Mr. Wilkinson had suffered severely, as his contracts were put an end to, and his calculations of profit fell with them to the ground. The Company admitted the fact that Mr. Wilkinson could not proceed in his speculations; they admitted that the act of their government had prevented him from realizing those profits which in the open market he had a right to expect; they knew that their authorities abroad had admitted his claim, and sent it here for adjudication; and under these circumstances, with so many admissions and confessions in his favour, the question was, whether the court were not bound to treat him with the utmost liberality? Their government confessed that they had done Mr. Wilkinson a wrong or a harm, for in truth he could not see the difference between the two terms, although the Governor-general said that the claimant had sustained a harm and no wrong. He did not care for this distinction: it was acknowledged that Mr. Wilkinson had suffered a harm, and their difficulty was to point out to what extent that harm proceeded and how they were to measure and estimate it. There was but one way of estimating it: looking to the merits of the gentlemen who formed the Bengal committee, which was composed of Mr. Compton (whose sagacity he had good reason to know since he had often met him in the Indian courts of judicature), and other gentlemen of great talent, still he could not agree to the principle on which they proceeded. He did not think they could award remuneration for contingent profits; they could not answer the claim of a man who said "See what a fine fortune I might have made if you had let me alone." But when an individual was standing at the bar of the government, as Mr. Wilkinson then was, they ought not to look merely to the state and extent of his funds at the time the loss was said to have been sustained, but they ought to view the question in a moral and political light. The Company ought to say, "We have done you wrong, what is the amount of injury you have sustained? We know nothing of the sum which you might have realized, but you say that we have inflicted an injury on you, give us then some moral principle and we will send you to our treasurer to be paid." There was a mode of estimating those claims: the question then was by whom they should be estimated? he answered, by

Mr. Wilkinson himself. Here was a penalty which on entering into his contracts Mr. Wilkinson agreed to pay, if he committed any breach of them; might he not then say, "I have agreed to pay 20,000 rupees a year, for each year in which I may happen to infringe my contract, and to that extent I may fairly consider myself a loser." He was aware that it was not always the fair way of deciding on the beneficial tendency of a contract to look merely to the extent of the penalty, since the contractor was not always the person who was able to pay a large penalty, although it had been stipulated for. In that case a contractor must be content with what he could get. This applied to Mr. Wilkinson's nooneahs; they were probably men of that description, who could not, had the contract been infringed by them, pay the stipulated penalty, and if they were to decide on that circumstance, they must be guided, not by what Mr. Wilkinson would absolutely lose by the breach of contract, but by their capability of reimbursing him. Here, however, the contract was dissolved by government, and Mr. Wilkinson was therefore entitled at least to the whole penal charge, amounting to 20,000 rupees a year during the continuance of the contracts. They were, besides, to take many other circumstances into consideration: they were not to forget the anxiety of mind that this gentleman had experienced; not that it could be paid for with gold or bank notes, which now-a-days had become the currency of the country, but they were to give him the best remuneration they could, and that consisted in a grant of money; they were not to pass over the different journies he had made from Goruckpore to Calcutta, from that to Patna, and finally to Europe. If all these points were duly weighed, he thought the standard which he took to measure Mr. Wilkinson's loss would agree pretty nearly with what had been stated by his learned friend (Mr. Strettell), namely, 1,80,000 rupees; that which the minute of the Marquis of Hastings (which was perhaps the best minute to be found in the whole proceedings) and which the able arguments of Mr. Seton, so highly creditable to his character and understanding, appeared to point at. One singular argument, and a most erroneous one, with which an hon. director had set out, and on which his colleagues had acted, he deemed it necessary to advert to. The gentlemen behind the bar went floundering along, and had committed several very great mistakes. The hon. mover of the amendment had very properly asked, "Will you refrain from doing justice, lest others may be induced to prefer equitable claims? will you commit an unjust act because you are afraid of purchasing the precedent of justice at a large price?" But let the proprietors look a little farther. Suppose they did purchase this experience dearly, would it not teach the government in India and the court of directors to be more cautious in future? Would they not say, "we must be more sharp than we have been in the exercise of supposed legal powers; we must not go on pellmell forming and rescinding regulations without considering whether we have a right to do so or not." But the protest said that Dholem Doss had as strong a claim as Mr. Wilkinson: he should answer that assertion by observing, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." If Dholem Doss really had a claim, let him go before the governor-general and assert it: but that individual never stated that he had suffered any loss; it was the mere suggestion of the gentlemen behind the bar, for Dholem Doss had not said a word respecting it. A great deal had been said about the list of nooneahs not having been notified to Mr. Wilkinson, and the nature of the security which was required not having been stated to him. He could not well see that if the securities had been known, and the lists made out, it would have altered the case in any one degree. Whether Mr. Wilkinson was as vigilant as he ought to have been, he did not precisely know; but his conduct in that respect could only lay him open to reprimand for some degree of neglect. But when he said, he was far from admitting that any such neglect had existed; on the contrary, it appeared that Mr. Wilkinson manifested a great degree of activity; this, however, did not alter the case. They had implied, in the dissent of certain hon. directors, that if one individual assumed a controul over the saltpetre of one district, another might possess himself of a like power in a different district, and thus the whole trade might at length be monopolized by a few individuals. He wondered that they could lay before men of reasoning judgment such an argument as this. If it were well founded, the government of India must be the most stupid blockheads that could be imagined. It was clear enough, that if they saw an individual proceeding in such a course, they would speedily place him on shipboard and send him from the country. Who had the capital, who the power, who the means of information? Government had all these advantages, and if they suffered by a monopoly, or by allowing individuals to curb or controul them, their conduct must be in the highest degree weak and blameable. It was astonishing how men could sit down and gravely argue that a number of individuals, by taking different districts, might controul the saltpetre trade of all Hindostan; that to prevent such an occurrence persons should be discouraged from embarking in that traffic; and to

furtherance of that wiew that Mr. Wilkinson should receive no remuneration whatever. But, in point of fact, could not the government have taken a different course? Could they not have authorized a virtual monopoly, if not a declared one? If they found that the speculations of individuals enriched them at the expense of the safety of the state, could they not have imposed such duties on this article as would render it impossible to export it? Could they not, by these means, have prevented the trade altogether, and made it not worth the while of merchants to indulge in such a speculation? "But," said the dissentients, "what makes us unwilling to grant remuneration is, that saltpetre is more a political than a commercial article, and government being alarmed at the extent of a speculation which was entered into with respect to it, were obliged to interfere." Now if the government, from 1811 to 1812, did, with their eyes open, when war was raging to an extremity in Europe, when there was no prospect of peace, for the good Bourbon was not then at Ghent, if at such a time they opened the trade, it did not shew that they considered the proceeding dangerous. That surely was the time to assert their right to this monopoly in written and decisive characters, if they had never claimed it before; instead of which they had thought fit to abandon it. He would not go now into the question, how far Mr. Wilkinson would be able to recover in a court of law? Whatever ground Mr. Wilkinson might have had for such a proceeding was now over, and he came before the court, not with a legal case, but with a case clearly founded in justice and equity. He said to them, "if ever a claim was brought before you which deserved attention, it is that which I now introduce; you have prevented me from pursuing a profitable speculation, you have got possession of the goods which I was the instrument of placing in the market, I have been greatly injured by your conduct. I do not, however, ask you to give up all the profit that you have made through my agency; but as you have interfered with my speculation, I hope you will adopt some standard, by which my losses may be measured and my injuries may be repaired." His learned friend (Mr. Strettell) had sat down with saying that he would not move an amendment to the present motion; he (Mr. Gahagan) did not mean to propose one, not having been for any considerable length of time a member of that court; but he suggested to the hon. mover, whether he did not think the measure of remuneration laid down by Mr. Seton, and now touched upon by his learned friend, was not a fair criterion to guide the judgment of the court in the present case? He must enter his protest against part of the doctrine laid down by the hon. mover, which he considered to be extremely injudicious. He had observed, that if Mr. Wilkinson had brought his saltpetre to market and procured a ready sale for it, he would, according to the profits of the time, have realized in one year £60,000. They could not be expected to award remuneration with a view to such a standard as this; and he could only say, that if any private merchant should come forward to government and declare, that under any contract which he might have entered into with the sanction of government, by one single transaction under that contract he could realize so large a sum as £60,000, then he could not help thinking it would be high time to go to the legislature and call for an act of parliament to put a stop to the private trade. If the private merchants made such enormous profits to the injury of the Company, the latter had a right to seek some means by which they could defend their own interests; but because Mr. Wilkinson might have made £60,000 in one year, was he therefore to come and say that his losses were to be judged by that criterion? It was not a moral criterion, and he could not consent to admit it.

Mr. *Forbes* interrupted the hon. proprietor. He most unquestionably did say, that according to the price of saltpetre at the Company's sales, had Mr. Wilkinson's contract for one year been fulfilled, and the saltpetre sold at those sales, it would have produced the sum he had mentioned: he spoke only according to the known price of the day, and did not say that the produce, during the whole of the five years, would have been of equal amount.

Mr. *Gahagan* said, he understood one year to have been adduced as a criterion by which the profits of the whole five might be estimated. He, however, objected to fixing the claim on so untenable a ground as that of a speculation in trading profits.

Mr. *Forbes* said, he wished to shew the court, when he mentioned the sum which Mr. Wilkinson might have realized, that the Company had derived great advantage from the resumption of this trade.

Mr. *Gahagan* said, the court could not form their estimate of what was fit to be awarded to Mr. Wilkinson by a reference to contingent profits depending on the state of the sales and market in this country; that was not the standard by which they could grant him remuneration. He had himself, in the course of these proceedings, pointed out what he considered a fair remuneration for his losses, and if to this they added some thousand rupees to meet the expenses he had incurred for five years, in journeying from place to place, and finally coming to England, it would amount to about the sum of 1,80,000 rupees, the measure of com-

pensation that was laid down by Mr. Seton.

Mr. Forbes said, he merely wished to impress on the court that Mr. Wilkinson did not seek to take anything out of the pocket of the Company. He had expressly mentioned that the sum of £100,000 at least had been put into the Company's treasury by this transaction, a fact which the court of directors could have no hesitation in admitting; his own private opinion however was, that the Company had gained nearly double that amount. He did not wish Mr. Wilkinson's remuneration to be calculated by that sum; but he mentioned it to remove from the minds of the proprietors any idea that Mr. Wilkinson desired to take money out of the pocket of the Company to which he was not fairly entitled. He contended, that the Company made a very large fortune by the resumption of this monopoly; that fortune which, but for their interference, Mr. Wilkinson would have realized.

Mr. *Grant* said, he felt it necessary to enter into a short explanation on some points contained in the speech of the learned member (Mr. Gahagan), who appeared to have fallen into several errors. The learned member could discover no reason for the Company's exercising the right of imposing what he called a monopoly. Now he would take the liberty of shewing the reason on which that right was founded; a right, he would maintain, which was tantamount to any interest the Company had in the land itself. They enjoyed that right before they possessed the Dewannee; it was exercised under the sanction of this country, and was held on the same footing as any other right which the Company claimed. In the year 1757 this privelege was granted to them by one of the native powers. Through the means of Lord Clive the saltpetre manufacture in the district of Behrar was made over to the Company, and by the terms of the grant, the Company were empowered to establish proper authorities throughout the district, who were to see that the saltpetre was preserved for the Company, and to whom strict orders were given not to sell an ounce to any other persons; it was a grant of property to the Company as much as any grant that could be imagined, and those proprictory rights were vested in them to use in any manner they pleased. He could see no reason for advancing an argument, that they had not a right to proceed in that way which appeared most advantageous to them with respect to the produce of those lands, as strong and indefeasible as that which they possessed over any portion of territory of which they were proprietors. Certain commodities had been made articles of monopoly in India, and those monopolies were recognized by the legislature here, which had not meddled with them. By the last charter, or the act of 1813, the trade to Bengal was thrown open to any person who chose to embark in it; but even then, the importation of all articles to this country was not allowed. With respect to what had been said, as to the opposition which would be shewn to the introduction of a monopoly here, it ought to be observed that there was a wide distinction between the rights and powers of the British legislature and those exercised by the government of Bengal; the acts of the latter, though of a different kind from those commonly known in this country, were recognized, and by that recognition rendered valid by the government here. For instance, the monopoly of salt had existed for many years, and was continued at this day under the sanction of British authority. The learned gentleman had quarrelled with the regulation of the Bengal government of 1811, by which it was directed that the monopoly of the saltpetre trade should no longer continue. From this act he drew a very extraordinary inference, namely, that the Company thereby confessed they had no right whatever to enact such a monopoly. Certainly it appeared to him that the argument made directly the other way. He was at a loss to conceive how the laying down of a right, which a public body had exercised for fifty years, could be advanced as a proof that they were not entitled, directly or indirectly, to the possession of such a power. But gentlemen had argued, that the Company, in point of fact, had no right to control this trade: he (Mr. Grant) should controvert that argument, and, in doing so, he should be borne out by the evidence of facts. In 1797 all the existing regulations formed by the Bengal government (unless in cases specifically provided for), were recognized by the legislature. The monopoly in question existed at the time, and not being objected to, had all the sanction which was extended to the other local acts: the government of Bengal were therefore perfectly regular in the course they had adopted. With respect to the right of the Company to continue this monopoly, the learned gentleman had entirely failed to overturn it. The question of Mr. Wilkinson's claim might be supported perhaps on a different principle; but the power of the Company to exercise the authority, which the learned gentleman seemed inclined to impugn, stood on as strong grounds as could be well conceived. The regulation which placed in the hands of the Company a complete control over the saltpetre trade, had been sanctioned by the government of India, and, along with other regulations, was recognized by an act of the British parliament passed in 1797.

Mr. *Gahagan* said, that the document

to which the hon. director alluded had shewn the nature of the grant of the saltpetre lands to the Bengal government, but it did not appear to prove that the Bengal government had derived any right, under such grant, to exclude individuals from a participation in the saltpetre trade. As to the regulation of 1811, what he said was this: that it was singular, if the Company possessed a right of this nature, that it was exercised without any regulation from the year 1757 to 1811; and that the very first regulation promulgated on the subject, went to abolish the monopoly, instead of asserting it. As to the sanction given by the legislature to the regulations of the Bengal government by the act of 1797, it should be recollected, that no regulation, authorising a monopoly of saltpetre, had been sent forth by the government till the year 1812; it was clear, therefore, that this regulation could not have received the sanction of the government at home, except it was to be found in the act to which he had before alluded, by which a monopoly of salt, betel-nut, tobacco, and rice, was permitted.

Mr. *Grant* said, the act of 1797 recognized and sanctioned what the government of Bengal did at that day, and amongst other things their preserving a monopoly of the saltpetre trade. There was no necessity for a specific regulation, for the establishment of that which had so long existed; regulations were introduced at a subsequent period, for other purposes.

Mr. *Wilkinson* said, peculiarly circumstanced as he was, he appeared before the court with reluctance, and he entreated their indulgence for a few minutes. He had been long in India, and he conceived that he was competent to deliver an opinion on one circumstance to which the attention of the learned gentleman (Mr. Gahagan) had been drawn. He spoke within the hearing of several most respectable servants of the Company, and he called on any one of them to point out any regulation promulgated with respect to a monopoly of saltpetre, from the accession of the Dewannee, in 1765, until the year 1812: if there were such a regulation it could easily be found. He would now submit to the court all the rights, with respect to the saltpetre lands, that were granted to the Company. He would read the instrument under which those rights were derived: the right of which the Company were possessed, under the grant of Jaffeer Aly Khan, was to collect saltpetre from all the lands that produced it.

Mr. *Grant*. "The salt lands were made over to them."

Mr. *Wilkinson* continued. Whatever rights the Company might have originally possessed, it was clear, from the documents he held in his hand, that they had sold them. The letter of Mr. Leycester (the judge of the district) informed government, in 1812, "that the Rajah "Burkeshire Sing was the proprietor of "the nemuck sayer mehal, or right of "collecting saltpetre and salt from the "lands which produced these articles in "Sircar Sarun; that he had bought the "same, together with several villages, at "the collector's sale, for the sum of "28,000 sicca rupees, subject to an "annual rent to the government of 2,993 "rupees. That this purchase necessarily "gave him the power either of collecting "the saltpetre himself, or of letting the "lands in farm to others, a right which, "in fact, he had regularly exercised for "the last nine years, and that the present "farmer of the same was Doolum Doss, "the contractor with Mr. Wilkinson, "who paid the Rajah an annual rent of "4,000 rupees." When the resident heard that he (Mr. W.) had contracted for saltpetre with the manufacturers, at prices nearly double those of the hon. Company, and that Doolum Doss held, in fact, the *nemuck sayer mehal*, he immediately took the alarm, and called upon the board of trade to ascertain by what right this was done, as he had always understood those mehals were held by the Company. The board of trade applied to government, and the government to the first authority in India on such a subject, *viz.* the board of revenue; and what was the answer? why, a complete confirmation of all Mr. Leycester had before stated. He (Mr. W.) would read the passage. "It appears, from a reference "to the records of our office, that the "*nemuck sayer mehal* of *Sircar Sarun* "was sold, together with eight villages, "in the year 1803, for a balance of reve-"nue, and purchased by Rajah Bur-"kishire Sing for 28,000 rupees, the "annual rent of the same (payable to "government) being 2,993 rupees. The "statement of the commercial resident, "that the said mehaul is held *khas*, or in "the hands of the Company, is conse-"quently erroneous." On the receipt of this letter the Governor-gen. in council again addressed the board of trade, and desired them to consider of such measures as might obviate, under these circumstances, the difficulty that would arise in carrying into effect, what? the monopoly of this very article of saltpetre, established by regulation 8 of 1812. Well indeed might difficulty occur, for it was clear that the right of collecting saltpetre could not belong to two parties: it could not at the same time belong to him who had bought, and to those who had sold it; and he should be glad to know, how this inherent inalienable right, as it had been described, could be maintained under such positive proofs of its sale for 28,000

rupees, and its assessment at an annual rent of 2,993 rupees? Nay, Mr. Leycester stated that he found on inquiry that Rajah Burkishire Sing, who made the purchase in 1803, had regularly exercised the right which that purchase gave him, of farming out the mehal from that period up to the year 1812, during which time the right was never for a moment disputed. But the Company having sold this property, having received for it a valuable consideration of 28,000 rupees, when they wanted to enforce a monopoly, destroyed the privilege they had previously disposed of; and this was done without making any return of the purchase money, without offering any compensation to the Rajah, or to those whose interests were equally assailed by the resumption.

Mr. *Grant* said, the whole of what the hon. proprietor stated went to this, that the revenue was sold, but not the privilege of the saltpetre trade, He did not understand that the Company ever gave up the privilege until 1811. They sold the rent, that was all.

Mr. *Wilkinson* said, the sale was an absolute one, and related to that particular nemuck sayer mehal, in which he had increased the number of saltpetre factories from 450 to 1,100, and where the advances of the Company were refused. With the utmost deference to the hon. director, it could not be the revenue that was sold, but the right of collecting the saltpetre, for which right a yearly rent of 2,993 rupees was paid to the very government who sold the mehal; a fact in itself demonstrative of the nature of the transaction. During a twenty years' residence in India, he was in perfect ignorance of any regulation on the subject of this trade. He was undoubtedly amenable to the law; but he knew of no power which the Company possessed to make a law or regulation by which A, B, and C, were told, "take notice, this is a monopoly in our hands," they having been previously permitted to embark in the trade.

Mr. *Grant* said, he had already explained that a great number of the privileges which the Company possessed were enjoyed antecedently to the Company's regulations, and remained in the same situation as they were before any regulation was passed. Amongst these was the privilege with respect to the salt lands.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, as saltpetre formed a component part of gunpowder, it was probable that the Company, when they sold lands, retained the right of keeping that article for their own use, as lords of manors always preserved the right of keeping partridges and other game for themselves. If the Company had not done so they certainly acted wrong, because they gave ill-disposed persons an opportunity of furnishing their enemies with an article of the first importance in carrying on war. The ground on which Mr. Wilkinson seemed to stand was, that the court ought to abide by the decision of the government of India. He had no objection to this as far as the principle was concerned, provided the damages given in this case were open to any alteration the court might deem necessary. He should be sorry that the appeal had been made to them, except for one reason, that they now began to discuss their right to a privilege which they had not thought of before. Formerly they did not know whether they had or had not a right to this monopoly of saltpetre; but when they canvassed the subject, they discovered that the power was theirs. In cases of this kind, he thought the parties ought to act like husband and wife who had quarrelled, and meet each other half way, When they took into consideration the anxiety of mind Mr. Wilkinson had suffered, the time he had lost, nearly seven years, in prosecuting his claim, and the great expense he must have incurred in travelling to and fro in India, and at length coming to this country, it was impossible not to feel greatly interested for the success of his application. There were, however, other points which they were also bound to look to. Many merchants had lost considerably by advancing money on the faith of government, by importing corn for instance, under particular circumstances: but what was said to them by the House of Commons when they complained of their loss? "We are very sorry, indeed, that you have not gained by your speculation; but if you had, would you have given the country any share of the profit?" Many persons, he knew, came forward to claim remuneration for losses, but he never heard of one who had said, "some years ago, when I lost by a speculation, government indemnified me; I have now gained considerably by a second speculation, and I will give up a part of my profits in order to balance the account." It was said that it would not be prudent to go the whole length of granting to Mr. Wilkinson the larger sum now proposed; that it would, in fact, be doing injustice to themselves, and would perhaps open the door to many other claimants. There might be some truth in this, but when it was argued that Mr. Wilkinson ought to receive no remuneration, because the Company exercised a power in India which was unknown in this country, it did appear to him that, on that very account, they were bound to temper the rigour of the case, in order to remove the sting which was inseparable from the idea of an arbitrary government. If it went abroad that arbitrary acts were committed, and that those who suffered by them were not remunerated, indi-

viduals would not risk their money under such a system, and the prosperity of the Company would be destroyed. They would not, he believed, ever have another case relative to the saltpetre trade brought before them, because he supposed it would not in future be suffered in any other hands but those of the Company. He contended that saltpetre, being a munition of war, was virtually lodged in the hands of the East-India Company; and he wondered how gentlemen could lose so much time in discussing a point that appeared self-evident. It seemed that certain lands which produced saltpetre had been sold by the Company, but it did not follow that the privilege to make and dispose of saltpetre was also sold. A man might purchase an estate, but he was not entitled to take away minerals unless his contract specifically stated that he was. Lord Southwell sold his estates in Derbyshire a century ago; and within the last three years a great trial took place with respect to the minerals which it produced. In this case the honour and justice of the Company were concerned, for it was evident Mr. Wilkinson acted in consequence of the regulation their government sent forth. He would here relate an observation of a great man (Mr. Wilberforce), whose humane efforts had put an end to the slave trade, which was perfectly relevant to the subject. A friend observed to him, "what a great hardship this measure will inflict on the West India planters." "I say so, too," observed he: "God forbid, that, in a country like this, when individuals wish to put down a trade, they should neglect to do it in such a way as would secure from injury the great capitalist, who embarked his money on the faith of government." If such a principle applied to a diabolical and infamous trade, it must operate with still greater force with reference to a trade neither infamous nor diabolical, except when, as an ingredient of gunpowder, it was in the hands of a bad government, such as the late government of France.—(*A laugh*) With respect to the two propositions before the court, the one for 2,88,800 the other for 75,500 rupees, he hoped they would not agree to either, but that they would take a middle course, and steer clear of Scylla and Charybdis. By this means they would stamp their character as a great, a wise, and a liberal company. They had for once suffered an individual to deal in this article: he hoped they would not do so again; but that, if they chose to give up the monopoly, they would cause it to be proclaimed all over India, that if gentlemen chose to embark in this trade it was at their own peril. If this were done there would be no addition to Mr. Wilkinson's case.

Mr. *Pattison* said, at that late hour of the day he would not consume much of the time of the court. His name was affixed to the paper dissenting from the grant of the smaller sum of money which the committee of buying and warehouses had recommended to be paid to Mr. Wilkinson. It had been said by a learned gentleman (Mr. Gahagan), that he was astonished nine men could be found to adopt the opinion contained in that document. Nine men, however, did sign it; men who possessed, as much as the learned gentleman did, the kindly and affectionate feelings of human nature, who felt as much as he could for the privations and sufferings of an unfortunate individual. Now he would tell the learned gentleman, that he prided himself on being one of those nine men, who dared, in spite of any unpopularity that might attach to the act, to perform a painful but a necessary duty. He considered himself as one of twenty-four persons chosen by the East-India Company to look zealously after their important concerns, and to watch with a vigilant eye over the expenditure of their money. When Mr. Wilkinson's case was brought before him, he looked at it in the most favourable manner, because, from every account that he had heard, that gentleman was a person of great respectability and of much consideration; but after giving his best attention to the claim which he had preferred, he could find nothing in it but assertion. He perceived one fatal flaw in his claim, which was, that he had sustained no actual loss; he appeared only to have lost hypothetical and imaginary profits, and a number of figures were brought to bear, in order to shew what these profits might be. They were, in fact, magnified on an oriental scale, and their embellishments surprised him not a little: they were gravely told that in one year, had he been suffered to go on with his contracts, he would have made no less a sum than £60,000. He was very glad the hon. mover of the amendment had not taken this sum as the basis of his calculation, and called on the court to give Mr. Wilkinson a grant of £360,000 for five years: so extravagant was the statement itself, that he rejoiced the hon. mover had not recourse to a little more oriental calculation, in order to arrive at this sum. The report was taken up with great consideration by the court of directors: there was in the committee a strong difference of opinion about it, and, finally, it was carried by a bare majority; therefore it appeared that there were difficulties in the very outset of the case, and under such circumstances it could not be passed over in that easy manner which some gentlemen seemed to imagine. If it were viewed through the medium of partiality, the claim might be easily decided; but if examined through the critical medium of figures and docu-

ments, it would be found very difficult to come to a just conclusion. The report, as he had already observed, was carried to the court of directors, and there also a very considerable difference of opinion prevailed: *nine* gentlemen were opposed to it, and *twelve* appeared in favour of it. That it was a subject of extreme difficulty was manifest from this circumstance, that the luminous mind of the hon. director who had recently spoken on the case was not able to arrive at a clear and decided result on the question until he had given it a good deal of consideration. Nothing, he conceived, could be a greater proof that this was a subject of no common intricacy, than the hon. director's confession that he could not make up his mind on it without considerable deliberation. He was very glad to find that the hon. director's opinion was pretty much the same with that of the committee; he came to a conclusion which was certainly creditable to his feelings, that Mr. Wilkinson had no claim of right, but that he had a claim on the liberality of the Company; all his arguments certainly supported, in a strong and eminent degree, the opinions of the minority. Having given very laborious attention to the subject, and being one of the persons who advised that it should be deliberately considered, he deeply lamented the course pursued on the present occasion; he thought Mr. Wilkinson (and though he named him when he was in court, he could assure him it was not from any feeling of disrespect) would have acted wisely if he had not appeared before them; his presence on this occasion he, as an individual, begged leave to deplore; on a question so wholly of a personal nature, he conceived that his absence would have been much better. Saying this, he should observe, that he scorned to say any thing behind that gentleman's back which he would be ashamed to say in his presence; but the court of directors did find, from the course which was adopted, that their proceedings were, to a certain extent, broken in upon by private feelings and affections. He might, perhaps, hurt the feelings of individuals on this occasion; he was sorry for it, but still he must speak out his mind. How then were the Company situated? He asked the hon. Chairman, and he demanded of the executive body, how the interests of the Company could be protected, if sums of such magnitude were drawn from their funds? What was to become of their dividends? Here they were called on to vote £36,000, with 4 or £5000 interest, calculated at the rate of eight per cent. In order to give it an oriental character, a complete Arabic appearance! From what funds was this sum to be taken? from their commercial funds. Gentlemen would do well to recollect, that it was from this source their dividends were to be paid, and they ought to take care that it should not be impaired. When he made this observation, it was far from his desire not to do substantial justice, but he earnestly wished to prevent lavish and unnecessary grants. *(Hear, hear!)* He was cheered from both sides of the court, and he hoped it was the justness of the remark that created the interruption. He would suppose, for a moment, that those papers, which were extremely voluminous, were read by twelve persons, and he believed he was right when he assumed that they were not perused by more. Were they, having made themselves masters of the question, to decide on its merits? certainly not; it would be decided by some scores of individuals, acting from the impulse of those warm feelings which an hon. proprietor (Mr. Dixon) truly stated to be in constant opposition against corporate bodies. Bring an individual in collision with a public body, and the cause directly became that of the public; the individual was considered to be perfectly right, and the public was always declared to be wrong. It was the right of every great public body to give away their own money; but he thought that a privilege of such high importance ought to be exercised with a very sound and cautious discretion. He was of opinion that this discretion was totally lost sight of, when so large a sum of money as that comprised in the amendment was asked to be voted away; and, for his own part, he never could accede to the view taken of the subject by the hon. proprietor with whom it originated. The court of directors had agreed to the smallest compensation, that which had been awarded by the board of trade: they had not conceived it right to vote such a sum of money as that proposed by Mr. Seton, and a committee which was, he was ready to admit, composed of honorable and most respectable individuals; but he could not help saying, with all due regard to the character of those individuals, that they appeared to him to have been influenced by their contiguity to the claimant, and they all knew that contiguity produced a favourable leaning. He spoke as a man who knew and felt the weakness of the human mind. When persons were often in the habit of coming in contact, it removed that aptitude to the minute investigation of circumstances which generally existed where no such intimacy was formed. The friends and advocates of Mr. Wilkinson, who had carried his claim in the court of directors, had marked their sense of the amount of remuneration which ought to be given to him under the circumstances disclosed in the documents. He was sorry that a

fresh proposition had been made, which he deprecated as fraught with most serious evil to the interests of the Company. If he could hope to persuade the hon. proprietor who brought it forward to withdraw his amendment, but that he feared it was vain to expect, he would exert his best faculties for the purpose; and of this he was sure, that by so doing the hon. proprietor would place Mr. Wilkinson's cause in a much better situation than that in which it at present stood. He did not however say, in advising this course, that he would withdraw his opposition even to the minor side, for to that also he objected: his opinion might be erroneous, but he conscientiously thought that the introduction of such a claim to a body so composed as the East-India Company, and brought forward too in such a manner, threatened the most fatal consequences to the Company. He begged pardon for touching on a matter of so delicate a nature, but he had a great duty to perform, and he would never shrink from its execution.

Mr. Wilkinson said, he rose with the greatest reluctance to offer a few words in his own defence. Having been personally alluded to by the hon. director, and feeling that, under common circumstances, he might claim the right of appeal to the court, he was afraid, if he did not take that course as present, he might be supposed to merit that censure which had been cast on him. He begged it to be understood, that he never considered himself as coming to the court of proprietors to plead his cause: his cause had already been pleaded and determined, and he asked by whom? not by those whom he had selected to be his judges, but by those individuals whom the constituted authorities of their government in India had solicited to examine and report on two distinct points.—(*Hear, hear!*)—This incontrovertible statement must therefore relieve him from any appearance of indelicacy, in being present in that court while the discussion was going forward. If he were making a claim founded only on his mere *ipse dixit*, then he trusted he had sufficient of that fine feeling which the hon. director, he had no doubt, possessed, to induce him to abstain from entering the court. The hon. director had made use of the word contiguity: they all could very well understand his meaning, but the term was not correctly applied on this occasion. He had also laid very great stress on the word oriental, as if it were meant to convey some reproach with it; but the hon. director must be aware that the whole of the transaction having taken place in India, the calculations could only be correctly made with reference to the currency and rate of interest in that country. He seemed to think that the rate of interest was too great; but he (Mr. Wilkinson) had been for nineteen years of his life paying twelve per cent. on his securities, and he did not conceive that any imputation rested on those who received it. As to contiguity, his avocations had for nineteen years prevented him from making any powerful connections in India; they called him to obscure parts of the country, where there was little chance of attaining such an advantage. With respect to those who were constituted his judges, he now declared, upon his honour, that to two of them he was personally unknown at the time of their nomination; but if it had been otherwise, there was no man who knew them who would not say that, if the interests of the most intimate friend they had were submitted to them to weigh and decide on, their honour and their integrity would lead them to do that which was just, without any reference to private feeling. (*Hear, hear!*) It was most painful to his feelings to be called on to speak in the praise of those individuals, when there were very many persons in that court who could do them greater justice, though there was not one who felt a more sincere respect for their integrity and their talents. He hoped, at all events, that he had cleared himself from the imputation of indelicacy. This was the sixth court in which he stood for justice, and for justice only: he came not to claim their compassion; if his cause were not founded in justice, let it fail, for he utterly disclaimed their charity (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, the hon. director who had recently spoken, on all questions of this kind, as long as human nature could exert its powers to rise above the passions, would, he believed, in the discharge of a public duty soar above all personal predilections, all personal affections, all unduly warm feelings, and look only to that which was most correct and creditable. With the same feeling which had marked his conduct on other occasions, he would now, for the sake of the public creditor, preserve the sanctity of their public fund. Sentiments like these reflected a higher degree of honour than any that could flow from titles or from property. If they were not just, just to the conviction of all mankind, character was lost, and it was of little consequence what property they possessed, that would soon be destroyed also. (*Hear, hear!*) He entirely differed from those who treated this as a complicated and difficult question: he knew but of one difficulty, and that was touched upon with great ability by a learned gentleman (Mr. Gahagan), in a speech of as much promise as he had for some time the pleasure of hearing: he meant the difficulty

of measuring the amount of compensation. The hon. director had set out with stating that he was one of nine gentlemen who opposed compensation altogether; and he designated that principle as extravagant, which had been conceded by every authority in India, by the committee of warehouses here, and lastly, by the court of directors itself. The question was, in his opinion, as reducable to a set of principles as plain as were ever acted on in the art of government. The object was to obtain that which should never be lost sight of, in all life, public and private, the due administration of sound moral principle. A few moments of historical review would clearly shew where the justice of the case lay; and if it would not assist them to apportion the amount of compensation, it would at all events place before them a rule which would divest even this question of much of its difficulty. They had learned that the Company exercised a virtual monopoly in saltpetre until about the year 1811, and there had been much discourse, and, he would add, superfluous discourse, to decide whether this power amounted to an inherent despotic right depending on the Company's sovereignty in Bengal, or whether it was so contrary to the principles of the British government as only to be admitted in those cases where that government had expressly sanctioned it. They had nothing whatever to do with those questions; for in proportion as the advocates for this monopoly argued that it should be rigorous, so in proportion was the solemnity of that act which said to all India "this sovereignty, this power, now ceases, although we have exercised it since the year 1765, because it is no longer necessary to pursue such a policy." Various motives might have induced this proceeding. It might have been said by the Indian government, "this monopoly has the effect of cramping trade, contrary to the free spirit of commerce; perhaps it is in contravention of the act of 1793, and it is probable that it will be most strongly opposed to those principles which we learn from Europe are to distinguish the coming charter. We will therefore proclaim to India (the Governor-general in council having declared his opinion on the subject some time before) that the restriction on this trade shall cease." What were the methods adopted to make this abandonment of the monopoly public? Were they or were they not methods that carried great and direct encouragement to every merchant to adventure his capital in the newly-opened trade to fall inwith the views and schemes of government, to incite the native landholder and manufacturer to embark at once in a traffic which held out such tempting prospects? The government proclaimed "the monopoly is entirely at an end; manufacture as much saltpetre as you can; trade in that article to whatever extent you may, you have the utmost encouragement" (indeed the Marquis of Hastings used a more proper term and called it *seduction*) "to proceed. You thereby assist us in effecting a great political result, and henceforth the trade shall be as free as that in cotton or any other article." What was done after proclamation had been so made? public instruments were sent to every judge, to every magistrate, from the most elevated down to the most humble, in the Company's dominions, apprising them that government had rescinded this monopoly, and therefore that persons brought before them charged with manufacturing saltpetre were not liable to any penalty. All persons were desired to take notice that the monopoly in saltpetre was, for certain great purposes therein declared, completely put an end to, and merchants were desired to trade in that article, as government deemed it expedient to encourage a general traffic of that kind. Under this promise, under this proclamation, under this notice, which was given to every judge and magistrate, Mr. Wilkinson, who had long resided in India, took advantage of the opportunity, and as an experienced merchant entered into certain contracts. When those contracts were formed the circumstances were most propitious; the instruments themselves were legally formal, and the profits that were expected to arise from their fulfilment were to a given degree morally certain. Government were, however, pleased (for purposes which formed no part of this question, but which no doubt were wise and profound) to revoke the latitude they had previously given to this trade, and to say suddenly to all parties concerned, "from this hour that traffic which we encouraged you to enter into openly is a monopoly once more." What was the effect of this resumption of the monopoly? It was telling the mercantile body, that whereas, after the first of such a month, to enter into contracts for the purchase of saltpetre would be a high offence against the government, and that therefore all contracts that had been entered into under the previous public decree which threw open the trade were rendered null and void, and he who, from a sense of honorable feeling, shall fulfil his contract, would be liable to severe punishment." He (Mr. Jackson) was not against the sovereign authority exercising their great functions, and doing this apparently harsh deed, if the public welfare required it; but all acts which had in view the public welfare ought to proceed on the principles recognised by the British constitution, and by every free constitution under heaven; in

other words, care ought to be taken that those who were injured by measures intended for the public benefit should have due reparation. Nothing was more common under our free government, than to inflict great private injury in order to achieve a much greater public good; not a session of parliament passed that did not present cases of this kind. Let the court see the manner in which a British legislature spoke on this subject; let them consider how the British legislature governed itself. Under circumstances of this nature they would find that it gave the utmost weight, and attached the highest importance to this principle, that no man should lose a single rupee, however great his claim for remuneration, in consequence of any act passed for the public service. A memorable instance of this occurred not many years since, when it was found convenient to form West India docks in the neighbourhood of the metropolis: the family of an hon. proprietor behind him (Mr. Dixon), than whom no man was more apt in the discussion of mercantile subjects, although he totally differed from him on this question, must have been totally ruined and undone, if the principles which he had just laid down had been acted on as good and valid ones when the formation of those docks was agreed on. That fortune which the hon. proprietor hoped to hand down to his posterity must have been greatly impaired, if not wholly annihilated, by a measure which would have carried destruction and disappointment into every commercial concern on the banks of the Thames, if legislative justice had not interfered. What did the government say on that occasion? they said to the public, "be not alarmed, the great condition of this improvement shall be, that every individual who suffers private injury shall be fully indemnified."—*(Hear, hear!)*—Was this indemnity confined to losses which they proved had already been received? no, they were allowed to act on the great principle which, for the first time, he had heard impugned this day, they were suffered to charge for prospective losses; they were admitted to deduce from the past what they were likely to gain in future.—*(Hear, hear!)*—They argued, from what they realised in former years, that, in the time to come, they would receive such a certain profit.—*(Hear, hear!)*—The principle was carried even further: when individuals held tenements at will, tenements of which they might be dispossessed after three or six months notice, even here the courts of law and the government of the country were bound to grant relief, that legislature having introduced a provision into the bill, that *every loss* individuals could prove should be *fully* indemnified. The speculative principle on which this provision was founded was this:—"If," said the legislature, "those persons enjoyed these tenements for some years, paying their rent fairly, perhaps paying an honorable increase of rent, the fair presumption is that the landlord would have continued them as tenants, and that they would, as they had done, continue to realize large profits." On this just and liberal principle the legislature acted, and no man was suffered to lament, on account of unrequited losses, that those improvements had been projected. The injuries sustained by individuals, in consequence of the operations of water companies, of bridge companies, of dock companies, were always provided for on this principle, which was applicable to all cases where private wrong must be committed in order to insure public benefit. This principle was recognised times out of number, as a just legislative principle, that, unless the contemplated public benefit was sufficiently great to outweigh the consideration of the expense attendant on private injury, it was not worthy the attention of government. Therefore, without at all entering into the motives which influenced the Indian government to re-establish this monopoly, there was not, he conceived, a proposition of moral right more plain than this, "that, inasmuch as, by an act of state, you resumed that which the state had previously given up, and thus put an end to a traffic which you encouraged and created, it becomes your duty to indemnify those parties who are suffering from your contrariety of measures." If the matter had gone no farther, there would have been here a case for indemnification: but a promise of indemnity was given. Government proposed to indemnify Mr. Wilkinson in a manner with which he was satisfied, with which the board of trade was satisfied, although that proposition was never carried into effect. He might here be allowed to make a few observations on the probability of Mr. Wilkinson's case being hereafter quoted as a precedent. To argue that, from an apprehension of this description, the claim of this gentleman should be rejected, was a misapplication, a perversion of reasoning. He (Mr. Jackson) stood not there to ask what it would cost him to be honest; he was bound to be so, let it cost what it might.—*(Hear, hear!)* But what said the board of trade, who were chosen by the Marquis of Hastings to investigate the case: "We have," said they, "attentively considered the subject, and we find, that by the encouragement which government held out by the proclamation that had been made of the rescinding of the resolution on that subject, trade, Mr. Wilkinson, having commit-

able command of capital, was induced to embark in it, and is likely to suffer great injury by your subsequent act in resuming the monopoly, therefore we think he should have liberty to conclude his contracts, without being subject to those conditions, the infraction of which would throw on any other man the *onus* of proving by what legal authority he carried on the trade, and which, if he failed to make out a satisfactory case, would call on the government to inflict punishment on him; still, however, Mr. Wilkinson must agree to other conditions. And what were the conditions on which Mr. Wilkinson was to have permission to proceed with his contracts? They were two in number: one was, "you shall give security, satisfactory to government, that you will not, under this permission, exceed the amount of saltpetre for the manufacture of which you have already contracted." Let those who were apprehensive that Mr. Wilkinson might have monopolised the saltpetre trade of this province, that if he were permitted to go on he might have engrossed it to himself, let them consider this condition a little, and they would find that government had rendered it impossible. Mr. Wilkinson could not accomplish a monopoly, inasmuch as he was called on to give security to the Bengal government that he would not exceed the amount of his known contracts. The second condition was, "you shall not seek for a supply of saltpetre from any of those nooneahs, or manufacturers of saltpetre, who are indebted to the government;" for which purpose Mr. Wilkinson was to be furnished by the government with a list of those individuals to whom advances had been made, and he was also to be informed of the nature and extent of the securities required. It so happened, however, and it was a most extraordinary fact, that he was not furnished with either the one or the other; (*Hear, hear!*) and it would have been highly penal if he had bought a single hundred-weight of saltpetre, after the declaration of government, without giving security. (*Hear, hear!*) Had he done so, he would have been guilty of a misdemeanour; and it was possible, (perhaps at present impossible, considering the noble mind that now governed, and enlightened, and shed glory on that country) but they had known instances where the first notice of an error was not an inquiry, but a hint that the sooner the individual took his passage for Europe the better! he who dared to raise his finger against the decrees of that government was embarked at once for Europe. He admitted that the coercive nature of the Indian government was attended with good effects; he believed it was rarely, if ever, exerted in a way which could justly be complained of; but this he knew also, that no government in the world, when it did raise its hand, let it fall more heavily or more mortally on the object of its displeasure than the government of India. It was said that Mr. Wilkinson did not move with all the celerity and expedition he might have done, and that to this tardiness was to be attributed his failure in procuring the lists of the nooneahs, and the nature of the security he was to give; but the Marquis of Hastings had put this entirely out of the question: he had given Mr. Wilkinson the credit of forbearance for not adopting a course of importunity, which, if he or any other person pursued towards the government, they would probably become the subject of censure. It was cruel, therefore, to impeach a gentleman as being guilty of *laches* because he acted with respect and delicacy, because he did not bully and insult a government. (*Hear, hear!*) The board of trade, in their minute, admitted that the delay of the resident in not furnishing the necessary list was not satisfactorily accounted for; they considered it to be without excuse, and they declared that they did not wish to screen themselves from any portion of blame which his conduct might be supposed to attach to them. It was allowed throughout, that the delay of government in furnishing those lists, without which to deal in saltpetre would have been highly penal, prevented Mr. Wilkinson from proceeding with his contracts as completely as if no conditions had been granted to him. It was untrue to say that he wrote no letter, that he made no application on the subject. At the very time when he was charged with lassitude, when he was accused of indifference, he proceeded from Goruckpore to Calcutta, where he and his agent were making applications daily on the subject to the proper authorities; but because the board of trade did not find letters from Mr. Wilkinson on their journals (and where was the necessity for writing when he was on the spot), they concluded that he had been supine and negligent. What would they have said if he had written strongly to them, if he had addressed them in what they would have called a strain of accusation? then it would have been said, "Mr. Wilkinson has committed a high personal offence, silence would have been more prudent;" and when he did not write, when he confined himself to personal application, he was charged with a want of due diligence! This was the circumstance that misled the noble marquis to take the view he had done. It was said that the board of trade, having made the estimate which the resolution of the court of directors recognized, it was proper that they should decide the *quantum* of remuneration. He denied the force of this observation; the

board of trade had put themselves in the wrong in consequence of their own delay. They were, of course, determined to put their masters to as little expense as they could, knowing that it was entirely to be attributed to the tardiness of their proceedings, and they therefore named 75,000 rupees, being in their opinion the lowest sum that could be offered. But it was argued, that no loss whatever was proved. On what principle, then, did they calculate? why was any remuneration offered? The fact was, the government admitted that a loss was incurred, and a very large one too, the remuneration for which the board of trade confined to a very limited scale; to a sum, if fairly considered, not more than enough to defray the expenses of his different journies. But it was impossible to shake him and others from the ground which they took in estimating the amount of remuneration which Mr. Wilkinson might fairly claim; namely, that in the two years during which the monopoly was in operation, he must have collected such a quantity of saltpetre. They calculated the value of this article without any reference to a speculative price; they looked to what it absolutely sold for in the open market at Calcutta, which afforded them a *datum* on which they had a right to rely. Those who opposed Mr. Wilkinson's claim might say that it was impossible to prove, to a mathematical demonstration, what profit Mr. Wilkinson might have made: in his opinion, however, there was a physical certainty that this gentleman must have realized very considerable gains, and on that ground he estimated his loss. Now it would be right to enquire what benefit the Company themselves derived from the resumption of this monopoly? He must repeat, that this point ought not to be lost sight of; no honest body of men would leave that part of he argument unnoticed. By doing away the monopoly, Mr. Wilkinson was induced to embark in this trade, and he trebled the number of saltpetre manufacturers; the consequence was, that 143,000 maunds of saltpetre more than the average of former years were manufactured. This the government of India pounced on, and sold at a great profit; and he believed there was not one of those nine gentlemen who protested against Mr. Wilkinson's receiving any remuneration whatever, who would deny that the Company had made more than £100,000 by the sudden resumption of the monopoly; and if they admitted this, it was impossible for them to contend that Mr. Wilkinson had sustained no loss. When he assimilated the case of Mr. Wilkinson to one of those where the legislature, having authorised an injury, took care that the complaining party should be indemnified, he stopped infinitely short of the ground to which he might have advanced. In those cases where the legislature interfered, the public, and the public alone, received the benefit of the act; but here those who opened the trade, and who immediately afterwards shut it, those who inflicted the injury, they were the persons who also derived the profit. *(Hear, hear!)* All the gains went into their coffers; they exercised the power which they enjoyed as sovereigns, to do an act which filled their pockets as merchants. The profits that might have been derived from the sale of those 143,000 maunds of saltpetre were taken from Mr. Wilkinson; therefore the hon. mover of the amendment was perfectly correct, when he said, "Let this court, let the public know, that Mr. Wilkinson is not putting his hand into the pocket of the Company, but is asking for a participation in profits which really belonged to him, but which the Company have put into their coffers." He did not want the admission of any hon. director as to this loss of profit, because it was admitted by those who had the best opportunity of judging of the whole of the case: it was admitted by the government of India. Mr. Seton placed it in the strongest point of view; he did not scruple to say that the measure was adopted to put money in the pockets of the Company, and even the board of trade itself could not get out of this difficulty; they admitted that profit was made, and they could not deny that it went elsewhere, that Mr. Wilkinson received no portion of it. The committee of warehouses, who seemed to act on the report of the board of trade, awarded 75,000 rupees to Mr. Wilkinson, not because they were satisfied, as they ought to have been, of the justice of such a grant, but because that was the sum agreed to by the board of trade in India. He wished to know whether the report and award of that board ought to be decisive? Were there no circumstances which threw a shade of doubt over the correctness of their adjudication? The governor general in council, with this very minute of the board of trade in his hand, did think that some farther proceedings were necessary. That minute was now looked up to as a sort of guide by which their course was to be directed on this occasion, but no man could read that document with attention without perceiving that it was a very elaborate, a very verbose way of screening a fault for which they were liable to be reprimanded. The governor-general, not convinced by the reasoning of this minute, appointed a committee to investigate the subject farther: that committee consisted of two civil servants, two merchants, and one of the Company's legal officers. Mr. Wilkinson knew nothing of this transaction, he merely learned, by the common rumour

of the day, that such a committee was appointed; and if gentlemen would read the instructions given to the body nominated to try the merits of the case, they might well suppose that Mr. Wilkinson had a right to complain that they were to come to a conclusion on a statement wholly *ex parte*. If ever there was an instruction drawn up calculated to lead to a conclusion adverse to one party and favourable to another, it was the letter of instruction directed to that committee; yet the gentlemen who composed it, without any knowledge of Mr. Wilkinson, without any interest in the success of his claim, having attentively reviewed every part of his case, appended three schedules of remuneration to their report; the last and lowest of which awarded to him the sum of 2,88,800 rupees. The question was afterwards submitted to the Bengal council, one of the members of which body, (he alluded to the hon. Archibald Seton, a most enlightened and honorable gentleman), in his minute on the subject, expressed himself most decidedly in favour of granting a liberal compensation to Mr. Wilkinson. He (Mr. Seton) objected to the adoption of the opinion laid down by the committee to whom the subject had been referred; he thought that Mr. Wilkinson ought to be remunerated for all that loss of profit which he had shewn, and the government had admitted; he suffered by an act of state, while that act of state remained in force. He was for laying aside the penalties, and giving to Mr. Wilkinson a grant to the amount of the loss he had sustained by two years of a rigorous monopoly; "his remission," continued Mr. Seton, "from the operation of that monopoly being rendered useless by the remissness of the government; for whether it was occasioned by the governor-general, by the board of trade, or by any other agents of the executive authority, it was still the act of government, and government ought to repair the wrong done by its servants." He (Mr. Jackson) had never proposed the grant of a sum of money, and he never would, where the papers before him did not point out the amount of remuneration which ought to be voted. This point formed the difficulty of the question here; and they were to consider whether they had not *data* on which they ought to proceed? It was admitted that Mr. Wilkinson was deprived of his profits during the existence for two years of a rigorous monopoly under an act of state; and it was argued that he ought to receive the amount of the losses he sustained in those two years, a principle which he considered just. He must say, that he would have been much better pleased if a different course of proceeding had been adopted for the settlement of this claim. On a former day, he threw out a suggestion that the claim might be referred with great propriety; such a proceeding would be pleasing to all parties, inasmuch as all the authorities to whom the case had been submitted agreed that compensation ought to be allowed, but differed as to the amount; on that account he wished the question to be referred. The court of directors might nominate one gentleman, Mr. Wilkinson a second, and these two parties could appoint a third; by this means they would get rid of the fears which some individuals seemed to entertain, lest the glowing feelings of friendship should influence the decision of this case. Three mercantile men would decide the question on purely merchantile principles, and would not retire from the investigation until they had determined on the remuneration which Mr. Wilkinson ought to receive. It could not be imputed to them that they were led away by their feelings or prejudices to grant more or to award less than the justice of the case demanded. It must be painful to any gentleman in that court to have it even imagined, (wrong as that imagination, he was convinced, must be,) that his knowledge of Mr. Wilkinson or his personal friendship could lead him to trespass beyond the bounds of propriety, in granting to the present claimant more than he would give to another person similarly circumstanced. For his own part, he thought the wiser line would be to refer the question: of course Mr. Wilkinson would be bound by the decision of the referrees. In his mind, very good reason existed for granting him remuneration for the profits of two years which he had lost in consequence of the monopoly, whatever the amount of those losses might be estimated at. If more enlightened minds thought that this was the point on which their attention should be fixed in indemnifying Mr. Wilkinson, he would then beg of them to recollect that a considerable part, even of a liberal compensation, had been expended in the charges consequent upon many long and tedious journies. If they thought, with him, Mr. Wilkinson ought to receive a sum that would cover his expenses as well as his losses. But at all events Mr. Seton did point out a measure, by which their judgment might be guided, when he said that Mr. Wilkinson ought to have a compensation for two years, during which he had been subjected to an absolute loss.

Mr. *Bebb*, having been one of the nine gentlemen who dissented from the resolution of the court of directors, hoped he might be allowed to speak his sentiments on a question of so much difficulty and importance. He wished, in the first instance, to put the court in possession of the ground on which the Company claimed a right to enforce what was

erroneously called, both in this country and in India, a monopoly of saltpetre. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Wilkinson) had, in the course of his speech, alluded to the grant under which the Company claimed the right in question; he would have that document read, which was a complete grant of the saltpetre lands to the Bengal government, dated so far back as the year 1757. [The clerk here read the grant, by Jaffeer Aly Khan, of the saltpetre lands of the whole province of Behar to the East-India Company; it directed that proper authorities should be established over all those lands to collect the saltpetre for the Company, and to dispose of it to none but those whom the Company should appoint.] He (Mr. Bebb) drew the attention of the court to this document, because Mr. Wilkinson had challenged the right of the Company. The instrument had been printed a great number of years; it was to be found in the proceedings of the Bengal government; and long as the privilege had been known to exist, it had not, up to the present hour, been challenged or denied. It was a right as firm and substantial as other grants given to the Company at the same time. If it were an illegal transaction, the cession of land about Calcutta, the grant of a space of five hundred yards beyond the ditch, and various other privileges, of the same kind, were illegal also. He contended that the Governor-general did nothing but what he had a right to do. By the grant which had been adverted to, the saltpetre trade in Bengal was given specially to the Company, and it did not come under the denomination of a monopoly. Saltpetre was manufactured in other provinces, and no restriction of this kind was placed on the trade in that article until the year 1793, when the war broke out with France, and then it was found necessary to lay an embargo on it, in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. The great ground taken by the hon. proprietor who moved the amendment was contained in a few words made use of by the committee that sat in Bengal: their reason for the award was, "that, as Mr. Wilkinson was legally entitled to enter into contracts, and did, in fact, take advantage of the opportunity which was afforded him to enter into such contracts, without any knowledge or expectation that government would resume the monopoly, the resumption must undoubtedly have subjected him to a considerable loss, namely, the loss of those profits which, in their opinion, if he had been suffered to complete his contracts with individuals, he must have realized; he was therefore (said the committee) entitled to renumeration." Certainly, if individuals had prevented him from proceeding, he would have had a claim on them for compensation, because theirs would have been an illegal act: but the case was different with respect to the Indian government, they had only done what they had a perfect right to do, when they determined on keeping the saltpetre manufactured in the province of Behar. The policy of the measure was another question. (*Hear, hear!*) He could defend the measure on the ground of policy, but he would lay that part of the question aside at the present moment. Again, the committee went on to argue, that they were satisfied Mr. Wilkinson had, in consequence of regulation 8 of 1812, sustained a heavy loss, and, as it was an act of government, he had a fair claim for compensation: this was the whole amount of the argument. Now he (Mr. Bebb) admitted, that if individuals had interfered with Mr. Wilkinson's speculation, they would have been justly called on to compensate him; but as the act of the government was legal, and ample time was given to Mr. W. to make his arrangements for getting in the whole produce of the season, he had no claim either on their justice or their liberality. Time was given to him for securing the produce of the season 1811-12. The rains usually set in about June, and the saltpetre manufacture was then closed, as that article could not be made in the rains; the season commenced in October or November (sooner or later) when the rainy season was at an end, and the business of manufacturing salt-petre was at an end. The regulation, it should be observed, which prohibited the trade, took place in the month of May, but was not to have effect until the month of October following: therefore, ample time was allowed to enable every individual to realize the produce of the season, and to make the utmost profit of it. Thus much he conceived it necessary to say with respect to the oppressive act, as it was described, which the government had sanctioned. The next question was, had Mr. Wilkinson sustained any actual loss? had he issued money and not received any return for it? He (Mr. Bebb) could not discover any circumstance which favoured the idea that he had not drawn in every shilling that he had sent out. The contrary was no where asserted, and therefore he was warranted in concluding that he had sustained no tangible loss.

Mr. *Wilkinson* interrupted the hon. director. If he were allowed, he would state, in a few words, how that fact stood.

Mr. *Bebb* continued.—What he said was founded on the documents that had been laid before the court. Had Mr. Wilkinson suffered any actual loss, no man would be more ready than himself to make the fullest compensation: if he could discover what his loss was, he would repair it with the same conscientious feeling

which now induced him to adopt the unpopular course of declining to grant him anything. He hoped, however, the court would recollect, that when placed in the situation he had the honour to fill, the performance of a great public duty devolved on him, and, in order that he might discharge his trust faithfully, it was necessary that he should guard against being carried away by his feelings. He commiserated the situation of Mr. Wilkinson, because he respected his character and connections, some of whom he had the pleasure to know; but he owed a sense of justice to the Company, which should never be warped or impaired by private feelings of respect for an individual, and he hoped he should always possess strength of mind sufficient to adhere strictly to the course which duty pointed out, however painful it might be to his feelings. His decision might be erroneous, but he acted according to the dictates of his judgment. When Mr. Wilkinson first made his complaint, the Indian government allowed him to go on with his contracts, stipulating that he should not exceed the quantity of saltpetre for which he had at the time contracted, and farther, that he should not deal with those persons who were indebted to the Company. The resident at Patna was ordered to furnish him with a list of the nooneahs in arrear; but though the place where the resident lived was as well known as the India-house in London, Mr. Wilkinson never sent to him for that list, he never even wrote to the resident, directing him, as he might have done, to transmit the list to him by post, at such or such a place: nothing of that kind appeared to have been done by him. Surely, if he had been anxious to avail himself of the power granted, he would, in the course of 1813, have written to the board of trade for the necessary documents. His backwardness, on this point, was said to have arisen from delicacy: it might be so; but if it were it was exceedingly ill-placed, since no man could be expected to sacrifice solid interest for a mere matter of delicacy. It appeared, however, that Mr. Wilkinson got his agent to go repeatedly to the board of trade, but what happened when he made those verbal applications was not stated; that circumstance, however, removed the idea that he refrained from pressing his request on account of delicacy. If Mr. Wilkinson had written to the board, calling on them to state what the amount or nature of the security was, they would have been under the necessity of giving *him* an answer; they could not have avoided it, and, no doubt, would have at once complied with his request. But Mr. Wilkinson lay quiet until the month of Jan. 1814, until the season for manufacturing saltpetre was too far spent to make advances to the nooneah, and then he thought proper to make his representation. Soon after the act of parliament, which passed in 1813, arrived, and put an end to the question altogether; any person might then have availed himself of the power to manufacture saltpetre, just as the Company did. He looked upon the present to be entirely a question of justice; (*Hear, hear!*) and he hoped justice would be administered to every individual. (*Hear, hear!*) A person named Dhoolum Doss appeared from the paper to have been intimately connected with this transaction, for with him the contracts had been entered into: he was a native of India; but he (Mr. Bebb) held, notwithstanding that circumstance, that he had as strong a claim to have justice administered to him as any other person. He must have expected to realize a profit from these contracts, since the penalty for non-performance was 20,000 rupees a year, making, for four years, 80,000 rupees, or, in English money, £10,000. But he was a poor, obscure, humble individual; he could not write to the board of trade, no one cared about him, he had no friend, no advocate, and was left entirely out of the question. He (Mr. Bebb) was however of opinion, that he was as much entitled to justice as Mr. Wilkinson. With respect to the question, if considered on the ground of liberality, he agreed perfectly with the hon. director (Mr. Grant) that they could not proceed too cautiously in establishing a precedent; but, as a question of justice, he would act on the maxim, "*Fiat justitia "ruat cælum*;" be the consequences what they might, he never would shrink from doing justice. But looking to it as a question of liberality, if they acceded to Mr. Wilkinson's claim it would perhaps be the means of bringing on the Company a number of similar cases, which it would be impossible for them to satisfy. The fear of possible consequences was one great motive which induced him to sign the dissent: he and his hon. colleagues had stated their reasons for acting as they had done, and they must stand exonerated from any consequences that might hereafter be produced, by acceding to the grant then before the court.

Mr. *Wilkinson* said, at that late hour of the evening, he did not mean to trespass long on the indulgence of the court, which had already heard his case discussed at such great length and with so much patience. After what had just been said, however, he deemed it necessary to request the attention of the proprietors for a few minutes. He would not say one word for himself, in opposition to the hon. director's opinion, but, with the permission of the court, he

would direct their attention to the sentiments expressed by the Marquis of Hastings, and of the council, who, with all deference to the hon. director, were as good judges of what passed immediately under their own observation, as he could possibly be, at a distance of 13,000 miles from the place where the transactions occurred, however penetrating his judgment and however acute his understanding. Mr. Seton emphatically said, "so sensible was government of the hardship of Mr. Wilkinson's case, that they came to the just and liberal resolution to permit him to proceed with his engagements; and if he could have made that permission available he would not now be in the situation of asking relief. The circumstances that prevented him were beyond his control, he was not the victim of his own neglect." In the whole of the protest which the hon. director had adverted to, there was but one tangible point: it was there stated, that on the 4th of January he (Mr. Wilkinson) had remonstrated against security; now, if the letter to which that remark referred contained anything like a remonstrance, he was content to give up all claim on the Company. Neither in letter nor in spirit did it justify the statement that he remonstrated against finding security. So much for the accuracy with which those documents had been investigated.

Mr. *Bebb* said, with every respect for the Governor-general of India, he could not forget that the executive body appointed by the Company stood in a higher capacity, and were clothed with a higher authority; however elevated the station of those individuals in India might be, it was for them to pass their judgment on the conduct they pursued, while acting as the servants of the Company. If he differed from them in opinion, as to any particular measure, he was bound, by virtue of the oath he had taken as a director, to state what his views were, and to give that advice which appeared to him most conducive to the interests of the Company. The lofty situation filled by any man in India should never, while he had a seat in that court, prevent him from speaking his mind and discharging his duty.

Mr. *Forbes* said, his only object in bringing forward his amendment was, to obtain a due measure of justice for Mr. Wilkinson; and if he rated that measure higher than many gentlemen in that court, (whose opinions he bowed to, because he respected their integrity), he hoped his conduct would not be attributed to any feeling of a personal nature. He felt, however, some individuals might encourage a contrary idea, that his conduct on this occasion was wholly independent of private motive or personal consideration. The hon. director (Mr. Pattison) having thought proper to throw out certain insinuations, and to make certain allusions, which tended directly to accuse those who supported Mr. Wilkinson's claim of partiality and favour, he hoped the court would not refuse him the opportunity of repelling the charge. The hon. director had spoken of affection, of contiguity, of persons coming in contact, expressions which he perfectly understood; but when the hon. director claimed for himself the free and unbiassed exercise of his opinion, uninfluenced by any sinister or sordid motive, why should he not allow the same freedom of opinion to others; why should he suppose that they were influenced by private partiality, instead of being guided by the rigid dictates of calm judgment?—(*Hear, hear!*) He most distinctly disclaimed, he most decidedly disavowed any participation in such feeling as the hon. director had hinted at, in creating the support which he and some of his friends gave to Mr. Wilkinson's claim. That gentleman was known to him but a very few weeks: he was introduced to him, on his arrival in this country, by a gentleman who requested that he would look into his case and give an opinion on it. He required no more, and he complied with the request. On examining the documents, the strength of the case struck his mind most forcibly; he felt that Mr. Wilkinson had suffered great injustice, and, in proportion as his case was hard, he conceived that he had a more powerful claim on the justice of every proprietor of East-India stock to see that his wrongs were fully redressed. He (Mr. Forbes), impressed with this feeling, declared he would do every thing in his power to assist him in the furtherance of his object. But, with regard to canvassing, or acting in an undue or underhand manner, in order to obtain support in the progress of this question, he was above such acts, and he distinctly disavowed them; he never requested any proprietor to do more than he had been asked to do himself, that was, to read the papers, and give an honest opinion on the case which they disclosed.—(*Hear, hear!*) As the hon. director had been pleased to throw out some insinuations, and to indulge in a sneer against "*oriental*" ideas, he might perhaps be suffered briefly to advert to the circumstance. He did not know whether the hon. director had the happiness, as he (Mr. Forbes) had, of residing for some years in India; he was proud to say, that he had passed many years there, years which he looked back to with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret.—(*Hear, hear!*) He had spent in that country the best, perhaps the happiest part of his life; and he

would be doing an injustice to his feelings, if, when he heard "oriental calculations," and "oriental embellishments," unnecessarily introduced, introduced for the purpose of creating a prejudice, he did not rise and express his regret and astonishment that such expressions should have been made use of.—(*Hear, hear!*) He had stood forward, in justice to his friend Mr. Wilkinson, for so he was proud to call him, to move this amendment; and he did think the hon. director, to say the least of it, was not very happy in the manner in which he found fault with it, particularly when he alluded to the appearance of Mr. Wilkinson in the court.—(*Hear, hear!*) He conceived that it was not improper or irregular for Mr. Wilkinson, a proprietor of East-India stock, and having a claim, not on the liberality of the Company, but on their justice, to appear in that place. Was it a new thing for a man to be a suitor in his own cause? certainly not. But what was Mr. Wilkinson's situation? His part had ceased the moment the case came before the court: judgment had previously been passed on it elsewhere, and he had a right, without any impeachment of his delicacy, to be present at the ulterior proceeding. It could not be conceived that Mr. Wilkinson would stay there to hold up his hand, or to mark those who voted one way or the other; that would be indelicate, but there was nothing blameworthy in his being present on this occasion, ready to give explanation on every point that might require it. By the regulations of the House of Commons, in which he had the honour to hold a seat, a member was permitted to rise and speak in defence of himself, or in support of of any question, in the result of which he might be interested: it was allowed in that assembly, and could not, therefore, with propriety be objected to in that court; of course, when the question was about to be decided, the individual interested was bound to retire. Having disposed of these topics, he should proceed to state the principal reason which induced him to rise. Observing it to be the general feeling of the court, that the sum inserted in the amendment he had proposed went beyond the remuneration that ought to be given, he was most anxious to meet the sentiments of those who entertained that opinion. He bowed with respectful deference to those whose abilities and judgment were better than his own, and he would with pleasure adopt the suggestion thrown out by the learned gentleman (Mr. Strettell), and by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Gahagan) who was not then in his place, as it appeared more likely to meet the general wish of the court. He would, with the permission of the court, instead of the sum of 2,88,800 rupees, insert 1,80,000.

Mr. *Pattison* rose to explain. Nothing, he could assure the hon. proprietor, could be farther from his intention, than to attribute to him, directly or indirectly, any undue motive in taking the course he had done; his character was too high and too well-established to leave the least ground for imputing to him any motive that was inconsistent with integrity. If he (Mr. Pattison) were to make such an attempt (which it was impossible he could think of doing), he should only cover himself with disgrace, while he added to the honour and character of the individual attacked. He had only used the word "oriental" with reference to the magnificence of the grant, which he thought indicated oriental ideas; he had, in that point of view, introduced the word, and had not the least intention to cast a reflection on any person when he made use of it.

Mr. *Forbes* (having obtained leave to withdraw his amendment) proposed,

That all the words of the original resolution, after the word '*That*,' be omitted, and that the following be substituted:

"It is the opinion of this court, that "the sum of 1,80,000 sicca rupees be "paid to Mr. James Wilkinson, at the "exchange of 2*s.* 6*d.* per sicca rupee, "with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. "per ann., upon the principle adopted "by the committe specially appointed by "the Bengal government to consider of "Mr. Wilkinson's case."

Mr. *Forbes* said, as it appeared to be the general wish to substitue *six* for *eight* per cent. interest, he had made that alteration.

Sir *C. Cockerell* rose to second the amendment. Having hitherto abstained from addressing the court, but having also specially reserved to himself the right of stating his sentiments if he felt himself called on to do so, he now felt it necessary to avail himself of his right, and to urge a few observations in vindication of his conduct. He had never before interfered with resolutions of this description which originated within the bar, as he was always anxious to give support to the executive body, whenever he consientiously could; but he claimed the right of a proprietor to decide for himself, and he could not but think that Mr. Wilkinson's demand was founded in justice and equity; no other principle ought to be suffered to affect their adjudication, and Mr. Wilkinson had a right to expect that those sacred principles would be strictly adhered to. Having read the paper with the utmost possible attention, having examined the minute of the board of trade, and every other minute that was referred to, he was so well convinced

of the justice of the claim, that he felt he could not do otherwise than second the amendment. Another observation he was bound to make, and he would have been very happy if he could have avoided touching on the subject. The hon. director (Mr. Pattison), he observed, looked directly towards himself and his hon. friend, the mover and seconder of the amendment, when he spoke of a bias in the minds of gentlemen, of partiality towards the individual whose case they were called on to decide, and of oriental embellishment: he begged leave to say, that he had no connection with Mr. Wilkinson, that he had no knowledge of him until his arrival in this country; he was then requested to look over his case, and when he read it, he found it so strong that he at once determined to support him. He regretted that any hon. director should so far forget the situation in which he stood, as to insinuate such a charge. It did not follow, because the minds of individuals differed on a particular subject, that therefore one party acted from justifiable and the other from improper motives. As to the play upon the word "*oriental*," he would only observe, that formerly there was great wisdom in the East; and, notwithstanding all the hon. directors had said, he doubted whether all the wisdom of that court was to be found at the west end of the bar. He had hoped, when the hon. director was explaining, in consequence of what had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. Forbes), that he would have saved him the painful task of making any farther allusion to the subject; he thought the hon. director knew him long enough to be convinced that no consideration which was not founded in justice could induce him to give a vote, even in favour of his own brother.

Mr. *Pattison* begged leave to repeat what he had said to the hon. mover of the amendment. The explanation he then gave came from him freely, it was due to the way in which the hon. mover had mentioned the subject; and if the hon. bart. had addressed him with equal courtesy he would have been equally ready to have made the same declaration to him; but, as the hon. bart. had thought proper to speak angrily, he did not feel himself prepared to explain. He (Mr. Pattisson) in what he had said, expressed himself as it was his duty to do. He applied no observations to any individual. His observations had reference, generally, to the measure then before the court, and from the position he originally took he would not budge one jot or iota. He conceived it to be his duty, as a director, as an humble servant of the East-India Company, "to do his *hests*" in a fair and honourable way. If the hon. bart. had addressed himself to him (Mr. Pattison) with less asperity, he should have given an answer more courteous; but he begged to state, generally, that he directed his observations to no particular persons.

Sir *C. Cockerell* said, after the manner in which he had originally seconded the motion, he felt surprised that anything bordering on an insinuation, as to the motives by which he or his hon. friend was influenced, could have been addressed to the court: he therefore spoke warmly, which could not be wondered at, but that he spoke angrily he denied. When the hon. director made certain unpleasant observations, looking towards him and his hon. friend, and apearently addressing himself to them, as if they were guided by partiality in supporting Mr. Wilkinson's claim, he thought he had a right to ask him to do that which he had done with reference to his hon. friend, namely, disclaim the intention of offering a personal reflection.

Mr. *Pattison* said, that the precise words of schedule B, to which the amendment referred, ought to be introduced.

Mr. *Forbes* observed, that they were very easily found on the minutes of the committee.

Mr. *Pattison* said, he had to complain of the way in which this motion was put; it was not brought before them in a plain and distinct manner. He wished to know whether the court clearly understood that interest was to be given from the year 1813 under the terms of the amendment? If he was told that it did not, he would stand corrected; but if he were right, the words of the motion ought to be altered so as to state the fact distinctly. The proposition went to give a great deal more than appeared on the face of it, and embraced a more remote period than the proprietors were aware of.

Mr. *Robinson* said, the mode now proposed was most intelligible. This sum of 2,88,800 rupees, originally proposed, included interest on two several sums of 70,000 and 10,000 rupees, from the 30th April 1813 to the 30th April 1817, which was now avoided; and therefore he conceived that the present was a more simple and intelligible mode of arriving at the object of the hon. proprietors, because it referred to that principle which was the ground-work of his original proposition.

Mr. *Pattison* said, he was still dissatisfied; he wished to know specifically what the court were really going to vote?

Mr. *Robinson* said, that, by the motion originally proposed, a grant would have been given to Mr. Wilkinson to the amount of 2,88,800 rupees, with interest from April 1817 to the time of payment, which would in fact be allowing him inte-

rest on interest. The present mode did not proceed on that erroneous principle; and was therefore not only a more simple but a more saving course for the Company. He begged, when he said this, that he might not be understood as contending for the amendment; what he stated was merely an explanation.

Mr. *Pattison* wished very much that the grant should be distinctly defined, that they might not have to discuss the matter over again. If they acted on the report of the committee, which was only partially adopted, it would be very difficult to know from what time interest was to be calculated. If it were proposed to give 1,80,000 rupees from a definite day, every person would understand it; they who ran might read.

Mr. *Forbes* said, that the explanation of the hon. director was most clear; by giving Mr. Wilkinson 1,80,000 rupees they granted to him only one sum bearing interest, instead of two that were mentioned in schedule B.

Mr. *Robinson* said, if they adopted the amendment of the hon. proprietor, they in fact gave the sum proposed by the committee, striking out penalties to the amount of 60,000 rupees.

Mr. *Elphinstone* submitted to the court whether it was not better to state a specific fixed sum, instead of going about the matter in this way. His reasons for opposing the grant were to be found in the dissent which he had signed. Every gentleman in that court must know that this was a gratuitous case, and was so recommended by the committee of warehouses and the court of directors; now, to give interest on a gratuity was what he never before had heard of. Let a specific sum be mentioned, and every person would understand it.

Mr. *Forbes* said, that in proposing interest he adopted the principle which the directors themselves had laid down, who in their resolution included interest from a certain time: in order, however, to simplify the question, he would propose that the sum of 1,80,000 rupees should be paid, with interest from the 30th of April 1814.

An hon. proprietor suggested, whether it would not be much better, at that late hour of the day, to adjourn the debate to a more convenient period.

Mr. *Robinson* hoped the court would not separate without coming to some decision. If this were to be a final proceeding he would deprecate deciding at the present moment; but as the question would be ultimately sent to a ballot, they had better proceed, and by their vote of that day settle what the proposition should be on which the ballot was to be taken.

Mr. *Twining* said, it appeared that the resolution referred to schedule B., which was founded on three paragraphs of the report, and he did not think that it was in the power of the court, at that moment, to see whether the motion in every respect tallied with those paragraphs. It might or it might not: that point, however, ought to be settled, to prevent the motion from involving contradictions and difficulties. It would be better to refer distinctly to those three paragraphs, which at the present moment they had no opportunity of examining; such a clear reference would enable them to determine whether the motion was or was not in unison with the principle there laid down.

Mr. *Forbes* said, that so many ideas were thrown out from different parts of the court, that it was impossible for him to frame the amendment so as to meet the wishes of all parties. He was willing that the amendment should be for a sum of 1,80,000 rupees, to be paid with interest calculated from the date of the report.

The *Chairman* then put the question "That the original words (that is the resolution of the court of directors granting 75,000 rupees) stand part of the question." On this the court divided, when there appeared

For the original motion 32
Against it 32

The original motion being lost,* the amendment proposed by Mr. Forbes became the main question.

On this the court divided; but there being some doubt on the minds of the tellers (Mr. Forbes and Mr. Hume) in reporting on the numbers the first time, the Chairman, at the request of a number of proprietors, put the question over again, directing those for the larger sum to go to the left, those for the smaller to the right. On counting, the numbers appeared

For the amended motion 32
Against it 33

The *Chairman* then stated that both questions were lost.

Mr. *Hume* said that the court had been completely taken by surprise, in consequence of the manner in which the motion was put. Many gentlemen, he was confident, imagined, when they went to the right, that they were voting for the smaller sum: it was his intention to have supported the grant of 75,000 rupees.

Mr. *Pattison* said that there was no taking by surprise in the case. The chairman had taken the regular course; the two questions were lost, and there was no motion then before them.

* By the act of the 53d of the king, it is provided, "that, in cases of equality of votes, in general courts, or courts of directors, the questions are not to be decided by *lot* (as was enacted by the 10th of William III), but to be considered as rejected; except in cases of two or more candidates for office, which are still to be determined by lot."

Mr. *Hume* said, he understood the question was whether the larger or the smaller sum should be given, the chairman having directed those who were for the larger to go to the left, and those who were for the smaller to go the right.

Mr. *Pattison* said, gentlemen had had it in their power to vote for either as they pleased: they had laboured to make the amendment a substantive motion before the court; they succeeded, but the majority finally prevailed in rejecting the proposition.

Mr. *Robinson* said, the course was perfectly correct; the question, that the original words stand part of the question, was put and carried in the negative; the amendment of the worthy proprietor then became the main question, and it also was negatived. The proceeding was recorded by the secretary, and no motion whatever now remained on their minutes.

Mr. *Forbes* said, he had been deceived in the proceedings. Those for the larger sum were told to go to the left, those for the smaller to the right; from this he supposed that either the one or the other would have been agreed to.

Mr. *Pattison* wondered how any person could misunderstand the question before the court. The original motion having been lost, there was but one other question for them to decide on; those who were in favour of it, that was, in favour of the larger sum, were directed to go to the left; those who were against it, that was, in favour of the smaller sum, were told to proceed to the right.

Mr. *Hume* understood the question was whether the resolution of the court of directors, granting 75,000 rupees, or the amendment of his hon. friend, awarding 1,80,000 rupees, should be agreed to; and that, on the question carried, a ballot should ultimately take place.

Mr. *Elphinstone* said, that they could proceed no farther: they must be bound by the decision which had taken place, an opinion which their lawyer corroborated.

Mr. *Hume* protested against being bound by what their lawyer might have said: on matters where plain common sense ought to form the standard of their decision they could judge quite as well as lawyers. He repeated, that the question was understood to be whether a grant of 75,000 or 1,80,000 rupees should be voted; he and other gentlemen could not have so far stultified themselves as to make so gross a mistake as that which was imputed to them.

Mr. *Robinson* said, that gentlemen, he believed, had been misled on this occasion. They ought to come to a right understanding on the subject (for no one could wish any advantage to be taken of a casual error), and the proper course would be to take the opinion of their solicitor on the question.

Mr. *Hume* said, that the larger sum having been lost, the question was whether the resolution of the court of directors should go to a ballot or not.

Mr. *Robinson* observed, that both questions had been lost; there was, in fact, no proposition to ballot on.

Mr. *Grant* said, according to the idea of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume), the court were bound to agree to one of these two propositions; they were tied up to give one sum or the other; but it was quite impossible to make a proposition in the alternative. There was no promise implied, that if one sum were refused the other should be granted. It might happen, and such was the determination, that the court would not agree to either. Farther proceeding was at an end, since both the original motion and the amendment were negatived.

Mr. *Robinson* saw that the question had been misunderstood, and the best course would be to consider how they could get out of the awkward scrape into which they had unluckily fallen.

Sir *Robert Wigram* believed they had a right to alter their minutes on the moment, but if they once adjourned the court they were debarred from doing so; they were placed in that predicament, that neither the original motion nor the amendment remained before the court. It was probable that gentlemen had mistaken the question when it was last put from the chair, and the best way, therefore, would be to erase the minute of their proceedings, and put both questions over again: if not, they would have another day's discussion.

Mr. *Howorth* said, several persons had left the court, believing that the question would be decided by ballot; therefore he thought it would be better to begin *de novo*.

Sir *Charles Cockerell* said, that a numerous body of proprietors had gone away with the express understanding that one of the sums proposed would be agreed to, and that a ballot would be required for its ultimate decision. Supposing even that they had committed some irregularity, it would be nothing more than just that some means should be suggested by which a ballot could be obtained without the necessity of calling another court.

Mr. *Elphinstone* wished the hon. baronet to state the question on which they were to proceed to a ballot.

Sir *C. Cockerell* suggested that a ballot might be proposed, to decide whether Mr. Wilkinson should receive 75,000 rupees, or any other sum which might be deemed more expedient.

Mr. *Grant* said, they could not ballot in the alternative for one sum or another.

The Company's solicitor being called on for his opinion, said, he thought, in consequence of the form in which the question had been put and carried, that some of the proprietors had mistaken the proposition. The proceeding probably appeared on the minutes now in a different shape from that which the majority apprehended: the question was under these circumstances whether it would be advisable to cancel what had passed by general consent, and submit the propositions again to the proprietors, in order to arrive at a knowledge of their real opinion. If, however, new members came into the court, it would not be competent for them to vote on this occasion: in that case there was no means of proceeding but beginning *de novo*. Perhaps the easier course would be to cancel what had passed, and on putting the question over again, to explain fully the effect which a vote for or against would necessarily have.

It was not deemed advisable to pursue the course suggested by the law officer, and the court adjourned.

*** From the great length of the above debate, and the limits of our journal, we are under the necessity of postponing the report of the debate at the East-India House on the 5th May, respecting the proposed grant to the Marquis of Hastings, till our next number. The question, however, as to Mr. Wilkinson's claim on the Company having excited general interest, and the day of ballot being so near at hand, we are induced to insert in the latter part of our present number a report of the debate on that subject on the 19th, though out of order, that our readers may be possessed, as far as in our power, of the entire merits of the case.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 26.—*Miscellaneous.*—An account of the cotton piece goods and muslins imported and sold at the East-India House, for a series of years to the present time, distinguishing each year, was, on the motion of the Earl of Lauderdale, ordered to be printed.

April 29.—The Excise Duties Bill and East India Goods' Customs Bill, were read a third time and passed.

May 19.—The royal assent was given by commission to the East-India Goods' Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May..—*Papers relative to Ceylon.*—Sir W. De Crespigny, after some preliminary observations, observed that it was well known the King of Candy had exercised the greatest cruelty. The people made application to us, and we took possession of Candy. A meeting took place between the commander of our troops and the chiefs of the people, and a treaty was entered into. Our men were to keep offices in the country; but persons from the coast of Coromandel, who were abhorred by the Candians, were put into these offices. The natives were obliged to attend travellers, to carry flambeaux before them, and to carry their palanquins as horses. This was no idle tale carelessly picked up in the street. The blow was now struck, the people were disgusted, and the war was actually raging. He lamented the expense which was thus occasioned to this country. He wished to ask a question of the rt. hon. gent. opposite, respecting a minister of state who had been beheaded.—*(A laugh.)*—He wanted to know by what means he had been beheaded, whether by a court martial or by a court of justice. We were bound by every principle of law and justice to protect those who had confided in us. It was the duty of the hon. gent. to introduce inquiry, and if the statement he had made was true, to apply a suitable remedy. He concluded by moving for a copy of Gen. Brownrigg's proclamation, dated at Columbo, 12th Jan. 1815, and for a copy of a treaty concluded between Gen. Brownrigg, on the part of his Majesty, and the Candian chiefs, at Candy, in Feb. 1815.

Mr. Goulburn was quite willing to lay the papers before the house. Had the hon. gent. seen those papers he would not have made the speech he had now made. With respect to the minister of state for whom the hon. gent. felt so anxious, he had the pleasure of stating, that at the date of the last accounts he was in good health.—*(A laugh.)*—The mistake appeared to have arisen from another person having taken the surname of Ehelapolla; but it was not the same Ehelapolla who had been friendly to us when the war commenced.

Sir W. De Crespigny explained.

Mr. C. Forbes was sorry that the question was not treated with seriousness suited to the subject. It was true, Ceylon was not much to that house; but since a war existed there, it was worth while to inquire how it was conducted. The expenses of that war would be found, when laid before the house, to be enormous; but the expense of lives was still greater. From the information of one of the officers, he could state that nearly 400 men had been lost in one regiment.

The motion was agreed to.

MADRAS COLLEGE.

RESULT OF THE FIRST GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE YEAR 1818.

To the Rt. Hon. Hugh Elliott, Governor in Council.

Rt.hon. Sir:—We have the honor to lay before you the following classification of the junior civil servants under our superintendence, as the result of the first general examination for the year 1818, held by us at the college.

TELOOGOO.

		When attached to College.
1st Class.	Mr. P. Grant...	13 Aug. 1817
	Parry.....	16 July 1816
	Stonehouse	do. do. do.
	Paternoster..	9 Aug. 1815
	Robt. Clive..	24 July 1816
	Cotton.....	2 Aug. 1815
	W. Anderson	19 July do.
	Clerk	7 Aug. 1816
2d Class.	Mr. Nelson	24 July 1816
	Ashton	7 Aug. 1816
	Fullarton ..	25 Feb. 1818
	Bruce	15 Apr. 1818
	Angelo.....	2 Aug. 1815
3d Class.	Mr. Brown	13 Aug. 1817
	Clulow	7 Aug. 1816
	Orr	2 do. 1815
	R. Grant ..	22 July 1817
	Willock	9 July do.
	Horsley....	15 Aug. 1818
	Davison....	22 July 1817

TAMIL.

1st Class.	Mr. E. Bannerman	9 July 1816
	W. Anderson	19 July 1815
	Cotton	2 Aug. 1815
	Munro.....	9 July 1817
	Wheatley ..	16 Aug. 1817
2d Class.	Mr. P. Grant ..	13 Aug. 1817
	Hudleston..	10 July do.
	Blackburne..	6 Sept. 1815
	Nelson	24 July 1816
	Ashton.....	7 Aug. 1816
	Angelo.....	2 do. 1815
	Davis	6 Sept. do.
3d Class.	Mr. Parry.....	16 July 1816
	Elliot.....	13 Aug. 1817
	Paternoster..	9 do. 1815
	Gordon	25 Feb. 1818
	Bushby.....	9 July 1817
	Clulow.....	7 Aug. 1816
	Clementson..	22 July 1817

HINDOOSTANEE.

Mr. Robert Clive.....	24 July 1816

PERSIAN.

Mr. E. Bannerman	9 July 1816

MAHRATTA.

Mr. Stonehouse.....	16 July 1816
Blackburne.....	6 Sept. 1815
Elliot.....	16 Aug. 1817
Davis.....	6 Sept. 1815

SANSCRIT.

Mr. Munro.....	9 July 1817
Wheatley	16 Aug. 1817

ABSENT.

Mr. Hooper.....	9 July 1817
Lascelles.....	2 Aug. 1815
Thompson.....	13 May 1818
" Robertson	9 July 1817

Mr. E. Bannerman, whose name stands at the head of the Tamil class, is highly proficient both in that and in the Persian language; he possesses an excellent knowledge of the grammar of each, and speaks both languages with fluency, a great command of words, and peculiar propriety of expression and pronunciation; his written exercises, both in Persian, and Tamil, are idiomatic and of the first order, and his general attainments entitle him to the highest rewards of the college.

Mr. Robert Clive, in Hindoostanee, is fully equal to Mr. Bannerman in Persian. His translations are spirited and correct, and in conversation he expressed himself with facility and propriety on a variety of subjects. Mr. Clive's knowledge of Teloogoo is also extensive, and perfectly sufficient to enable him to transact public business, without any assistance; and we are of opinion that, on the whole, this gentleman is little, if at all, inferior to Mr. Bannerman.

Accordingly, in recommending that these two gentlemen may be employed in the public service, we beg leave to submit to the right hon. the Governor in Council, that each of them has fully made good his claim to the honorary reward of 1000 Star Pagodas.

The steady application to study evinced by Mr. Patrick Grant has been followed by results the most honourable to his talents and assiduity. Within the short period of ten months this gentleman has placed himself above all the other Teloogoo students, and in Tamil has also raised himself to the head of the second class. His knowledge of Teloogoo is already such as has been rarely attained at the college; but, as we think it requisite that he should prosecute further his Tamil studies, in which he has made rapid, and for the time of study an uncommonly satisfactory progress, we cannot yet recommend that he should be promoted from the college.

In the mean time, we submit that he has more than established his claim to the highest of the increased allowances, and merits the marked approbation of the government.

Mr. W. Anderson and Mr. Cotton in Tamil, and Mr. Paternoster in Teloogoo,

have made the most satisfactory progress since the last examination. The two former gentlemen stand high in Teloogoo also. Mr. Anderson has fully established his claim to the highest allowance of pagodas 100 per mensem, and Mr. Paternoster is sufficiently advanced in Tamil to merit the same reward. These three gentlemen, who have completed three years residence at the college, are, from their knowledge of two languages, competent to the transaction of business in each of them, as well as to employment in the public service; and, on quitting the institution under our charge, we consider each of them entitled to our testimony in his favour.

Mr. Parry and Mr. Stonehouse possess a very excellent knowledge of the Teloogoo language. The latter also continues to advance considerably in the acquirement of the Mahratta, and Mr. Parry, by his progress in Tamil, has made good his claim to the highest allowance of pagodas 100 per mensem. The Board, however, are of opinion, that these gentlemen have not yet acquired such a knowledge of a second language as is desirable, and not having yet completed three years residence at the institution, it seems expedient that they should continue attached to it for another term.

Mr. Munro and Mr. Wheatley, both in Tamil and in Sanscrit, continue to merit the approbation by which they have been so honourably distinguished, ever since they joined the college. We have every reason to believe that at an early period they will perfect their knowledge of the Tamil, and attain such a proficiency in Sanscrit also, as will enable them to read the law books of the Hindoos in the language in which they were originally written. The exercises required of these gentlemen in Sanscrit consisted of translations from the language, parsing, reading, and construing off hand, and they were performed by both in a manner so highly creditable to them, as to entitle each to the special notice and approbation of the right hon. the Governor in Council.

Mr. Clerk in Teloogoo, and Mr. Hudleston in Tamil, passed very satisfactory examinations; and we have no doubt that they will continue to improve their knowledge of these languages.

Mr. Nelson and Mr. Ashton, in Tamil and Teloogoo, and Mr. Elliot in Tamil and Mahratta, merit favourable notice.

Mr. Blackburne, Mr. Angelo, and Mr. Davis possess a very fair knowledge of Tamil; the first of these gentlemen has also acquired a sufficient knowledge of Mahratta to entitle him to the highest of the increased allowances. But the progress of Mr. Angelo in Teloogoo, and Mr. Davis in Mahratta, is not considerable. These three gentlemen, having nearly completed three years residence at the college, we are of opinion that they may be employed in the public service, and have no doubt that they will endeavour to qualify themselves for any situation that the government may be pleased to confer upon them.

We have great satisfaction in recommending to the particular notice of government, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Gordon, who have recently joined the institution. Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Bruce in Teloogoo, and Mr. Gordon in Tamil, have, during the short time they have studied, made the most satisfactory progress; they are already well acquainted with the grammar of these languages, understand easy questions, and with little assistance translate common tales. Mr. Fullerton, in particular, is remarkably well versed in even the most difficult rules of Teloogoo grammar, and each of these gentlemen has fully established his claim to the increased allowance of 75 pagodas per mensem.

We hope that Mr. Clulow, Mr. Brown, and Mr. R. Grant in Teloogoo, will at the next examination enable us to report favourably of their progress in study.

Mr. Orr has completed three years residence at the college, and we regret that on quitting the institution he has not enabled us to report favourably of his progress in Teloogoo. His knowledge of that language is very limited, but the government are aware that domestic occurrences have seriously interrupted his studies.

Mr. Willock is not yet able to translate more than a few words of an easy Teloogoo tale, and Mr. Horsley has only just commenced the study of that language.

We are unable to report any thing favourable of Mr. Bushby, Mr. Clulow, or Mr. Clementson in Tamil, or of Mr. Davison in Teloogoo, and we therefore abstain from any remark respecting them.

Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Hooper, and Mr. Thompson did not attend the examination. The cause of the absence of the first mentioned gentleman is not officially before us, but we understand that indisposition obliged him to exceed the leave of absence which we had granted to him. He has now been three years attached to the institution, and is therefore entitled to quit the college. Mr. Hooper, who distinguished himself at the last examination, is confined to his house by illness, of which he furnished us with the certificate of a medical officer, and Mr. Thompson was excused by us from examination, as he had commenced the study of Mahratta only a few days before.

Mr. Robertson was absent, on leave, to

proceed to sea for the recovery of his health.

Of the gentlemen who are now about to quit the institution, Mr. Orr, Mr. E. Bannerman, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Clive, underwent an examination in the regulations which have been enacted for the internal government of the territories subject to this presidency. Mr. Orr appears to have studied the whole code with considerable attention, and the readiness with which he replied to the several miscellaneous questions proposed to him shews that he is intimately acquainted with the most important provisions of the regulations. Mr. E. Bannerman, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Clive, are well-grounded in the regulations of 1816. Mr. E. Bannerman and Mr. Davis also possess a knowledge of many of the provisions of the general regulations, and Mr. Anderson has paid particular attention to the the regulations enacted in 1802, for the administration of civil and criminal justice.

Mr. Stonehouse, Mr. Munro, and Mr. Wheatly were also examined as to their proficiency in the judicial regulations, and we have much satisfaction in reporting that Mr. Stonehouse has acquired an accurate and extensive knowledge of the general provisions of the regulations, as well as of the several alterations and modifications which have been made in the code. Mr. Munro has studied only such of the rules of 1802 as relate to the jurisdiction of the courts of Udalut and to the trial of civil suits, with which he appears to be familiar; and Mr. Wheatley has read with attention a limited portion of the code, although, from the want of a copy of the original enactments of 1802, with which he has since been furnished, this gentleman's studies were pursued under considerable disadvantage.

It is with great satisfaction that we are enabled to inform the government that there are no less than twelve of the junior civil servants who are entirely free from debt; and although we have deemed it our duty to notice a few instances of apparent imprudence, there are none that call for the interfesence of the government.

Peculiar circumstances having, on a former occasion, rendered it our painful duty to recommend to the right hon. the governor in council that three of the gentlemen attached to the institution should be temporarily removed from Madras, we cannot close our present report, the last in which the names of those gentlemen will appear, without expressing the great satisfaction which we have experienced in observing the attention to study since that time evinced by those gentlemen, and their successful endeavours to establish a character of industry, application, and general good conduct.

On the whole, we are highly satisfied with the result of the late examination. No less than ten gentlemen quit the institution; viz. Mr. E. Bannerman and Mr. Robert Clive with the honorary reward of 1000 pagodas; Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Paternooster, and Mr. Blackburne, with a good knowledge of two languages and on the highest allowances of the institution; Mr. Angelo and Mr. Davis with a fair knowledge of one language and some acquaintance with a second; and Mr. Orr and Mr. Lascelles, in consequence of the period fixed for study at the college having expired. The instances of eminent qualification are also as numerous as on any former occasion: of rapid progress, we have seldom been able to mention so many; and the general spirit of study which characterizes the junior civil servants, is as honorable to themselves as it cannot fail to prove satisfactory to their superiors.

We have the honor to be, &c.

F. W. ELLIS,
R. CLARKE,
College, R. ANDERSON,
20th June 1818. A. D. CAMPBELL.

Extract Report of the Board of Superintendence of the Madras College, dated 4th March 1818.

We cannot conclude this report without noticing particularly the great advantage afforded to many of the junior civil servants, who have latterly joined the institution, in the acquirement of the colloquial languages of the coast, in consequence of our recommendation that the study of the Sanscrit should be pursued at Haileybury by those intended for the civil service of this presidency.

This language, which influences every tongue, from the confines of China to the western limits of Persia, and is radically connected with many of the dialects spoken in Europe, may be considered as the principal key to those of India; for though the dialects of the south are not radically connected with it, its terms are liberally intermixed with the vernacular speech of the Tamil, Teloogoo, and Canarese nations. The acquisition of the latter, therefore, it is evident, must be greatly facilitated by a knowledge of the former; and it has accordingly been found that the progress made by the students at the college of Fort St. George in the attainment of them has been incomparably more rapid and satisfactory since they have studied the Sanscrit in England.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

To our report of a previous meeting of the Asiatic Society (pp. 168—171), the following is a short supplement.

At the meeting of the 10th of August, a manuscript in the Arabic character was presented by G. J. Siddons, Esq. It comprises the code of laws as they were administered in the Pangeran's court at Fort Marlbro'. The work was compiled by Mr. Hen. Robt. Lewis, with the sanction and under the immediate supervision and correction of the principal native chieftains. The natives of Bencoolen have no printed nor written book of the laws of their country; and therefore it became desirable that a digested code should be drawn up under the authority of the chiefs themselves, to which the resident might safely refer upon occasion, and thus restrain them within certain lines determined by their own body. Mr. Lewis is engaged upon a translation of this work.

A box of various Hindoo and Mahommudan coins, and Hindoo sculptures, with descriptions accompanying, was presented by Dr. R. Tytler, together with a great number of ancient coins.

The Hon. C. M. Ricketts presented eighty specimens of rocks and minerals from the Gorruckpore hills; a specimen of carbonate of lead, with actynolite, from the same quarter; and a sulphuret of iron from Padang: also the skin of a large specimen of the gbureealis gangetica, or lacerta gangetica.

A letter was read from Mr. Anderson, secretary to the Literary Society of Madras, proposing a correspondence between the two associations.

Lieut. Fell was unanimously elected a member.

A meeting of the society was held on the 24th October, at which the most noble the Marquis of Hastings presided. Mr. J. Marshman and Mr. Frazer were unanimously elected members. A letter was read from Monsieur de Sacy, in reply to the notice of his election as honorary member, and presenting to the Society a copy of the "Mystères du Paganisme," by Mess. de Saint Croix, and of Mr. Orvaroll's work on the "Mysteries of Eleusis."

Capt. Roebuck presented a copy of his edition of the "Boorhani Qatere."

A letter from Mr. Da Cruz communicated the present of a spear and brass shield, implements of war used by the Alfoars inhabiting the north part of the island of Celebes; two spears and wooden shields, used by the savages of Ceram. The superintendent of the museum reported the following donations to that department: minerals from Serinagur, presented by the hon. C. M. Ricketts; images and monumental inscriptions, by Dr. Tytler, of Allahabad; a plough from Java, by Capt. Fiddes.

A meeting was held on the 12th December, at which the Marquis of Hastings presided. The vice-presidents and committee of papers were re-elected for the ensuing year. Mr. Buckingham was elected a member.

A letter was read from Mr. Vaughan, librarian to the American Philosophical Society, transmitting the first volume, new series, of their transactions, Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, &c. The same letter acknowledges the receipt of the twelfth volume of the Asiatic Researches.

Dr. Wallich presented to the Society, in the name of Dr. Gilman, of the Medical Board, the "Historia Universalis Asiatica" of Joannes Baptista de Grammaye. Dr. Wallich also communicated a drawing and description of the *camellia Sisei*. Among the various and valuable additions which the botanical garden has received from the successful researches of the hon. Mr. Gardner, are specimens in full blossom, and the ripe fruit of the genuine tea plant, *thea viridis*, and its nearly allied neighbour, the *camellia*. Of the former there is only one shrub at Katmandoo, growing in the garden of a Cashmeerian, where it was originally introduced from China while a young plant. It has attained the height of nine or ten feet, producing abundance of blossoms and ripe capsules annually, from Sept. to Nov. Mr. Gardner has caused several offsets to be taken from it, but they have unfortunately failed, though they continued very vigorous for some time after they had been put in the ground. Other trials are intended to be made, and Dr. Wallich has no doubt that both the tea shrub and the Nepaul *camellia* will before long be introduced into such parts of northern Hindoostan, as may appear best calculated for their successful cultivation. The *camellia* was discovered by Mr. Gardner on the mountains of Sheopore and Chaudraghiree, which form the boundaries of the valley of Katmandoo to the north and south. It grows to a considerable size, throwing out numerous leafy branches, and producing blossoms during the rainy season, succeeded by

abundance of fruit, which ripens in the course of three months. It is so like the tea tree in its leaves and blossoms, as to be easily mistaken for it. The leaves on being dried have the peculiar fragrance of tea. The natives, however, use it for no other purpose than that of fuel.

Col. Mackenzie presented an account of the present state of the ancient city of Beejapore, formerly the capital of the Adil Shahee dynasty of the Mahommudan kings of the Deccan, by Capt. Geo. Sydenham, drawn from an attentive survey in 1811.

The following curiosities have been presented since the last meeting.

An alabaster tablet inlaid with stones of various colours, arranged in the form of flowers, to imitate the mosaic work of the Taj at Agra, by the Hon. George Dowdeswell.

An Egyptian pebble, a sea cocoa-nut, and a specimen of limestone from Nantes, by Mr. Gibson.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

On Thursday, the 8th of October, the Madras Literary Society held a meeting at their rooms on the Mount Road; the hon. George Cooper in the chair.

The acting secretary communicated a meteorological record, forwarded by Mr. Murdock Brown, exhibiting the variation of the thermometer, and the quantity of rain fallen annually at Anjarakandy, on the coast of Malabar, from the year 1810 to 1817, accompanied by some observations of a highly interesting nature respecting the climate of that coast.

A letter was read from the Abbe Dubois, transmitting a very curious account of the four kinds of ordeal, by the balance, by fire, by water, and by poison, which prevail among the Hindus.

Mr. Ellis signified his readiness to co-operate in the elucidation of the many important matters which had been noticed by the president in his opening address; and he suggested that particular evenings might be appropriated for readings on those titles of Hindu law which related to its administration in the native courts, where such courts are in existence; to the law of evidence generally, and to ordeals and judicial oaths in particular.

R. A. Maitland, Esq. and J. B. Hudleston, Esq. were elected members; and Dr. Woysey, who is proceeding to Hydrabad as mineralogist and geologist under Col. Lambton, an honorary member.

On the 7th of November the Society held a meeting, the hon. Sir John Newbolt, president, in the chair.

The acting secretary read a letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, stating that he accepted with pleasure the invitation to become an honorary member of the society; a letter from Mr. Wilson, secretary to the Asiatic Society, signifying the readiness of that learned body to maintain a correspondence on matters connected with the objects of the two institutions; a letter from Mr. E. R. Sullivan, accompanying a valuable collection of books to be deposited in the library; and a letter from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., forwarding a collection of valuable catalogues for the use of the society.

T. H. Baber, Esq., P. Cleghorn, Esq., and J. Shaw, Esq. were elected members of the society.

Dr. Jebb was elected a member of the managing committee, in the room of G. Ross, Esq. deceased.

The miscellaneous business of the day having been completed, Mr. Ellis proceeded to the first part of his lecture on Hindu law. He commenced by describing the general plan of the readings, and the sources from whence they were chiefly derived. He then adverted to the several works which form the body of Hindu law, specifying their general nature, and noticing the translations into English of Hindu law books, which have been made by Mr. Halhed, Sir William Jones, and Mr. Colebrooke. Mr. Ellis stated his reasons for considering the digest compiled in Bengal, and translated by Mr. Colebrooke, to be of no authority in this part of India; see *Prospectus*. He enumerated the several law authorities in southern India, observing that the preference should be given either to the *Madhaviam* or to the *Vignyaneswariyam*; the latter had been translated into Tamil by Parur Vadeyar and Chedambala Pandárum, head master of the college of Fort St. George. Mr. Ellis concluded this introduction, by indicating the works which ought to be used in compiling a digest for the use of the territories under the presidency of Madras.

On the termination of this address, Sir John Newbolt thanked Mr. Ellis, on the part of the meeting, for the high gratification they had received, from the commencement of a lecture enriched with new and curious information, and illustrated by learned research directed by intimate acquaintance with oriental literature.

Our reports of this learned lecture, as the different parts of it proceed, will be illustrated by the following outline of the circle which the entire course is intended to embrace.

PROSPECTUS OF READINGS, chiefly from manuscript works, on the following titles of Hindu law; namely, on the administration of the law in the native courts while they existed, on the law of evidence, and on judicial oaths and ordeals; in three parts.

Part the first.—Introduction; general plan of the readings stated; materials from which to be taken; necessity of a previous explanation of the works forming the body of Hindu law; titles of these works, and their general nature; translations of them in English noticed; reasons for considering the digest compiled in Bengal and translated by Mr. Colebrooke no authority in this part of India; fourteen cases stated in which the authorities prevalent in southern India differ from the digest; legal authorities in southern India enumerated; preference to be given, as the chief authority, either to the *Madhaviyam* or *Vijnyánesvariyam*; translation of the latter work into the Tamil language noticed; works which ought to be used in compiling a digest for the use of the territories under the presidency of Madras.

Part the second.—Constitution of the Hindu courts; duties of the prince as chief magistrate; duties of the *sabhásidd-hán* or assessors; duties of the *prativádi* or chief justice; several descriptions of courts; institution of suits; inadmissible suits; plaint, how to be drawn; answer, how to be drawn; proof, by which party to be produced; the four steps, *páda*, or divisions of a suit, namely, *bháshápáda* and *uttarapáda*, pleadings of the two parties, *criyápáda*, production of evidence, *sádyasidd-hipáda*, decision by the decree; miscellaneous subjects connected with the administration of justice; the nature of proof, *pramánam*, and its kinds, namely, human proof or evidence, *mánushya-pramánam*, and divine proof, by oath and ordeal, *divya-pramánam*; evidence of three kinds, namely, *elelhita* writings, *sdschi* witnesses, *bhucti* enjoyment; nature of each briefly stated.

Part the third.—Oaths and ordeals; the several kinds of expurgatory ordeals, namely, according to Yájnyavalcya and others, *agni-divyam* by fire, *jala-divyam* by water, *visha-divyam* by poison, *cósha-divyam* by holy water: and according to Nárada and others, *tandula-divyam* by chewing dry rice, *tapta másha-divyam* by taking gold from clarified butter while hot, *p'hala divyam* by the hot ploughshare, *dhermajs-divyam* by taking one of two images, representing justice and injustice, from a covered pot; occasions on which the ordeals may be lawfully performed; the penalty incurred by the party demanding the ordeal, in case his adversary succeeds in performing it; the seasons of the year in which, and the persons, considered with respect to caste, age, sex, &c. by whom the several ordeals may be legally performed; nature of the ordeals to be performed in suits for property, determined by the value of the thing in dispute; places where ordeals can be legally performed; the punishment to be inflicted for failure in an ordeal; ceremonies common to all ordeals, as *upavdeandm* fasting, &c.; particulars to be observed in the performance of the several ordeals; and first, in the ordeal of the balance: materials of which the scales are to be made; mode in which this ordeal is to be performed; the same with respect to the ordeals by fire, water, poison, holy water, rice, gold, the ploughshare, and images; different kinds of *imprecatory oaths*, and occasions on which they are lawful.

On the 26th Nov. the Literary Society held a meeting, for the continuation of Mr. Ellis's readings, the hon. Sir John Newbolt, president, in the chair.

Mr. Ellis having noticed one or two points, tending to illustrate his introductory lecture, proceeded to the next division, describing in a very particular manner the constitution of the Hindu courts. He then took an historical view of the constitution of courts of law among the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans, as also of the constitution of courts of justice in our own country, from earlier times to the present day, and pointed out many striking features of resemblance to the Hindu courts. Mr. Ellis afterwards proceeded to describe at length the several duties of the prince, as chief magistrate, of the subhasadah, or assessors, and of the prátvivácah, or chief justice, pointing out many remarkable particulars in which the prátvivácah might be considered to resemble the archons of Greece; the prætors of Rome, and the judges of our British courts of judicature, and noticing the several points of resemblance and distinction between the duties of the subhasadah and the functions discharged by the judges of the Greeks, the judices or assessores of the Romans, and the juries of Great Britain. An account of the various descriptions of Hindu courts, with a comparison between those courts, in regard to the duties they had to discharge, and the jurisdiction of the several courts in England, concluded this division.

G. J. Waters, Esq., W. Babington, Esq., of the 6th N. C., and A. Maclean, Esq. were elected members.

Dec. 19th, the Literary Society held a meeting for the continuation of Mr. Ellis's readings.

The learned lecturer called the attention of the meeting, in the first instance, to some observations on the first volume of Mr. Mill's History of British India, on the subject of Hindu law, which he considered to be founded in error, and which the facts noticed in his former

readings had a direct tendency to refute. Having commented briefly on the passages in question, Mr. Ellis proceeded with the third lecture, on process, pleading, and trial in the Hindu courts. In taking a view of the different forms of arrest, Mr. Ellis pointed out a resemblance to the *vocatio in jus* of the Romans; and enumerated at length the several descriptions of persons who are exempted, as well as the various circumstances which are held to constitute an exemption from arrest. Mr. Ellis noticed, in the next place, the mode of summoning persons to appear before the courts, and the other incidents of process, previously to the appearance of both the parties in the court. The course of his subject then led him to consider the several divisions or steps of a suit before a Hindu court; commencing with the plaint, the mode in which it is to be drawn, and the matter which it is to contain. The answer, with its technical form, was next considered according to the text of the *Vijnyaas swaryam*.

Sir John Malcolm, K.G.B. and K.L.S., and Sir John Sinclair, Bart., Lieut.-col. Dalrymple, and J. Dacre, Esq. were elected members.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 15, a paper was read from S. Babington, Esq. "On the geology of the country between Tellichery and Madras."

The face of the country in general below the ghauts is marked by low rounded hills, composed of a porous substance called, by Buchanan, laterite. The mountains denominated ghauts, and the other mountains traversed in the course of his journey, the author describes as consisting of granite, gneiss, mica, slate, &c. varieties of hornblende rock sometimes containing garnet, and in one place cyanite. The Carnatic, or country east of the eastern ghauts, is flat, as though it had been once covered by the sea; and in digging a well about two miles from the coast, a stratum of brown clay was first cut through to the depth of about five feet, then a stratum of bluish black clay nearly 30 feet, containing beds of oyster, cockle, and other shells; and at about 37 feet from the surface water is obtained.

A paper was also read, from Dr. Adam of Calcutta, "On the geology of the banks of the Ganges, from Calcutta to Cawnpore."

There is no rock on the banks of the Hoogly or Ganges between Calcutta and the province of Bahar. The soil consists of a mixture of argillaceous earth, sand, and minute grains of mica, and is highly favourable to vegetation.

After leaving the low lands of Bengal, the Rajemaal chain of hills presents themselves; of these, as well as other hills between this chain and Monghyr, the author has sent a series of specimens as a necessary illustration of his paper.

After leaving Monghyr, the country again becomes flat, and continues so for upwards of 200 miles. At Chehor there are several low ranges of hills; between these and Caunpore there is neither rock nor rolled stone, but the soil consists chiefly of clay, sometimes considerably indurated.

ANTIQUITIES IN TAURIS.

In the course of some recent diggings, near Fanagoria, in the government of Tauris, a vault, in the form of a tomb, was discovered, containing a human body of prodigious size, in a state of high preservation. It is presumed, that the body has lain there since a remote period of antiquity, for it is well known that Tauris formed one of the colonies of ancient Greece. The head was encircled with a laurel wreath in gold; on the forehead was a gold medal, with a head, and the initials P. P. (Philip). On each side of the body were vases of silver and porcelain, chains of gold, and ear-rings. On one of the fingers was a gold ring, with a precious stone, on which were engraven two figures, the one male and the other female, admirably executed.

COW-POX IN PERSIA—SIMILAR DISEASE IN MILCH SHEEP.

Extract of a letter from W. Bruce, Esq. resident at Bushire, to W. Erskine, Esq. of Bombay.

"When I was in Bombay, I mentioned to you that the cow-pox was well known in Persia by the Eliaats, or wandering tribes. Since my return here I have made very particular inquiries on this subject amongst several tribes who visit this place in the winter to sell the produce of their flocks, such as carpets, rugs, butter, cheese, &c. Their flocks during this time are spread over the low country to graze. Every Eliaat that I have spoken to on this head, of at least six or seven different tribes, has uniformly told me, that the people who are employed to milk the cattle caught a disease, which, after having once had, they were perfectly safe from the small-pox. That this disease was prevalent among the cows, and showed itself particularly on the teats, but that it was more prevalent among and more frequently caught from the sheep. Now this is a circumstance that has never, I believe, before been known; and of the truth of it I have not the smallest doubt, as the persons of whom I inquired could have no interest

in telling me a falsehood; and it is not likely that every one whom I spoke to should agree in deceiving, for I have asked at least some forty or fifty persons. To be more sure on the subject, I made more particular inquiries of a very respectable farmer who lives about 14 miles from this, by name Mallia (whom Mr. Babington knows very well), and who is under some obligations to me; this man confirmed every thing that the Elisats had told me, and further said, that the disease was very common all over the country, and that his own sheep often had it. There may be one reason for the Elisats saying that they caught the infection oftener from the sheep than the cow, which is, that most of the butter, ghee, cheese, &c. is made from sheep's milk, and that the black cattle yield very little, being more used for draught than any thing else."

DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

Some time ago, to the great grief of every lover of antiquities or admirer of enterprise, it was reported that M. Belzoni was dead; but we are happy to say that a letter from Naples falsifies this statement. Lord Belmore, who has resided for some time at Naples, where he arrived after a long and interesting tour through Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and to Troy, has received letters from M Belzoni, dated from Thebes in upper Egypt, of the 27th of October. He continues his researches in Egypt with the greatest activity, and has lately made many important discoveries.

We described some of the principal of his previous achievements in our sixth volume, pp. 496, 499.

M. Belzoni is a native of the Papal states. About nine years ago he was in Edinburgh, where he exhibited feats of strength, and experiments in hydraulics, musical glasses, and phantasmagoria, which he afterwards repeated in Ireland and the Isle of Man, whence he proceeded to Lisbon, where he was engaged by the manager of the theatre of San Carlos to appear in Valentine and Orson, and afterwards in the sacred drama of Sampson. For such characters he was admirably adapted, being in his 25th year, six feet seven inches high, remarkably strong, and having an animated prepossessing countenance. He afterwards performed before the Court at Madrid, whence he proceeded to Malta, where he was persuaded by the agent of the Pashah of Egypt to visit Cairo. Here he built a machine worked on the principle of the walking-crane, to irrigate the gardens of the Pashah by raising water from the Nile. Three Arabs with M. Belzoni's servant (an Irish lad whom he had taken with him from Edinburgh) were put in to walk the wheel; but on the second or third turn the Arabs being either frightened or giddy jumped out, and the Irishman had his thigh broken; which put an end to this undertaking. On this failure happening, and while mediating upon trying his fortune in search of antiquities in upper Egypt, Mr. Salt arrived in Cairo, and on the representation of Sheik Ibrahim, who had witnessed his extraordinary powers, conceived him to be a most promising person to bring the head of the young Memnon to Alexandria. They entered into a compact; and how well he succeeded in this first work has been proved by the head being now in the Museum.

While in Egypt, Lord Belmore had advanced to 150 leagues beyond the Cataracts into Nubia; he passed six weeks at Thebes, where he every day made some researches, with the assistance of a hundred Arabs. His discoveries there are very valuable. His tour will be of great advantage to geographers; for he has accurately determined the longitude and latitude of the greater part of the places through which he passed, having been accompanied by his brother, Capt. Corry of the navy, who had with him an excellent sextant. On his lordship's return to England he will publish his travels.

One of the Paris journals announces, that a French traveller now in Egypt has discovered, at a distance of about nine hours journey from the Red Sea, an ancient city built in the mountains, between the 24th and 25th degrees of latitude. There are still 800 houses in existence. Among the ruins are found temples dedicated to various divinities. There are eleven statues, and various ruins of others. He has also discovered the ancient stations that were appointed on the route through the Desert, going from the Red Sea to the Valley of the Nile. These stations are at regular distances of nine hours between each. This route is undoubtedly one of those traversed by the commerce of India, a commerce which was so flourishing at the time of the Lagides, and under the first Emperors. The situation is now ascertained of the emerald mine, of which no certain knowledge was had for several ages.

EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE AFRICA—JOURNEY TO TOMBUCTOO.

A French naval officer recently brought advices to England from Major Gray, employed by the English government to travel in the interior of Africa. Major Gray left the river Gambia in the month of April, 1818. On the 1st November following he was at Bondou, a negro country situated near the river Senegal, where he was detained by the evil dispo-

sition of the inhabitants, and from the want of trading articles, till the 15th of the same month, when he proceeded with his expedition to the village of Bakel, in the Serracolet country. He there put himself under the protection of the French government brig Argus, which vessel was to stop a year in that country. At this period Major Gray received no news for a whole month from the surgeon-major of the expedition, whom he had sent to Sego, to solicit the protection of the king of Bambarras. Mr. Adrien, a man of colour, and interpreter to Major Gray, who had gone to St. Louis, Senegal, for trading articles, left it the beginning of the last month to join the expedition. On the 18th of November last, Major Gray was in very good health, though he had unfortunately lost the greater part of his white men, and all the animals of burden, but he had not abandoned all hopes of succeeding in his mission. He had already penetrated 300 leagues into the interior of the country.

It is stated in a Paris paper, that a young French traveller, nephew of Count Mollieu, ex-minister, has succeeded in reaching Tombuctoo by way of Senegal. His family has just received a letter from him, in which he announces his safe arrival in that celebrated town, hitherto unknown to Europeans, and which the unfortunate Mungo Park twice vainly attempted to reach.

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IN THE PRESS.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW COLLEGE AT SERAMPORE.

A prospectus of a new college at Serampore, for the education of Christian, native, and other youth, has been lately published. The plan is of considerable magnitude. His Exc. the Marquis of Hastings has consented to be the first patron of this new college; and its government is placed in the hands of the Serampore missionaries, who have given their premises for the use of the institution until suitable buildings can be erected. The main object is to instruct native youth in the Sungscritu language, that they may be enabled, by a thorough knowledge of the sacred books of Hindus, to compare the tenets of Brahma and of Bouhdism with the doctrines of Christianity, and thus become qualified for spreading a knowledge of the truth over Asia.

CHITTAGONG.

A Missionary murdered. — Mr. De Bruyn, a zealous and active missionary belonging to the Baptist society, was barbarously murdered at Chittagong, in the close of the last year (1817,) by a young man, who acted as his interpreter to that degenerate race of outcasts called Mugs. Mr. De Bruyn had laboured with very considerable success amongst them; and a good number were baptized by him. He had treated the young man who became his murderer, as his own son! Those who communicated the information to Serampore, were urgent that some other missionary might be sent without delay. They have been visited by missionaries from Serampore and Rangoon. This afflictive occurrence points out the necessity of having more than a mere solitary labourer in one mission.

MADRAS NATIVE SCHOOLS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Loveless, dated 17th Oct.—"The native schools promise great usefulness; and the natives discover an increasing disposition to send their children to schools in which Christian principles are professedly taught. We have had an application from some natives to establish a female native school, a rare thing in India! we design to comply with their request. Our Bible associations have furnished a great number of them with the Bible, and many of the boys have attained a considerable knowledge of its contents."

PALAMCOTTA.

Hindoo Ceremonies in burning a Corpse.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. James Hough, chaplain at Palamcotta, dated 22d September.

"Word was brought me on Saturday that my Moonshee's mother was dead, with a request that I would supply the family with some cocoanuts, &c. 'to make ceremony over her.' The Hindoos burn their dead. I expressed an inclination to witness the ceremony. Accordingly, a person was despatched to tell me when the procession was moving; and I set out by a shorter road to the destined spot. It was an elevated station, on the banks of the river.

"As soon as I heard the distant music, I got out to view the sable group. The music consisted of kettle-drums and tom-toms (a kind of long drum), an immense long horn, and two shells called shanks, which were perforated at the thick end, at which a man blew, and they produced a most dismal sound. These were followed by the relations and friends of the deceased, with the barber, and the Brahmin or his substitute. Having stripped off their jackets and white cloths, they mourned in their black skins, if mourning it could be called, for the grief of most of them seemed no deeper. Next came the body, which was laid on a frame covered with cloths, and placed under a canopy decorated with a scarlet cloth and a variety of garlands.

"On reaching the spot, the body was laid on a pile of stones covered with casks of dried cow-dung. The head was then uncovered, and the face exhibited, which was much disfigured by age, and still more by its distortions from the things placed on it. The mouth was kept open with a bandage tied round the chin, and the eyes were closed with mud. As soon as the body was disposed, the son of the deceased went to the river, washed his head, and returned, carrying a small vessel of water in his hand, and preceded by the man blowing in the shells. The relations and friends now put a small quantity of rice in the mouth of the

corpse, placing first a piece of money on her chin, which was afterwards removed, and given to the barber. The son came last; and, after touching the body, washed his hands in the water which he had brought from the river. I suppose there was some mystery in the manner of putting the rice in the mouth. Some ignorant fellows were for letting it drop in, in the easiest manner; but they were soon taught better, and made to lay the back of the hand on the chin, with the thumb toward the mouth, and then to toss the rice in by turning over the hand; by this means she lost as much as she got. The son next took a large chatty of water on his shoulder, and walked three times round the body, a person each time knocking a hole in the chatty, at which the water ran out, and made three circles. It was then broken at her head, and the son proceeded to prostrate his body at her feet. After this he kissed her feet and hands, and she was covered with cakes of dried cow-dung, straw, and mud, which inclosed the whole; the son having first set fire to the cow-dung with a small piece of sandalwood, and the attendants having stripped the body of its ornaments, and placed a lighted cake at her head and feet.

"I missed the son, and on asking for him, was told that he was gone to be shaved. I followed him, and found that the poor fellow had lost all the hair from his head and body. His friends were seated in groupes, smoking cheeroots, which they had made of some tobacco-leaves that I saw distributed among them: and to give some idea of their feelings on the mournful occasion, one of them snatched at a better leaf than had been given him, and the donor laughed at the joke. All this passed close to the body.

"I left the pile smoking; and was told that it would be consumed in five hours, when they would cast the ashes on the river.

"You will ask the reason of all this, and so did I, but could get none; 'custom, custom,' was the reply to all my questions of this nature. Oh! what blind leaders of the blind are the Hindoo Brahmins!"

MALACCA.

May, 1818.—The evening school for Malay and English, which was begun previously to Mr. Thomson's going to England, he has, during the last quarter, re-opened. He has also begun a Malabar school: both promise well. A Malay spelling-book, compiled by him, has just been printed here.

The demand for the Chinese scriptures and tracts, especially by natives of Cochin-China, from the junks, has been much greater this spring than ever before. Among the subscriptions in aid of the schools is one of 400 dollars from S. Ball Esq., of the H. E. I. C. factory, China; one half to be laid out in the purchase of Chinese, and the other, of European standard books, for the use of the Anglo-Chinese college.

SANGIR AND CELEBES.

Mr. Kam lately proceeded from Amboyna to visit the islands of Sangir and Celebes, and other places in the Eastern Archipelago. The following are extracts from his narrative:

"I found the schools here, at the principal town of Tabookang, in a better state than I expected. A few of the boys were able to answer a great many questions in the catechism, and some of the schoolmasters performed the church service in a tolerably decent manner.

"Whilst I remained here the king of Magnanito arrived on a visit to the king of Tabookang. The kings attended public worship together. The number of the people who came was not great, on account of a liver sickness, which at this time was very prevalent throughout the island. Even a number of my boat's crew were so ill as to be unable to move, so I was obliged to leave them on shore whilst I proceeded, in a small canoe, to visit four negerys, which lie at a considerable distance from the principal town of Tabookang. At these negerys I found the people greatly inclined to listen to the gospel of Christ and to receive its consolations, and perhaps more so because of the sickness with which they were afflicted.

"When I had finished my labours in this island I returned to Chiouw, as it lay in my way back to Celebes; but our voyage was attended with great difficulty, by reason of the strong currents which ran against us. At Chiouw I was obliged to stop several days on account of the sickness of my people, and also for want of provision, but the good king took care to provide every thing for us. Whilst we tarried here I felt the first attack of a liver fever, and when we arrived at Kema, which is on the east coast of Celebes, I was so ill that I was obliged to keep my bed for a month, at the house of Mr. Meyer.

"In the beginning of November I left Kema, and went by land again to Manado, where I was kindly received by the resident, who provided me with every thing that was necessary to promote my recovery. I continued this second time in Celebes about two months, and when perfectly recovered, I again proceeded by sea to Tanowanka, where the people were expecting me, as I had promised to visit them again on my return to Amboyna. They heard the word of salvation with great joy. A number of the Alfoor peo-

ple, as well as the Christians, attended divine worship every day.

CHINA.

The Bishop of Peking, sent out many years ago, by authority of the Pope and the Prince of Portugal, to proceed to Peking, in order to take charge of that bishopric, died suddenly at Macao, during the spring of 1817. The persecution in China had prevented him from penetrating the country.

Native Christians.—Previous to May 1818, a Tartar public secretary and his coachman had been apprehended, and delivered over to the board of punishments, on the charge of being Christians. The secretary acknowledged that his grandfather became a Christian, but that when, in the 10th year of the present reign (1806), the profession of that religion was disallowed, he had recanted.

His adversaries argue that his plea is false, from his not calling for Pagan priests during his mother's illness, nor performing certain ceremonies after her death; as also from his not offering incense at the gates of his house to the presiding spirit. The prosecution is conducted by some of the first people at court, in consequence of the statements of an informer. Fifteen persons are implicated, most of them held offices in the government.

MADAGASCAR.

By a letter from Mauritius, dated 16th Oct. we learn that Mr. Jones had returned thither from Madagascar, and had brought encouraging accounts as to the prospect of establishing a mission in the latter island. Messrs. Jones and Bevan had commenced a school, composed of ten scholars of the first rank, and with the full expectation of obtaining many more. They had derived promising indications from the aptness and docility of their pupils.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Description of Hootge Kraal, and the town of George.

The mission at Hootge Kraal was commenced during the Rev. Mr. Campbell's visit to Africa in the years 1812-13. It is situated in the droedy (or district) of George, about three miles from the town of that name, so called after his present Majesty. Hootge Kraal stands on an elevated situation, in the midst of a beautiful plain, near Mossel-bay, and commands a view of the town of George. The surrounding country, which is well wooded and watered, is distinguished for its rich and majestic scenery. The land is good, and adapted for corn or pasture. All the materials of building are at hand. The woods supply timber, clay is found on the spot, and limestone in abundance on the sea-shore, which is only about a mile and a half distant.

The building of the town of George commenced about the month of April 1812. The situation was selected by Lord Caledon, at that time governor of the Cape of Good Hope. In March 1813 the court-house and prison were finished, the secretary's house and some other dwellings nearly so. It was intended that the streets should be 200 feet in width, and on each side of them rows of trees planted for ornament and shelter. In March 1816 a church was building, intended to be a handsome structure, in the Gothic style, and to contain from 1000 to 1500 persons. The houses which had been erected were two stories high, detached from each other, and gardens between them. The town of George is watered by a small stream from the mountains, called the Zwart Revier, which flows in the dry as well as in the rainy seasons.

At the station of Hoogte Kraal there are more than thirty small dwelling-houses or cottages, inhabited by nearly 200 persons. These houses are placed in regular rows, with gardens attached, and between each garden a row of fruit-trees. The resident Missionary's is a small neat dwelling, containing two rooms, but he has also a kitchen, a room for the accommodation of strangers, and two store-houses. The chapel, which is a neat building, was erected by the people of the settlement, and at their own expense. The number who attend the chapel on Sunday amounts to about 300, which includes, besides the people belonging to the institution, those Hottentots and others who come from the town of George, and from the houses of farmers in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Pacalt has established a school, in which are about sixty children, who are taught to read, write, and cipher. He has apprenticed to different persons at the town of George three Hottentot boys; one to learn the business of a carpenter and cabinet-maker, another that of a shoemaker, and the third that of a mason, with a view to settle them in business at Hoogte Kraal.

Of the people of the settlement, some are usually employed in cutting timber in a wood about four miles off; most of them occupy themselves in cultivating the land, sowing corn, and in the care of their gardens. A few possess several head of cattle and waggons.

Mr. Pacalt, who had laboured there as a missionary from the year 1813, died, after a few days illness, on the 26th of November last. Mr. Van Kervel, the Landdrost of George, had testified his veneration for his memory, by requesting, in a letter to Col. Bird, the colonial secre-

tary, that the station should in future bear the name of *Pacalt's-dorp*.

ARCHBISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

Notwithstanding the study of the Syriac language has been intensely cultivated in this country, the versions of the New Testament prepared and executed with so much labour here, have been rejected by the Maronite Archbishop of Jerusalem as useless, from the typographical inaccuracy which, it is alleged, pervades the copies. We should like to know, from the testimony of competent judges, how far this objection is well founded. This we recollect, however, that Dr. Burckhardt and Mr. Jowett, some time since, both lamented the opposition which Protestant Missionaries had met, and might expect to meet, from the Latin fathers at Jerusalem, and the Roman Catholics who had pre-occupied the countries of Syria and Egypt: see *Asiatic Journal*, Vol. VI. p. 503. But the narrow distinction in externals between the Syriac and the Roman churches, if one is not included in the other, may admit a liberal difference in spirit.

March 23.—Arrived at Oxford, the most reverend Gregorio Pietro Giarve, a native of Damascus, the Syrian Archbishop of Jerusalem. His principal object in paying a visit to the University was, that he might examine the Arabic MSS. of the Old Testament in the Bodleian Library, to see which of them contained the version that it would be best to print and circulate in Syria. Upon being shewn the MSS. containing the different versions, he determined almost immediately the merits of each. It appeared, however, from what he said, that nothing would be more acceptable than the version published at Rome, with the Latin, in the year 1671, which has been principally in use, and is now become rare. But the Archbishop's more immediate object, in undertaking a journey to Europe, was to procure presses and Syriac types, in order to have the means of printing editions of the Bible and theological treatises at his own monastery of Saint Maria Liberatrice, on Mount Libanus; which could by that means be more correctly executed than in Europe, and would contribute most effectually to enlighten Syria in the knowledge of Christianity. Arabic is the common knowledge of Syria; but it would be preferable to print Arabic in Syriac characters, *i. e.* in Carshun. The archbishop entertains hopes that the object which he has in view will be warmly supported by the contributions of Englishmen. He appears to be about forty; he possesses the most amiable qualities, and all the milder virtues, united with extreme energy and animation. He has resided for a considerable time in Italy, and for some time in Paris, before he came to England. The only European language he speaks, and he speaks that with great fluency, is the Italian. He is profoundly acquainted with the Arabic language, not only from its being his native language, but from having studied it critically; nor is he less versed in the Syriac, the language in which the Liturgy of the Church is read. His dress chiefly consists of a cloak of blue cloth and a turban of the same colour.

Soon after the views of this venerable stranger were disclosed, Mr. G. Clymer, an ingenious American gentleman, who has invented the improved printing-press called the *Columbian*, placed at his disposal an elegantly wrought press of this construction, valued at 100 guineas.

April 13.—The subscribers to the fund for assisting the Syrian Archbishop of Jerusalem to promote Christian knowledge in Syria, by forming a printing establishment on Mount Libanon, met at the Freemason's Tavern. Lord Teignmouth having been called to the chair, addressed the meeting. His Lordship observed, that the venerable Archbishop of Jerusalem had travelled from Syria in order to procure assistance in erecting a printing establishment at the seat of his own spiritual authority, the more extensively to disseminate among his flock, which amounted to more than a million of souls, the sublime truths and moral lessons of Christianity. He had passed to this country by the way of Rome and Paris; and his visit to England gave its inhabitants an opportunity to assist their Asiatic brethren, which they had embraced. The archbishop was now about to return to Syria; and this public interview between him and the subscribers to the funds placed at his disposal, had taken place at their desire, that he might receive a valedictory salutation at their hands.

The Rev. Mr. Pratt said, that some difficulties had at first perplexed the path of an unknown stranger arriving in London, without the support of letters missal, or any introduction from worldly power; but these had been happily removed. The identity of this honest, pious, zealous dignitary of the Syrian church was now known and acknowledged.

The Rev. Mr. Owen said, that he had accompanied the archbishop to the University of Oxford. From his knowledge of the languages used in the countries around Jerusalem and Damascus, one great advantage had been gained, the knowledge of the version of the Scriptures best suited for dissemination there. The

printing of the sacred book, which had, from scruples to use the copies formerly sent, been impeded, could now go forward. He bore testimony to his abundant worth, simplicity of heart, and unaffected piety.

The Rev. Mr. Lee (Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge) had also witnessed the astonishing acquaintance which the archbishop had displayed with the stores of oriental literature preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

The archbishop with his two attendants then entered the room, and having bowed to the assembly, took his seat on the left of the chair. After the object of the meeting was explained in Italian to him by Mr. Owen, he stood up, and in a neat and impressive address in that language, returned thanks to the gentlemen present, and to all others who had contributed to enable him to dispense the blessings of religious instruction among thousands: he would never forget them.

The archbishop then shook hands with Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Lee, and having paid to the meeting the marks of his respect, retired.

Means of corresponding with him after his return were afterwards devised.

An incorrect report of the proceedings of the day, and the statements made by the different speakers, having appeared in some of the London papers of the 14th April, it called forth a letter from Mr. Owen, containing a brief statement, bearing Dr. Glarve's signature, as Syrian Archbishop of Jerusalem, dated April 23, of which the following is an extract:—

"It is stated in the first place, that the Archbishop, having visited Rome and Paris, in order to obtain assistance for his object, he did not find sufficient generosity in either of the two capitals; whereas he received from Rome, besides many kindnesses and gifts, a considerable sum, which was exhausted in his necessary expenses. With respect to Paris, his Most Christian Majesty, in a personal interview, promised the Archbishop that he would assist him; and the latter hopes, on his return to that capital, to obtain the fulfilment of this promise. The Archbishop has not concealed either the generosity of Rome or the promise of his Most Christian Majesty.

"In the second place, it is affirmed, that though the Archbishop is a Roman Catholic, yet he disavows all submission to the Holy See: whereas the Archbishop has uniformly professed on every occasion, both publicly and privately, that he acknowledges, with all his nation, the supremacy of the Pope; and that they are together united to him, both in doctrine and morals, though their rites and their discipline are different."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The official intelligence contained in the papers received from India is not extensive enough to be made the foundation of any general summary, but the private and demi-official information, derived from the same sources, generally proves correct in proportion as it professes to give accurate details from ascertained *data*; the unofficial correspondence, coming through the Presidencies, even does credit to the discrimination of the editors there, when of several reports communicated as doubtful, one is eventually discovered to be unfounded: what we have selected for this decision affords a subject for comprehensive review.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Operations of the Army—Official, published in India.

D. O. by Major Munt.

The officer commanding has great satisfaction in publishing the following letter from Mr. Jenkins, resident at Nagpoor, to Maj. Munt, commanding Beltool district, dated Mootlye, 26th Sept. 1818.

"Sir:—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 14th inst., detailing an action between Maj. Bowen's detachment of two troops of the 6th Madras cav. and less than 100 rank and file of the T. L. inf., and a body of 500 Arabs, 300 of whom are left dead on the ground. —I do, indeed, appreciate the spirit and promptitude exhibited by Maj. Bowen in this affair, and I shall have great pleasure in bringing to the knowledge of the supreme government and that of Madras, the strong sense I entertain of the gallantry of this small detachment.—In all times it would be a proud record of what the decision and cool courage of even a handful of disciplined troops can effect against irregulars, however courageous individually; but at the present moment such an example, in addition to the late dashing little affairs of Capts. Newton and Ker, is invaluable, and I hope it will not only be the precursor of many more such defeats, but at once dissolve the

charm which a few successes have thrown around these Arab adventurers.—I request that you will be so good as to explain these sentiments to the officers and men engaged, and that you will accept my acknowledgments for the judgment and activity evinced by yourself on this and other late occasions.—I have the honour, &c.—R. JENKINS, *Resident.*"

D. O. by Major Munt.

The officer commanding the Beitool district having received the official report of Lieut. Cruickshank's success in two different attacks upon the enemy on the 21st inst., requests that officer, and the officers and troops under his commaud, will accept his best thanks for their highly distinguished conduct on those occasions.—It will be the duty of much higher authorities to approve and give publicity to the union of judgment and gallantry which so eminently distinguished Lieut. Cruickshanks in his arrangements and execution of those affairs; and it is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that Maj. Munt has reported to his superiors his opinion of the merit of this detachment, a pleasure doubly gratifying from the circumstances so intimately connected with the gallant 2d bat. 10th Bengal N.I., to which Lieut. Cruickshank's report has reference.—Maj. Munt still hopes that this valuable corps will have frequent opportunities of following up the punishment they have commenced to inflict on the enemy, and he assures them his best efforts shall not be wanting to indulge their fair revenge.—(Signed) J. LOGAN, *Acting Maj. of Brig.*

D. O. by Maj. Munt. Camp Mootlye, 30th Sept.

The officer commanding in the Beitool district has great satisfaction in publishing the following extract of a letter received from the Assist. Adj.gen., Nagpore S. F., together with another letter from Mr. Jenkins, resident at Nagpore, regarding the judicious and gallant conduct of Lieut. Cruickshanks and his detachment, in the affairs of Jy-'jherry and Bakoor, on the 21st inst.

"Hussingabad, Sept. 25th, 1818."—Extract. "In recording the successful operations of Lieut. Cruickshank's detachment which have been achieved with such trifling loss, Col. Adams sincerely laments the wound received by Lieut. Lane in the zealous and eminent discharge of the service."

The commanding officer has already performed a pleasing duty in making a faithful report of these well merited successes for the information of the most noble the Commander-in-chief, and which he feels assured cannot fail to receive the high and distinguished approbation of his lordship; but Col. Adams requests you will in the mean time do him the favour of expressing to Lieut. Cruickshanks his unqualified thanks and applause for the judicious and professional knowledge he displayed throughout; to Lieut. Blair, the second in command, for the active and energetic co-operations which he afforded, and to the officers and men engaged, for their zealous and truly conspicuous services on this occasion.

"To Maj. Munt, Commanding Beitool district.

"Nagpore, 28th Sept. 1818.—Sir:—I have received with much satisfaction your letter of the 24th inst., enclosing the official report of a successful attack made by Lieut. Cruickshanks upon a body of the enemy near Backoor on the 21st inst.—The conduct of this small detachment, consisting of 48 regular and 80 irregular cavalry, and 180 sepoys, in their attacking a body of 500 of the enemy (strongly posted between two deep and rapid nullahs), and in destroying half of their number, is entitled to every praise; and I shall have much pleasure in bringing the decision and judgment of Lieut. Cruickshanks, and the gallantry displayed by him and the whole of his detachment, to the particular notice of the superior authorities.—In the mean time I request you will have the goodness to explain my sentiments on the occasion to Lieut. Cruickshanks and the officers and men engaged in this brilliant little affair, in any manner you judge proper.—I have the honour to be, &c. R. JENKINS, *Resident.*"

D. O. by Brig. Gen. Watson, C. B. Camp Gurrakootah, Oct. 30, 1818.

The surrender of Gurrakootah affords Brig. gen. Watson, C.B., the opportunity of offering his best acknowledgements to the whole of the troops engaged in the siege of that fort, for the zeal, order, and devotion evinced by all ranks; and he feels confident, that had the garrison stood a storm those qualifications must have ensured success, though the breach had been defended with a gallantry equal to the perseverance displayed in protecting the siege during a bombardment of five days, and till the breach was practicable. The engineer, artillery, and pioneer departments, being those which have sustained the chief labour of the siege, are particularly entitled to the applause of the Brig. gen., for the perseverance, skill, and science displayed by them on this occasion; the shells were thrown with great correctness and precision, and the practice of the artillery throughout was admirable; the constancy and regularity with which the artillery-men served the batteries for such an uninterrupted length of time, without a relief, reflects the highest credit on them. Brig. gen. Watson, C.B., requests Ma-

jor Hetzler, commanding the artillery, Capt. Coulthard, who commanded the breaching battery, Lieut. Pew, in the mortar battery, and the whole of the officers and men of that corps, will accept his cordial thanks. The indefatigable exertions, intrepidity, and science displayed by Ens. Irvine, acting field engineer, throughout the whole siege, reflects the highest credit on that valuable and promising officer, to whom the Brig.gen. offers his best thanks, as likewise to Ens. Warlow, assist. field engineer, and Lieuts. Earle and Atchinson, of pioneers, whose valuable services are duly appreciated.—The Brig.gen. cannot on this occasion omit to notice, with sentiments of admiration, the animation and eagerness displayed by Brig. Dewar, Lieut. col. Rose, and the officers and men composing the storming and supporting columns under their respective commands, who were only waiting the signal for assault, which was prevented by the timely surrender of the garrison.—It is also a most pleasing part of the Brig.gen.'s duty to record his high approbation of the able and zealous services of Capt. W. James, dep. assist. adj.gen. to the division, Lieut. Strettell, dep. assist. qr.mas.gen., Capt. Knolles, aid-de-camp, Lieut. Mein, sub-assist. com.gen., Lieut. Shipp, baggage mast., who acted as personal staff during the siege, and likewise to Lieut. and Interpreter and Qr.mast. Bagnald, 2d bat. 13th reg., who assisted Lieut. Strettell in his department, and he requests those officers will accept his warmest acknowledgments.

Private and demi-Official, published in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH FORCE.

Oct. 7, Brig. Arnold's division arrived at Kurnaul. It marched again in the 8th for Chicherowly, and reached that place on the 7th; there the chief was compelled to make restitution to the different persons whom he had unjustly deprived of their patrimony. Capt. Wilson, with five companies of the 2d bat. 26th reg., has been left near Chicherowly until all matters be satisfactorily adjusted and payments duly made. The remainder of the division returned to Kurnaul, where they arrived on the 22d, and on the 24th they broke up, each corps repairing to its proper station; *viz.* the 1st. N.C. and seven companies of the 2d bat. 12th reg. to Muttra; the battering train, Delhi, and the European artillery, under Capt. Curphey, to Agra. Such of the latter as belonged to Loodhiana had marched direct to that place from Chicherowly under Capt. Grimshaw, and the remainder belonging to neither of these stations stop at Kurnaul under Lieut. C.H. Sewell. Five companies also of the 2d bat. 25th N.I. had marched direct from Chicherowly through Saharanpore for Meerut.—(*Beng. Hur. Nov.* 28.)

Muttra, 9th Nov.—The disturbances on the north-west frontier have been completely settled, and the 1st reg. cavalry and 2d bat. 12th N.I. have returned to Muttra. The company of artillery commanded by Capt. Curphy proceeded from Delhi to Rewarre in progress to Ajmere, where the grand cantonment for Rajpootana is to be formed. Twenty lacs of rupees from Cawnpore have just arrived (Agra) in progress to Ajmere and Delhi, and are to be dispatched immediately. A fine battering train of artillery, with ammunition and stores complete, is now under preparation, and will be sent off to Ajmere before the end of the month.—(*Ind. Gaz., Nov.* 22.)

Accounts from Malligaum in Kandeish, of the 18th Nov. state that the 14th Madras N.I. arrived there on the 16th inst., in a very sickly state, and had lost a number of men, and that they are to remain there till further orders.—(*Bom. Gaz., Dec.* 2.)

A letter just received from an officer of the 14th reg. N.I., stationed at Midnapore, contains the following information:—"A partial relief of the army is about to take place; we are under orders to proceed to Barrackpore; five companies of the 1st batt. 11th reg. N.I. will march on the 5th proximo to Barrackpore, where they will arrive on the 15th; the other three companies will follow shortly after."—(*Bomb. Cour. Dec.* 26.)

REVIEW OF THE RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

One chief only of the Mahratta nation remains, who can be called independent. That chief (Dowlut Rao Scindia) has been compelled by circumstances to pursue a course quite contrary to both his personal and national feelings, and he seems now perfectly sensible of the ruin he has escaped by doing so. Raised into importance by the fall of others, he will not venture upon hostilities with a government with whose means of destroying him he is so fully aware. The orders he has lately given to his amildars in the west of Malwa, to attend to all the commands of Brig.gen. Malcolm, and to keep agents at his head quarters, the attention paid to these orders, the solicitations made for our aid in the settlement of disputes, and the suppression of petty rebellions in Scindia's districts, combined with the character of that intercourse which we hear has of late subsisted between that prince and the acting resident, Capt. J. Stewart, appears to put

an end to all apprehension of his going to war. The loose nature of rule, and the actual condition of his country is such, that this event would seem difficult to be avoided, unless he reposes (as at present he seems much inclined to do) more confidence than he did before in the aid and friendship of the British government.

The territories of Mulhar Rao Holkar have enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity since the peace of Mundipore, and are rapidly recovering their prosperity. Nothing can wear a better prospect than our connection with this state at present; and besides the possession of Candeish, the advantages it has given us already in the prosecution of our efforts to settle the country are very great.

Appah Sahib, ex-rajah of Nagpore, who unfortunately made his escape from the officer entrusted with his person, continues amid the Maha Deo hills to keep alive a spirit of hostility among the inhabitants of that quarter: the destruction of Capt. Sparke's party gave a momentary triumph to his adherents, but that impression has been completely dispelled by the late brilliant successes of our detachments. There are some hopes, from an overture Appah Sahib made to Brig.gen. Malcolm, that he may give himself up and proceed to Hindostan, where we understand Lord Hastings has offered him a liberal provision. If he does not, his obstinacy may disturb the tranquillity of the country for a short time, and protract a petty harassing warfare; but both his personal character and means are too contemptible to cause, under any circumstances, serious danger or extended war.

The Rajpoot states in Malwa have undergone so wonderful a change, that they hardly yet appear to know whether they are awake or in a dream. The great impression, however, of our actual power, and the strong recollection of the oppression of the Mahrattas, from which we have relieved them, may be relied on as motives to prevent their entering into any combination against us; while the example of numbers of this class, who have benefited in the late war, will act as the strongest incentive to make them zealous allies of the British government, in the event of another rupture between it and any other state.

Not a musket has been fired in the western parts of Malwa for four months. The province of Soundwarrah, which was settled in May, not only remains in a perfect state of tranquillity, but its freebooters, who have so long been the scourge of Malwa, have accepted pardon and become cultivators. The same change has been effected in most of the plundering tribes near the Nerbudda; and there is every prospect, that the tranquillity of that quarter (which has long been the very vortex of anarchy,) will not be again disturbed.

An impostor, calling himself Mulhar Rao Holkar, supported by some Arabs and discontents, has been endeavouring to disturb the tranquillity of the country, and has collected a few troops in the wilds and jungles of Pertanbghur; but the advance of our detachments in that direction, and the decisive measures which have been adopted by Brig.gen. Malcolm, will, we have little doubt, soon oblige his followers to disperse and take refuge in their jungles.

The Pindarries are completely annihilated; Seetoo is the only chief who has not given himself up, but he is completely shut out from Malwa. He has just left the Santporah range of hills with about 60 horse, and is gone to join Appah Sahib in the Maha Deo hills.

There has, I understand, been a great assembly of rajahs and chiefs in Gen. Malcolm's camp; among others the famous Nadir Bheel, who has long plundered that quarter, came in. The day after his arrival at Mhow, some other bheels plundered three or four bullocks and horses; he immediately, in compliance with Gen. Malcolm's request, dispatched some of his people to discover the perpetrator of this outrage, and the following day they returned with the head of the person borne in a net by his relation, who was made to present it to the general as a nuzzur.

You may suppose that they do not anticipate such serious work at Mhow, as they are all busily engaged in reviews, and in preparing for the races, which will take place early next month. They also look daily for the arrival of Holkar's court at Indore, which it is expected to reach on the 1st or 2d of Nov."—(*Ind. Gaz. Nov.* 16.)

SCINDIA'S TERRITORY.

Scindia's territory is in a state of great anarchy, his troops mutinous, and nothing but insubordination and disorder prevail throughout. He seems quite incapable of remedying the abuses of his government, and it is supposed must take a subsidiary British force to preserve the little authority that remains to him.—(*Ind. Gaz. No.* 15.)

[And see, below, "Districts of Bundelcund and Sanger," *Gurra Kota.*]

HOLKAR'S TERRITORY.

A small body of Arabs have got into Holkar's territory, and are raising disturbances on the southern frontier of Pedypore. Capt. Caulfield with a small force is gone in quest of them.—(*Ind. Gaz. Nov.* 22.)

BAJEE ROW.

Bajee Row marched from Mundipore Aug. 22 for Hindoostan, accompanied

by Lieut. Low, deputed by Sir J. Malcolm to conduct him to his destination; the escort consisting of a bat. of the 19th N. I. and 14 risalahs of Skinner's horse, under the command of Maj. Innes of the former corps.——Few of Bajee Row's own troops accompanied him to the north of the Nerbudda, and the greater part of those who did proceed so far have since received their discharge. On his arrival at Mundlpore he was attended by about 200 foot and 4 or 500 horse in his own pay, and these were diminished to the number requisite for guard and purposes of state.——Bajee Row will proceed via Ajmeer to Muttra, whence he will repair to the place fixed upon for his future residence in the Company's provinces. He is accompanied by his family and domestics, but by no chief of the late Poonah state.

Calcutta, Dec. 1.—No accounts of the arrival of Bajee Row at Muttra have yet been received. On the 10th Nov. he was at Koombair, in the district of Bhurtpore, after a tedious march of nearly three months from the time of quitting Sir J. Malcolm. The delay seems to have arisen in part from the severity of the rains, by which two rivers on the route were rendered impassable for a time, and from the occurrence of particular days of unhappy omen, and especially during the great Mahratta festivals which happened to fall within the period mentioned. These festivals are well known to be very numerous, and the slow progress of the escort testifies strongly how liberally the prejudices of the captive chief have been indulged, without recalling to mind the treacherous part he had acted in the strength of his power.——Our correspondence enables us to disprove some idle rumours that have been published respecting the appearance and retinue of this misguided man; the general expression of his countenance is said to be not majestic, and his followers, according to our letters, are not mounted on horses richly caparisoned, with standards and punkahs, and golden staffs! This splendid description might suit his processions in former days, but at present his standards are said to be like those of an English fair, and the trumpets of his attendants not very superb or harmonious. Bajee Row looks to be about three or four and forty years of age.——The detachment in charge of his person appears to have seen scarcely any thing worthy of notice during the march, excepting the fortress of Cheitoregurh, so much celebrated in the history of past ages, and classed by the natives as one of the four impregnable strongholds in India. It occupies the entire top of a lofty hill, which is about 8 miles in circumference, is strong by nature and art, but the works seem to have been neglected of late years, and the ancient buildings on the table land are running fast to decay. The wretched state into which these provinces had fallen, is, we understand, scarcely to be conceived at a distance, and in the midst of fertility.——The province of Bhurtpore is represented as exceedingly luxuriant in vegetation, and appears like a garden. After the mournful desolation of Rajpootana this happy change to the escort must have been quite refreshing.——Bajee Row is expected to arrive at Muttra about the 20th Nov., where he has the permission of government to remain some time for the purpose of performing religious ceremonies, &c. He has about 1200 followers mounted and dismounted, a battalion, and one of Skinner's corps. After he passes down, Scindia's pilgrimage to that place is expected to take place.

APPA SAHIB.

Letters from Nagpore announce the capture of Ambaghur, on the 24th Sept., by escalade, and, owing to the alarmed state of the garrison, without the loss of a man. This fort, which had been treacherously given up to the enemy, is of great strength, 600 feet above the plain, and defended by several large guns and wall pieces. Laujee and Huttah have been quietly given up to us——On the 20th inst. an affair occurred which reflected great credit on those concerned. Accounts having been received of two parties of Arabs and Gonds being in the hills near Bakoor, Lieut. Cruickshank of the Bengal N. I. set out in pursuit of them with 180 sepoys, 48 troopers, and 80 Rohilla cavalry, of the Beitool detachment, and found they had taken post at the entrance of a valley, to the amount of 1200 Arabs, 150 Hindoostanees, and 150 Gonds. He charged them immediately, and such was the shock, that 250 or 300 of the enemy, chiefly Arabs, were killed or wounded. After setting fire to the place, blowing up the magazines, &c. they followed the other party who fled to the hills, leaving us in quiet possession of their village and stores. Our loss was 1 officer (Lieut. Lane), 2 sepoys, and 3 troopers, wounded; 4 horses killed, and 4 wounded.——The affair of Comptah, the escalade of Ambaghur, and this brilliant exploit of Lieut. Cruickshank, cannot but have the happiest effect in this part of the country; indeed, they are already manifested in such a degree, as to render Gen. Doveton's proposed movement unnecessary.—(*Bom. Gaz. Oct.* 14.)

We have received letters from the camp at Nagpore, of 31st Oct., which state that apprehensions were entertained there of Appah Sahib's endeavouring to throw himself into Asseerghur, previous to the troops undertaking the siege of that fortress. An officer and a small party from

Husseinabad had been sent out, it was supposed, for the purpose of intercepting him if the ex-rajah should move to the westward. All the troops in these provinces were suffering dreadfully from the effects of a malignant jungle fever, and they had already lost some valuable young officers.—(*Cal. Jour. Nov.* 17.)

Nothing of moment has recently taken place at Bietool; now and then an unfortunate dawk-man is found murdered by the Goands. A ludicrous circumstance occurred lately in that quarter. An officer, accompanied by two sepoys, was proceeding from Bietol to Husseinabad, when, at dusk, in a narrow part of one of the passes, a man was seen in front, as if standing to watch and waylay the party. The sepoys challenged him, and on receiving no answer to their repeated demands of, "who's there?" one of them fixed his bayonet and charged the supposed spy. The sepoy was soon convinced of the harmlessness of the unmoving Goand, who had already been disposed of, being hanged, with his toes just touching the ground. The wretch had been thus justly punished for having murdered a hurkaru belonging to our troops.—(*Govt. Gaz. Dec.* 11.)

Col. Adams broke ground from Husseinabad the 22d ult., with several detachments, and proceeded towards the Deo Puhar hills. At daylight on the 25th, Lieut. Brandon, in command of a detachment, arrived at Chowgaon, where he found the enemy strongly posted on the heights commanding the village, to the number of 2 or 300 men. Lieut. Brandon immediately attacked this force, which he succeeded in defeating with considerable slaughter, driving them from height to height, and dispersing them in all directions. Upwards of 200 were killed, and a great number wounded. Among the former, one of the deserters from the 22d reg., a Brahmin, was recognized.——At Chowgaon, Lieut. Brandon was joined by three risalahs of Capt. Roberts' horse. Our loss was trifling, amounting only to one man killed and four wounded. Lieut. Brandon proceeded immediately after the attack to the relief of the fortress of Chawnaghur, and arrived there on the same day. Howdahs, or cradles, have been prepared by Col. Adams for the reception of the guns to be carried on elephants, which will greatly facilitate the passage of our troops through the ghauts and fortresses, should the enemy attempt to defend them.——The Rohillah horse had behaved in a most gallant manner in an affair with the enemy on the 24th, the particulars of which have not yet reached us.—(*Cal. Govt. Gaz. Dec.* 17.)

It is expected that general prize property, captured in that quarter during the late campaign, will be very considerable; and, with regard to the Chandah donation in particular, sanguine hopes were entertained by the officers entitled to share in it of its being very handsome.—(*Cal. Monthly Jour.*)

RAJPOOTANA.

Sept. 17.—The tribes of Battees and Shekhawuttees, which owe tribute and military service to the Rajah of Jypore, have lately given some trouble. As the detachments proceeded to the northward and westward the inhabitants fled, leaving their mud forts and walled towns to be taken possession of by our troops. Several of the Thakoors continue refractory, and are struggling to throw off all connexion with Jypore. The Battees are said to be remarkable for carrying on their depredations on foot, and still more so, for the length and rapidity of the incursions thus made. Against such a tribe no honour can be gained in the field, but the principal inhabitants may be compelled to adopt pacific measures, and acknowledge the established authority. Some of the chiefs on the eastern borders of the Sutledge appear to have been promoting a disturbance, and Brig Arnold has directed a detachment of cavalry and artillery to march to the northward for the purpose of restoring tranquillity.—(*Cal. Month. Jour. Oct.*)

Camp at Misreeda, November 2.—The force arrived at this place of encampment on the morning of the 25th Oct. and were suffered to come within 400 yards of the walls of the fort, without being molested by the enemy. They immediately commenced operations, by preparing materials for batteries, which were opened on the morning of the 29th. The breaching battery consisted of two 18-pounders and two 12-pounders, iron; two brass 12-pounders were opened against the defences; and there was besides a mortar battery, consisting of two 8 and two 5½ inches mortars, with two 5½ inches howitzers. The howitzers were fired with an elevation of 30 degrees, which was done by taking out the elevating screw, and placing a small quoin under the breach of the howitzer; this answered admirably at the distance they were, (about 400 or 450 yards). They commenced about sunrise, and at sunset had made the fort so warm that they surrendered unconditionally. This fort surpasses in strength all the others in this part of the country: it has an inner and an outer fort, with a very broad ditch and rownee to both; the inner fort is very small, but both this with the ditch and rownee are puckha; the outer fort, ditch, and rownee, are kutcha; both ditches are wet, and very deep. The casualties have entirely fallen amongst the sepoys; two died from their wounds,

the remaining five or six are in a fair way of recovering. The outer fort which the force were going against (Zadah) has since surrendered.—*(Mad. Cour. Dec. 15.)*

The Joudpore state is in great anarchy, but Sir D. Ochterlony, at the earnest request of the rajah, is shortly to proceed to regulate the affairs of that distracted country.—*(Ind. Gaz. Nov. 15.)*

The whole of the Takoors in the Jeipore country have at length been brought into subjection to the rajah, and all is peace and quietness in that quarter; this promises fair to continue.—*(Ibid. Nov. 22.)*

In Rajpootana the lands begin to revive, though a few months ago nothing was to be seen but the 'silent waste' and the depopulated and ruined village. Now the thateh is to be observed. There are very few villages wholly destitute of inhabitants, and many, with the small towns, tolerably filled. It must however be remembered, that Rajpootana has not so recover from a sudden shock, but from the unsparing and terrible destruction of years.——Visitors to Jypore describe that city as truly magnificent. No capital in India, they say who have seen many, can be justly compared to it. The houses are all of stone, and one street, of noble width, which is extraordinary in India, is said to be nearly two miles long; the population great and increasing. Grain is still dear in the province, and must necessarily be so, as the growth is not equal to its consumption, and the land carriage from other districts of course considerably increases the price. Wood is very scarce; there is, in fact, hardly any fit for the purposes of building, and Agra is the nearest place where it can be procured. In consequence, even the villages in that quarter are generally built of coarse stone, brought from the hills in the neighbourhood; the roofs are often of the same material, and when of thatch, twisted grass forms the rafters.——The accounts of the disturbed state of Rajpootana are refuted in our letters. The whole of that province is said to be enjoying at present the repose which it requires. The Thakoors, who during the late distractions appear to have adopted rather the cause of the marauders than of their rajah, by making his forts their own, have successively surrendered to Col. Butler's detachment; not however without a regular attack on some of them, in which the artillery soon produced an irresistible effect, the infantry carrying the outworks.——Many of the forts in Jypore are built upon the hills, covering the town at their base, and sometimes on the slope of the ascent; a mode of security which does not appear to have been often effectual. The forts, with their towns, have something of a romantic aspect at a distance, but this is soon dissipated on a closer view. The hills want all that beauty which such objects commonly give to a country. They are too low to partake of the magnificent, and too barren to be pleasing.——The most powerful illustration of the wretchedness and misery which have so long predominated, and in some degree still predominate, in Rajpootana, is the following fact, communicated by an eye-witness. The poorer classes have been constantly seen shifting what forms the fuel of happier provinces, in water, to serve as human food; the dung of horses and bullocks. On quitting the ground of encampment, hundreds of poor wretches have been observed resorting to this miserable expedient to support existence. What must then have been the state of the peasantry while the troubles in those provinces were at their height! A common observer in passing through Rajpootana might justly say, that had the British government done nothing more for India than rescue these provinces from the miserable condition into which they had fallen, our reign ought to be blessed. In this there is no necessity for any affectation of feeling or sensibility. It is easy to observe the important benefits, embracing the means of life, and even life itself, that have been conferred on so many thousands; and it is on subjects of this kind that a Governor-gen., who has promoted such truly glorious results, may dwell and rejoice with heartfelt pride and satisfaction.—*(Mad. Cour. Dec. 15.)*

JOUD SING.

Brig.gen. Arnold has got possession of Checherowley, which is about six marches to the north-west of Carnaul, and every thing is settled in that quarter; the chief was compelled to make restitution to the different persons whom he had unjustly deprived of their patrimony. He had engaged to do so before, but had continually evaded the actual fulfilment of his stipulation. He had been frequently warned that a force would be sent to compel performance, and that he would have to defray in addition all the expenses thereby incurred. The threat he could scarcely have believed as given in earnest, for he was not a little surprized on finding it carried into effect.—*(Ben. Hur. Nov. 28.)*

Joud Sing, the proprietor of Checherowley, is at Lahore, in the service of Runjeet Sing. He is spoken of as a very gallant soldier and is high in favour with that chief. He commanded the storming party at the late capture of Moultan, and a force is now preparing to proceed under his command against Cashmere, which it is supposed will become an easy capture in the present distracted state of the kingdom of Kabul.—*(Ind. Gaz. Nov. 15.)*

SEIKH TERRITORY, AND NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

The division which we left encamped at Hansi on the 26th of August, some days afterwards proceeded as far into the desert as Chooroo; the approach to which place was accompanied with circumstances of striking novelty. After passing a high ridge of sand, betokening nothing but sterility and silence in the neighbourhood, they were astonished with the appearance of a magnificent city, produced as if by enchantment in the centre of an extensive valley of arid sand. On reaching it they found it surrounded by a good wall of masonry, and very neat and well built within. The turrets and spires that raised their lofty heads to the view with the inclosing wall which hid the lower parts of the edifices, gave the whole a very grand appearance from without. The city had been plundered about eleven or twelve months ago by one of Meer Khan's sirdars, who not finding a sufficiency of merchandise and treasure to satisfy his rapacity, had carried off even the doors and door frames of many elegant houses. Perty Sing (the killedar) with his followers had abandoned the place the day before the division reached it, and a great number of the inhabitants had also taken to flight. The latter, however, had mostly returned before the division took its departure, which happened 3 days after.——Major Perkins was left to garrison the place, with six companies of the 2d bat. 29th regt., until the Bickaneer troops should arrive, to whom it was to be delivered up. The inhabitants are extremely alarmed at the idea of this arrangement, and declare, that, if the the town be given over to the Bickaneer Rajah, they will emigrate in a body to Ranghur, a large town about 10 miles distant within the territory of the Jeypore Rajah. It would appear that the Bickaneer people are equally averse or afraid to take possession; for although they have been several days encamped in the neighbourhood, Major Perkins has been unable to prevail on them to enter and relieve him. I suppose they are apprehensive that the inhabitants will rise upon them as soon as our troops march away, which by the last accounts they expected to do on the 1st Oct. The country people in that neighbourhood account for their unwillingness to return to their allegiance by describing the Bickaneer Rajah as a cool and malignant tyrant, who while he caresses and flatters with promises of favour and protection, will issue orders for the execution of those whom he thus amuses. They add, that few of them who have any property could expect to escape his vengeance, if they allowed themselves to be inveigled into his power.——Our last accounts stated that the cavalry had quitted the detachment on ther return to their respective stations. The 1st regiment, however, was recalled a few days after, in consequence of some communication from the resident at Delhi, and awaited at Hansi the arrival of the troops, who reached that place on the 23d of last month. After halting there a few days, they continued their march to Kurnaul, from the neighbourhood of which our accounts are dated on the 6th Oct. They were to march into cantonments on the following day and encamp upon the parade. Reports were afloat that a still farther advance into the Sikh country was in contemplation, in order to enforce by their presence the fulfilment, on the part of these gentry, of some engagements which they appear desirous to evade. The insecurity of travelling in their country is indeed great, and while they are restrained by no scruples when plunder is to be obtained, they are equally insolent and inhospitable when nothing can be gained by exhibiting such a disposition. They refuse to troops marching through their country every kind of supplies, telling them flatly, that they will not afford any thing even for payment, as the shops in their towns and villages are established there for their own convenience and not for the supply of strangers.—(*Cal. Month. Jour. Oct.*)

Runjeet Sing, the Lahore chief, is gone against Cashmere, with sanguine hopes of getting possession of it, either by fair means or by force. Sujaat-ul-Mulluk has left his family at Ludiana, and is gone to make another effort for the throne of Kabul; and as there is no doubt but that Mahommed Shah is dead, he has a good chance of success at this time. If he succeeds, there is no doubt but he will endeavour to form a close connection with the British government, the only power whose interest it is to support his authority. This connection would open a wide field for commercial speculation, and an extensive market for Europe commodities, as well as for the produce of our Indian provinces. As I calculate that the Lahore state will fall to pieces on the demise of Runjeet Singh, these advantages may be available at no very distant period. The inhabitants all over India are now sensible of the benefits derived from British protection: 99 out of 100 receive our troops with open arms, and solicit protection against their former rulers. At Chooroo, and all the other places which we lately took possession of, this was the uniform demand made by the inhabitants. The mild, kind, conciliating conduct of all ranks of the Company's military officers to the natives, tends greatly to reconcile them to our government.—(*Ind. Gaz. Nov. 23.*)

DISTRICTS OF BUNDELCUND AND SAUGOR.

Gurra Kota. — Arjoon Sing, against whose power the division under Brig. gen. Watson has lately been directed, was formerly the independant proprietor of a considerable pergunnah in the neighbourhood of Saugor. To defend himself against the formidable encroachments of the Nagpore government, he some time ago was under the necessity of calling in the assistance of Scindiah, who ordered his officer, Baptiste, and a competent number of troops, to strengthen his means of resistance. The object being accomplished, Arjoon Sing ceded, according to previous agreement, half of his territory to Scindiah, and engaged to pay a large sum in money. Gurrak-Kota is situated in the ceded portion of the district; and during the late agitations in that quarter he took advantage of the disaffection of the garrison, and brought them over to his own interests. Arjoon was not in the fort at the period of its capture.—(*Cal. Paper.*)

Gurra Kota was given up on the morning of the 30th of Oct. by its garrison, on condition that they should retain their arms. The mortars were opened on the 24th, and had continued firing day and night from that time till the morning of the surrender. The breaching battery opened on the 26th, and a breach was made which was to have been entered by storm on the morning of the 30th, had the place not been given up. The loss on the part of the besieging force was trifling, excepting only a dreadful accident which occurred in the mortar battery.—The division marched from Saugor on the 15th Oct., and arrived before the fort on the 18th. On the morning of the 20th a wall, distant about 350 yards from that of the fort, extending from the left bank of the Senaar river to the right bank of the Guddery, was taken possession of without opposition, which, with a mosque a few yards in advance of it, was retained with little annoyance from the enemy. On reconnoitring the fort, its position was found to be very strong; and the works did not present any weak point which was not well guarded by advantages in the natural defences. It became a great object to intimidate the garrison by a bombardment. A mortar battery was opened on the 24th in the presence of Brig.gen. Watson, from which almost every shell of the first round fell into the fort. To protect the workmen constructing the breaching battery, a battery of howitzers, and two small batteries, with six-pounders, were successively erected: but very few people showed themselves on the works to annoy the pioneers. On the 26th at day-light, the breaching battery opened, on which had been mounted during the night two 24 pounders, four 18-pounders, and two 12-pounders. Both batteries kept firing briskly for half-an hour, when an accident of a lamentable nature occurred. A 10-inch shell burst immediately on leaving the muzzle of the mortar, the fuze of which was thrown backwards on a tarpaulin which covered several shells made ready for the next round. The fuzes were set on fire, the shells exploded in rapid succession, and the battery magazine blew up with a dreadful explosion, though there were only two barrels of powder in it; the grand magazine being in a mosque at some distance. Five Europeans were killed, two mortally wounded having since died, two dangerously and two severely wounded. The number of natives involved in the casualty cannot be well ascertained, as some of the magazine lascars had deserted from the battery: but 10 killed and 14 wounded is supposed near the truth. It was three P.M. before the mortars were opened again. The breaching battery, however, kept up a constant fire all day, and the outer wall was levelled before sunset. Meanwhile the enemy opened a matchlock fire upon the mortar battery, which a shell or two from the howitzers, and a few rounds of grape from the 6-pounder battery, silenced. The inner wall, being of earth faced with stone, was more difficult to breach than the outer; and it was not until the 29th that a breach was judged to be practicable. The storm was ordered to take place at sunrise on the 30th; but fortunately during the night the killedar agreed to give up the place, on condition that the men were allowed to march out with their arms next morning. They gave two jemadars as hostages. Meanwhile some traces of distrust and apprehension were visible on both sides. In case they should break their agreement, the troops ordered to storm were held in readiness. The frankness of our negociators at length dissipated their fears, and the treaty was written out by one of their party. About half past seven A.M. the general marched out with lighted matches; when the general proved to them, by an act of generosity, that they had nothing to fear. He went up to the killedar, shook hands with him, and caused it to be explained that he admired his perseverance in defending the fort, and that he and his companions had fought like brave soldiers. A safeguard was sent along with them for four miles, at their own request. They appeared to be a fine, stout, and determined set of men; their number about 500. Their loss could not be discovered. The number they reported to have had killed (four) is so small as to be incredible; several were wounded, but they would not remain behind their companions. There was not a single building in the

fort which had not been penetrated with shells; and the whole appeared a mass of ruins. All their magazines were bomb-proof, or they must have been blown up. One 12-pounder, one 4-pounder, and one 2-pounder brass, with some small iron guns, comprised the whole of their ordnance. (*Abridged from Mad. Cour. Dec.* 15.)

Arjoon Sing, the chief who had repossessed himself of Gurrah-kota, has sent his submission, and waited upon Brig.gen. Watson in camp. (*Cal. Jour. Dec.* 1.)

Callinger.—Letters from Bundlecund report, that an attempt was made in the night of the 10th Nov. to take the fort of Callinger by surprise. Information had been received on the evening, that a large body of armed men had come through the hills to the southward, and were encamped in the jungle about 3 coss from the fort: but as there was to be a large fair at Callinger on the following day, with assemblies of people from all quarters, it was concluded these people had come to the fair, and their real object was not suspected. About midnight, however, it was reported that 1000 joowars were plundering the town below, and had threatened to ascend by the main gate facing the town, which, as well as the opposite gate, was accordingly reinforced, and all appeared quiet. Nevertheless, about an hour afterwards, a firing was heard at the Punnah gate, where a part of 4 or 500 matchlockmen had succeeded, owing to the thickness of the jungle, in getting close to the gate. These people tumbled down again with all haste upon finding the guard so well prepared, and it is suspected they had entertained hopes of a very different reception from some traitors within, otherwise they would not have dared to ascend with such coolness and confidence. The havildar of the guard, in the town below, had left his post about 11 o'clock on that evening, and went up into the fort to make a report, as he pretended, and it is not known whither he has fled. It is said to have been ascertained, that Bhoodh Sing, a state prisoner in the fort, had endeavoured to seduce this man to aid him in his escape; and it is believed that the report of the plundering in the town, and of the threatened attempt at the main gate, was merely a ruse de guerre, in order to draw the attention of the garrison towards that gate, while the Punnah gate, on the opposite side of the fort, was the real object of the premeditated attempt, and which the havildar intended to open for their reception, had not the reinforcement of both the gates, on the first alarm, defeated their stratagem. (*Beng. Hur. Nov.* 28.)

Vicinity of Saugor.—The gang of mountain robbers, who lately harassed the villages in the neighbourhood of Saugor, were accompanied by a considerable number of sebunders; they had previously committed some depredations in the southern part of Scindiah's territory. The plundering hordes of the district had been for some time passed harassing the ryots; but generally confined themselves to the Maharajah's country, until the 2d Nov., when they were daring enough to drive off the cattle from two of our villages. This outrage determined Lieut. Kingston, 26th N.I., to attempt to surprise them. He came upon their camp before they had notice of his approach, and immediately forming his 80 men, with the suwars on the flanks, advanced, intending to reserve his fire till it could be given with full effect. They stood not an instant; but moved off in the utmost confusion with all possible expedition, and their suwars being well mounted, were soon out of reach. Not less than 4 to 500 sebunders, and from 6 to 800 suwars, composed this force under Rajah Adjeet Sing of Ragooghur; but from the rapidity of their flight, a few only were killed, and some men and horses wounded. This adds another to the many proofs we already possess of the superiority of our disciplined over their ill-ordered troops, as well as of the zeal and alacrity which distinguish the gallant officers of our army. (*Cal. Prints, Dec.* 5 *and* 11.)

CALCUTTA,

Political, Official.

Fort William, 21 Nov. 1818.—With a view to obviate the inconvenience to which individuals have been subjected in England, by being charged with the full postage on letters received from European soldiers in India, in consequence of a 1d. not having been paid on each letter at the presidency from which they were dispatched, in conformity to the Act of Parliament; the Governor-gen. in council is pleased to direct, that the letters of European soldiers under this presidency, intended for dispatch to England, be forwarded by commanding officers of regts and corps respectively, in separate packets or bags, addressed to the post-master-gen. in Calcutta, and accompanied by a draft on the presidency paymaster, or regimental agents, for the total amount of postage due, which is to be recovered from the commanding officers of companies on the monthly settlements of accounts.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. Fraser, assist. to board of commissioners in Behar and Benares.—Mr.

H. S. Boulderson, assist. to collector of Moradabad.—Mr. A. C. Floyer, do. Bundlecund.—Mr. R. Cathcart, do. Seharunpore.—Mr. R. Woodward, do. Agra.—Mr. J. Dewar, register of provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for division of Patna.—Mr. F. Clarke, assist. to the magistrate of the city of Dacca.—Mr. H. T. Owen, do. to do. city of Moorshedabad.—Mr. R. Walker, do. Allyghur.—Mr. J. Campbell, do. Hooghly.—Mr. H. S. Oldfield, do. to register of provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Moorshedabad. — Mr. J. Campbell, assist. to magistrate of Nuddeah.—Mr. G. J. Siddons, 1st. dep. collector of government customs and town duties at Calcutta.—Mr. R. Chase, assist. to secretary to board of revenue —Mr. H. M. Pigou, register of zillah court of jungle Mehauls.—Mr. J. H. Barlow, register of zillah court of Backergunge.—Mr. G. J. Morris, assist. in office of register to the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.—Mr. A. D. Lindsay, first assist. to commissioners on the Nerbuddah.—Mr. E. W. Cockerell, second assist. to do.—Mr. C. Fraser, assist. to commissioner on the Nerbuddah.—Mr. E. Law, assist. to resident at Delhi.—Mr. A. C. Floyer, assist. to secretary to board of commissioners in Behar and Benares.—Mr. G. P. Thompson, register of the Suburbs of Calcutta.—Sep. 19. Mr. R. Heaslop, 2d bat. 2d N. I., to officiate as surgeon to the residency in Maha Raja Dowlut Rao Scindia's camp, during the absence of Mr. Panton on furlough.

MARINE ESTABLISHMENT.

Capt. E. S. Ellis, marine paymaster and naval storekeeper.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 5. Mr. G. H. Rattray, ensign in H.M.'s 87th foot, admitted a cadet, and promoted to ensign.

Promotions with reference to the arrangement for raising Volunteers for Service on the Island of Ceylon.

Artillery. Lieut. C. P. Kennedy to be capt.lieut.; Lieut. Fireworkers T. Sanders, and R. R. Kempe to be lieuts.—Infantry. Majors E. P. Wilson, Sir T. Ramsay, Bart., and G. H. Fagan, to be lieut.cols.—European Reg. Capt. J. L. Stuart to be major; Capt.lieut. T. Watson to be capt.; Capt.lieut. C. C. Smith to be capt.; Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Bolton to be capt.—1st Reg. N. I. Capt. Lieut. C. Taylor to be capt.; Lieut. D. Dowie to be capt.lieut.; Ens. C. Binny (dec.) to be lieut.—2d N. I. Capt.lieut. W. G. Mackenzie to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. W. Broadbent to be capt.lieut.; Ens. J. Jervis to be lieut.—3d N.I. Capt. lieut. G. P. Wymer to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Decluzeau to be capt. lieut.; Ens. J. Murray to be lieut.—4th N.I. Capt.lieut. H. Cock to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. B. Pratt to be capt.lieut.; Ens. H. Templar to be lieut. —5th N.I. Capt.lieut. T. Arbuthnot to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. F. Wilson to be capt.—6th N.I. Capt.lieut. G. W. Butticaz to be capt.; Lieut. T. Oliver to be capt.lieut.—7th N.I. Capt. lieut. R. Martin to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Frye to be capt.lieut.; Ensign R. Rideout to be lieut.—8th N.I. Capt.lieut. St. John Heard to be capt.; Lieut. M. C. Paul to be capt.lieut.—9th N.I. Capt.lieut. W. Kennedy to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. S. Oliver to be capt.lieut.—10th N. I. Capt.lieut. A. Dunsmure to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. U. Raban to be capt.lieut.—11th N.I. Capt.lieut. S. Hawthorne to be capt.; Lieut. R. L. Dickson to be capt.lieut.—12th N.I. Capt.lieut. B. Sissmore to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. L. Conroy to be capt.lieut.—13th N.I. Capt.lieut. F. U. Gladwin to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Trotter to be capt.lieut.; Ens. P. B. Fitton and H. D. Coxe to be lieuts.—14th N.I. Capt.lieut. R. B. Jenkins to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. Swinhoe to be capt.lieut.; Ens. T. M. Campbell to be lieut.—15th N.I. Capt. lieut. D. Crichton to be capt.; Lieut. J. E. Wallis to be capt.lieut.—16th N.I. Capt. J. Durant to be maj.; Capt.lieut. J. Hay to be capt.; Ens. T. B. P. Festing to be lieut.; Capt.lieut. T. Owen to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. W. Loder to be capt.lieut.—17th N.I. Capt. lieut. M. C. Webber to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. I. Gordon to be capt. lieut.; Ens. J. T. Croft to be lieut.—18th N. I. Capt.lieut. W. A. Yates to be capt.; Lieut. and Brevet Capt. F. Buckley to be capt.lieut.—19th N.I. Capt.lieut. J. McDonagh to be capt.; Lieut. J. Fleming to be capt.lieut.; Ens. R. A. MacNaghten, and G. W. Bonham to be lieuts. —20th N.I. Capt.lieut. J. Gordon to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Seppings to be capt.lieut.—21st N.I. Capt.lieut. J. B. Ridge to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Hunter to be capt.lieut.—22d N.I. Capt.lieut. T. J. Anquetil to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Maxwell to be lieut.; Ens. H. S. Brook to be lieut. —23d N.I. Capt.lieut. C. Hardwicke to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. N. Jackson to be capt.lieut.—24th N.I. Capt. lieut. P. Brewer to be capt.; Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. M. Wheeler to be capt. lieut.—25th N.I. Capt. W. De Waal to be maj.; Capt.lieut. J. Drysdale to be capt.; Capt.lieut. B. Roberts to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. C. B. Parke to be capt.lieut.—26th N. I. Capt.lieut. D.

Pressgrove to be capt.; Lieut. J. Trelawny to be capt.lieut.—27th N. I. Capt. lieut. J. Anderson to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Young to be capt.lieut.—28th N.I. Capt.lieut. R. T. Seyer to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. S. Webb to be capt.lieut.; Ens. J. S. Parker to be lieut.—29th N.I. Capt.lieut. W. Skene to be capt.; Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Hunter to be capt.lieut.; Ens. W. Sargent to be lieut.—30th N.I. Capt.lieut. S. Land to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Mackie to be capt.lieut.

Capt. Frye, 7th N.I. to be major of brig. to the troops of Agra and Muttra.

Sept. 4. Lieut. Forbes, of engineers, to be surveyor of embankments in territorial department.

Sept. 8. Major M. W. Browne, dep. com. of stores, and agent for 2d division of army cloathing, having returned from Madras to resume the duties of his situation.

Sept. 12. Mr. J. Henderson, assist. surg. attached civil station of Calpie, to perform medical duties of civil station of Banda.

Sept. 15. Cornet H. Garstin to do duty with the gov. general's body guard.

Sept. 26. Lieut. W. Paterson, 30th N.I., to be district bar. master at Saugor.

Oct. 1. Capt. A. Lindsay, artillery, to be superintendant of the timber yard and gun carriage agency at Cossipore.

Oct. 2. Maj.gen. J. Garstin to command the engineer department in Fort William, and take his seat at the military board.

Oct. 3. The following promotions to take place:—Infantry. Maj. J. Weston to be lieut.col., vice Mabert, deceased.—20th N.I. Capt. R. Hampton to be maj.; Capt.lieut. J. Seppings to be capt.; and Lieut. C. Methven to be capt.lieut., in succession to Weston.

Oct. 10. *Ordnance Commissariat.*—Lieut.col. J. D. Sherwood to be principal commissary, and Maj. M. W. Browne to be principal dep. commissary. Capts. Parker, G. Swiney, J. Ferris, and W. McQuhae, to be commissaries. Capt. T. Chadwicke, Lieut. P. G. Mathison, and dep. commissaries R. Motherall, E. Moran, S. Chill, and J. Allen, to be deputy commissaries. Dep. commissaries R. Hurd, H. Babazon, and Pk. Brannon, to be assistant commissaries. Dep. commissaries J. Whale, B. O'Loughlin, and J. Edwards, to be deputy assistant commissaries.

Oct. 17. Promotions in the regt. of artillery, with reference to the augmentation authorized by the Court of Directors, Brevet col. and lieut.col. H. Grace to be col. of a bat.; Majs. A. McLeod, C. B., E. W. Butler, and G. Pennington, to be lieut.cols.; Brevet majs. and capt. J. Ahmuty, M. W. Browne, H. Stark, J. H. Brooke, and H. Faithful to be Majs.; Capt.lieuts. C. Harris, R. Pryce, W. Carphey, D. McLeod, H. L. Playfair, J. N. Forrester, G. E. Gowan, S. Parlby, J. Tennant, I. Pereira, J. Scott, C. Graham, G. Everest, J. Curtis, T. Lyons, C. E. O. Jenkins, J. Broadhurst, R. B. Fulton, T. Chadwicke, J. C. Hyde, S. Coulthard, E. Biddulph, and C. P. Kennedy, to be Capts.; Lieut. Fireworkers G. Twenlow, C. G. Dixon, H. P. Hughes, W. Counsell, J. H. Middleton, J. D. Crommelin, O. Baker, J. S. Rotton, G. H. Rowlinson, L. Burroughs, C. R. Whinfield, J. T. Smoult, T. N. G. Pennington, G. Emley, A. Thomson, J. G. Barnard, T. B. Bingley, R. Burrows, C. Patch, T. Montgomerie, E. R. Watts, B. Browne, H. Timings, J. Paton, F. N. Price, T. Gray, and D. Æ. McKay, to be first Lieuts.

FURLOUGHS.

Mr. P. Cochrane, medical board, to Europe.

Lieut.col. J. M. Johnson, to Europe.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

The Governor General in Council has caused it to be officially announced, that any student who does not avail himself of the means of instruction afforded by the college, or who from expensive habits or misconduct does not receive the benefit intended by his attachment to the college, shall be removed from that institution to a retired station.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Monument to Mr. Seton.—Oct. 13. The following gentlemen met in the Town Hall, for determining the most appropriate mode of testifying their respect to the memory of Mr. Seton's public and private character, *viz.* Mr. Colvin, Mr. Adam, Mr. P. Stewart, Sir C. D'Oyly, Mr. Robinson, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. Palmer, Capt. Lockett, Capt. Anstice, Major Taylor, Mr. Forsyth, Major McInnes, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Larkins, Mr. Clarke, Dr. MacWhirter, and Mr. Trotter.—Mr. Colvin having taken the chair, the meeting formed itself into a committee, at which the following resolutions were unanimously passed, *viz.*—1. That permission be solicited from the proper authorities, to erect in the cathedral church of Calcutta a mural tablet to the memory of the late Arch. Seton, Esq.—2. That Sir C. D'Oyly be requested to furnish an appropriate design for the monumental tablet, and to forward it for execution to one of the most eminent sculptors in England.—3. That the inscription shall be in English, and that the committee shall consider and determine upon the most appropriate draft which may be submitted to it.—4. That to meet the expense of this monument, a book be

opened for the receipt of subscriptions, and that Mr. Colvin be requested to act as treasurer.—5. That copies of these proceedings and of the inscription be transmitted to the late Mr. Seton's friends in Great Britain, to whom such a testimony of regard cannot fail to prove gratifying.—6. That copies of the resolutions be forwarded to Prince of Wales' Island, to Delhi, Patna, Gya, and Bareilly, to enable the friends of the late Mr. Seton at those places to join in the objects of this meeting.—7. That these resolutions be published in the Government Gazette. —The Chairman was then requested to wait upon his Exc. the most noble the Marq. of Hastings, with a copy of the proceedings.

Confirmation.—Aug. 29, a confirmation was held by the lord bishop at St. John's cathedral, when nearly 300 persons were confirmed.

Exchange.—Dec. 22. The Zenobia has brought from Manilla a large and seasonable supply of specie, which will be found highly acceptable at the present moment, and relieve, we hope, the demands of the money market.

Present of a Sword to Col. Cumberlege. —The following letter from the officers of the 2d batt. 2d reg. Bengal N.I., dated Agra, 28th Aug. 1818, well describes the occasion on which this memorial was voted.—" Dear Sir: On the occasion of our approaching separation, we beg leave to convey to you a testimony of the high estimation in which we have regarded your character, both in public and private life, during the long period you have held the command of the corps to which we belong; and to commemorate the sentiments of esteem we entertain towards you, we have respectfully to request your acceptance of a sword, to be presented in our name by Capt. John Duncan in London. To our unfeigned feelings of regret at your departure, we beg leave to add our earnest wishes for your happiness; and bidding you farewell, we have the honor to remain, &c." (Signed by every officer present with the corps.)

Extensive Forgery.—A forgery has been committed on the bank of Bengal to the amount of 500 sicca rupees; we do not learn that more than one note for that amount has been yet received. The forgery was discovered in the following manner: a respectable house in Calcutta having occasion to make a considerable lodgment of cash in the bank of Hindostan, paid in, among other notes, the one in question, which was, a few days afterwards, tendered at the bank of Bengal, when it was ascertained that a note of the same number and for the same amount was already in their possession. An inquiry in consequence took place, and on application being made to the police, two of the magistrates attended to investigate the business, at the house of the parties who had paid the cash into the bank of Hindostan. For some time no information could be obtained from whom the note had been received, as the sircar had neither endorsed it nor written the number in the books at the time of payment. He, however, at length recollected, from some circumstance which had impressed itself on his memory, the person who had paid it to him. This person, we understand, afterwards underwent an examination at the police office; but how far his testimony is likely to lead to the discovery of the forgeries, we have not been able to ascertain.—(*Ind. Gaz. Dec.* 7.)

Theatricals.—Sept. 5. The managers of the Chowringhee theatre have resolved on reducing the prices of admission from 12 to 8 rupees the boxes, and 6 to 4 the pit. This arrangement will no doubt meet with universal approbation.

Miscellanies.—Sept. 8. After several weeks of boisterous weather, a great fall of rain was experienced about Patna, which in some degree moderated the atmosphere. Great damage has been done among the boats proceeding upwards and downwards on the river. A few days since a large pulwar was upset off Buxar, from which only one man was saved. We understand that the superb carriage built by Messrs. Steuart and Co. as a present from Government to Runjeet Sing, was on board of it. That excellent institution the River Insurance Company will, we fear, suffer much this season; it has taken some considerable risks, and has already paid some heavy losses.

Extract letter from Mooradabad, Sept. 18.—" For the last month, the thermometer has generally stood between 76° and 80°, never above the latter mark, and to-day at 73°. The rains have been very heavy this season, and promise to produce the most abundant crops of every description that have been known in the memory of the present generation. Cotton and sugar-canes are particularly luxuriant, and the price of the former is likely to fall to 6-8 and 7 rupees per maund: the only danger is, that the supply will be so great as to overstock the market. The high prices of late years have offered so great a temptation to the agricultural class, as to induce them to sow cotton almost exclusively, and the country is nearly one cotton-field."

It is said that the price of indigo has increased in the Calcutta market; and that musters of a good quality, lately exhibited at the exchange, have been priced from 190 to 200 rupees per maund.

Dec. 9. Arrived the Topaz frigate, Capt. Lumley, bringing £150,000 in specie. This, with other importations from Eng-

land, and some from China, may relieve the difficulties under which the mercantile world had been labouring.

Mr. Carter, 2d officer of the Union, and Mr. Parsons, midshipman of the Phœnix, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in which they were sailing, on Sunday, 6th October.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 16, at Cawnpore, Mrs. R. Jones, of a daughter.... *July* 13, at Malda, at the house of G. Chester, Esq. the lady of N. M'Leod, Esq. C.S., of a son.... 23, at Mirzapore the wife of Mr. J.W. Miller of a son.... 30, Mrs. Fielder, of a daughter.... 31, at Scaldah, the lady of Jos. Nicholson, Esq. of a daughter.... *Aug.* 1, at the house of C. Elliott, Esq. the lady of M.T. Whish, Esq. of a son.... 2, at Sultanpore, the lady of Lieut. Williamson, 2d bat. 21st N.I. of a son.... 4, the lady of W. Ainslie, Esq. presidency surgeon, of a son.... 9, at Belsund in Tirhoot, the lady of Capt. Sherman, of a daughter.... 11, at Patna, the lady of W. P. Muston, Esq. of a daughter ....15, Mrs. C. Hard, of a daughter.... 15, Mrs. Sharpe, of a son.... 15, Mrs. Henry Martindell, of a son.... 15, at Deenajpore, the lady of H. W. Money, Esq. civ. ser., of a son.... 20, at Benares, the lady of Lieut. V. Jacob, 1st Bat. 3d N. I. of a son.... 20, at Malda, the lady G. Chester, Esq. commercial resident, of a daughter.... 23, Mrs. Summers, of a daughter.... 26, at Ganzeepore, the lady of Capt. Hallhide, H. M. 17th reg. of a daughter.... 27, at Chouringhee, the lady of R.P. Nisbet, Esq. civ. ser. of a daughter.... 28, at Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. S. Parlby, Artillery, of a son.... 30, at Chowringhee, the lady of Major H. Faithful, of a son.... 31, Mrs. J. Vallente, of a son.... 31, Mrs. W. Richards, of a son. .... 31, the lady of Gordon Forbes, Esq. civ. ser. of a daughter.... *Sept.* 1, the lady of G. E. Law, Esq. civ. ser. of a daughter.... 2, at Agra, the lady of E. W. Blunt, Esq. of a son.... 2, at Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Fetherstone, of a daughter.... 6, the lady of J. Dunbar, Esq. of a daughter.... 6, at Berhampore, the wife of Mr. Arch. Cameron, conductor of ordnance, of a daughter.... 10, at Sulkeah, Mrs. Garland, of a son.. ..12, at Fredericksnagore, the lady of Mr. J. G. Adels, of a daughter.... 12, in Fort William, the lady of Lieut.col. Walker, dep. adj. gen. at Ceylon, of a son. ....12, Mrs. Wm. Patton, of a daughter. ....14, Mrs. Sevestre, of a daughter.... 15, at Allahabad, the lady of Capt. Wm. M'Quhae, of a daughter.... 15, at Caunpore, the lady of Capt. Irwin Maling, of a son.... 16, the lady of Capt. G. Hunter, sub-assist.com. gen., of a daughter...17, at Bogiepore, the wife of Mr. C.A. Lopes, indigo planter, of a son.... 19, Mrs. John M'Arthur, of a son.... 21, at Cuttack, the lady of M. H. Turnbull, Esq. of a son ....21, the lady of Wm. Scott, Esq. attorney at law, of a daughter.... 22, at Allipore, Mrs. Price, of a son.... 24, the lady of Jos. Watts, Esq. of a daughter ....25, at the house of her father, Mr. A. Rowland, Mrs. E. Vandenberg, of a daughter.... 25, at Barrackpope, the lady of Capt. C. Watson, of a daughter.... 25, at Banda, the lady of Capt. A. T. Watson, of a son.... 29, the lady of J. Macwhirter, Esq. M. D. of a daughter ....30, Mrs. Dickson, relict of the late F. R. Dickson, of the firm of Christie and Co. of a daughter.... 30, Mrs. J. Llewelyn, of a daughter.... 30, on board the Sovereign, the lady of Lieut. Boys, H. M. 21st lt. drag., of a son..... *Nov.* 23, at Garden Reach, the lady of R. W. Poe, Esq. solicitor, of a daughter....23, at Chouringhee, the lady of Lieut.col. Smith, 19th N. I., of a daughter.... 24, at the Presidency, Mrs. T. Swinden, of a son.... 25, Mrs. Urquhart, of a son.... 29, Mrs. J. Turner, of a daughter.... *Dec.* 13, at the Presidency, the lady of Capt. W. Arrow, master attendant's office, Calcutta, of a son.... 21, the lady of W. Mackenzie, Esq. surg. to the governor's body guard, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 21, Mr. E. Harris, pilot service, to Mrs. Mary Evans, relict of the late Mr. S. Evans.... *Aug.* 1, Capt. Brook Kay, H. C. S. Marchioness of Ely, to Miss M. Bruce Barclay.... 10, at Meerut, Capt. W. P. Cooke, dep. judge adv. gen., to Fanny, daughter of the late T. Steuart, Esq. of Mauritius.... 12, at Benares, W.W. Bird, Esq. judge and magistrate of that city, to Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. D. Brown, sen. chaplain Fort William .... 15, Mr. Lewis Da Cruz, to Miss Hans.... 20, R. Ware, Esq. civ. ser. to Miss E. W. Barnett.... 25, Mr. S. Williams to Mrs N. Coorah.... *Sept.* 1, Mr. L. Rebeiro to Mrs. A. Conto.... 1, at the mission house, H. A. Williams, Esq. resident at Malda, to S. Lydia, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Marshman, of Serampore.... 1, at St. John's Cathedral, T. Bracken, Esq. to Rebecca, only daughter of the late H. Sewell, Esq. of Madras.... 8, Mr. G. Gill, to Miss M. Pereira.... 12, Mr. John Foster, ship builder at Howrah, to Miss Miche.... 26, Mr. J. Miller Robins to Miss M. A. Snider.... *Nov.* 10, at Futtyghur, Lieut. A. R. Wertham, 2d bat. 3d N. I., to Miss F. Mullins .... 27, at the presidency, Mr. N. Bellis to Miss E. Rymer.... 28, Capt. J. W. E. Taylor to Miss L. Bertini.... 29, Mr. J. Scratchley to Miss C. Lemesurie.... 29, Mr. H. A. Elliott, to Miss C. D'Oliveira.. ..30, T. E. Baker, Esq. assist. surg. to Miss E. Fagg.

DEATHS.

About the end of *Feb.* 1818, on board the Barrosa, Lieut. J. Fletcher, 15th N.I. .... *March* 13, Sam. Hasleby, Esq. late of the Bengal civ. serv.... *June* 14, at Mooradabad, on his way from Almorah, Capt. E. Carter, H. M. 8th lt. drag..... *July* 2, at Berhampore, Mrs. Mary Bennett, wife of Mr. J. Bennett, conductor of ordnance.... 5, Mr. James Kent.... 6, at Bithoor, Arthur, infant son of D. Harding, Esq. civ. surg. Cawnpore.... 6, after a few days illness, on board a budgerow, Mrs. Stuart, the lady of Capt. F. L. Stuart, A. D. C. to the Governor-gen.... 9, the lady of J. Feudall, Esq. civ. serv.... 15, at Futtyghur, the infant son of Major Lamb, commanding 1st bat. 26th N. I... 18, after a short illness, Capt. J. Dyson, H. M. 14th regt. employed on the staff of Brig.gen. Watson, at Saugor.... 21, at Meerut, the infant son of J. H. Mathews, Esq. H. M. 4th reg.... 29, coming down from Chinsdrah, for the recovery of his health, Master Thos. Weston Bolst .... 21, at Allahabad, Mr. Jas. Hunt, dep. com. of ordnance, invalid establishment.... *Aug.* 8, the infant son of Jas. Dunbar, Esq. H. M. 20th regt. of lt. drag.... 10, at Berhampore, Miss Amelia Rickets.... 12, the infant son of G. J. Siddons, Esq.. .. 12, Mr. J. Gash, indigo planter.... 12, the infant daughter of Mr. Patrick Moran .... 13, Capt. I. Harland, of the ship Briton .... 13, Capt. H. Oake, 29th N. I. .... 13, Capt. J. Ramsay, 21st N. I. late barrack master of Fort William .... 13, at Patna, in consequence of a fall from the nurse's arms, the infant daughter of the Rev. I. L. Williams.... 15, infant daughter of Mr. Jos. Tirly, H. C. marine.... 21, after an illness of seven days, the lady of Maj.-gen. Donkin, commanding that station.... 21, Joseph Ephraim, Esq.... 23, at Gwalior, Lieut. R. Vetch, 1st bat. 26th N. I. acting 2d assist. to the resident with Dowlut Row Scindia.... 23, on board Mrs. Wauchope's boat, her infant son John.... 25, Mrs. Isabella Summers.... 26, the infant son of Lieut. T. B. Malden, 9th N. I.... 26, at Morsgunge, Henry, eldest son of Henry Imlach, Esq.... 26, Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Mr. Thos. Mitchell, of Digah farm, near Dinapore.... 27, of the yellow fever, Mrs. Dumoulin.... 28, Mr. Brose, late mechanist and scene-shifter at the Chouringhee theatre.... 28, Mr. D. Barraud, an assist. in the secret department.... 29, Mr. J. Duckett, coachmaker.... 31, at Cossitollah, C. Mitchell, Esq.... 31, at Garstin's buildings, R. Pearson, Esq.... *Sept.* 1, J. O. Baylie, Esq. country ser.... 1, A. Anderson, Esq. civ. ser.... 2, at Chuprah, the infant daughter of J. Wemyss, Esq. civ. ser.... 3, at Cawnpore, C. Russel, aged four years, eldest son of the late C. Russel, Esq. civ. ser.... 8, Mr. Barrow, second officer of the Liverpool, Capt. Green.... 8, Mr. J. Eddington, jun.... 8, at Saugor, Lieut. J. Pickersgill, D. A. Q. Mast. Gen.... 10, at Cawnpore, E. Heloisa, daughter of Capt. W. S. Gully, H. M. 87th regt.... 10, at Tipperah, Ann, the daughter of Mr. A. Pinto.... 12, at Intally, the lady of Mr. J. A. McArthur, accountant general's office.... 13, D. L. Girka, Esq. formerly a maj. in the Mahratta service.... 13, in Fort William, Eus. Lewis A. Robertson .... 16, at the general hospital, Mr. J. Bardin, late commander of the brig Calcutta, Cuttack trader.... 24, Mr. Benj. Arson.... At Serampore, the infant son of Mr. J. Lawrence.... N. R. Gouldhawke, Esq.... Lately, at Cawnpore, after a short illness, A. F. Fortesquieu, Esq. quarter master H.M. 21st L. D.... *Nov.* 9, Capt. A. Black, 8th N.I.... 24, at Chowringhee, Mrs. C. Bartlett.... 30, Mr. E. Hollingberry.... *Dec.* 15, at Serampore, of the cholera morbus, at the house of Col. Meiselbach, Mary, only daughter of Dr. Richardson, 22d N. I.... At camp, near Cottah Ghurrah, Mr. W.N. Comyn, apothecary to the artillery with Brig.gen. Watson's division of the army.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. T. E. J. Boileau, assistant to register to provincial court of southern division.—Mr. B. Horne, acting register to zillah court Trichinopoly. — Mr. G. Gregory, judge and criminal judge in zillah of Ganjam.—Mr. C. Woodcock, ditto of Guntoor.—Mr. F. De Mierre, head assistant to collector and magistrate in zillah of Cuddapah.—Mr. N. W. Kindersly, second ditto to ditto in zillah of Bellary.—Mr. B. Babington, assistant to Mr. Graeme, deputed to institute the investigations of of Malabar.—Mr. J. F. Lane, junior member of the Vizagapatam committee.—Mr. J. F. Thomas, secretary to the committee at Vizagapatam.—Mr. P. H. Strombom, French translator to government.—Mr. J. Forbes, judge and criminal judge of zillah of South Malabar.—Mr. A. D. Campbell, acting superintendant of police, and deputy Gentoo translator to government.—Mr. J. W. Russell, acting secretary to the board of revenue.—Mr. J.D. Gleig, second assistant to collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot. — Mr. W. Thackeray, collector and magistrate of Bellary.—Mr. J. B. Travers, acting third judge of provincial court for southern division.—Mr. Robert Clive, ditto assistant to secretary to government in civil department. — Mr. D. Bannerman, acting superintendant of stationary.—Mr. Robert Clerk, and Mr. W. C. Gordon, provisional assistants to chief secretary to government in secret department.—Mr. C. W.

Woodcock, to conduct the suit on the part of the collector of Coimbatore, which was instituted against that officer by Causy Chitty.—Mr. W. French, acting register to zillah court of Salem.—Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, head assistant to collector and magistrate of Tanjore.—Mr. H. S. Græme and Mr. J. Forbes, commissioners for investigating conduct of Mr. C. Ellis, judge in the zillah of Canara.—Mr. B. Babington, secretary to ditto.—Mr. W. Sheffield, acting judge and criminal judge of Canara.—Mr. J. T. Anstey, acting head assistant to collector and magistrate of Bellary.—Mr. W. D. Adamson, ditto of Guntoor.—Mr. J. Monro, acting and criminal judge of South Malabar.—Mr. F. Holland, acting head assistant to collector and magistrate of Malabar.—Mr. H. Mortlock, one of the cashiers of the the government bank.—Mr. W. T. Blair, assistant to accountant general.—Lieut. H. Fullerton, civil engineer.—Sam. Ibbetson, Esq. sheriff of Madras.—Maj. De Havilland, assessor and civil engineer for the town assessment.—Mr. W. Hawkins, second judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division.—Mr. W. E. Wright, third do.—Mr. J. Dacre, judge and criminal judge of zillah of Chittore.—Mr. J. B. Huddleston, Mr. H. Mortlock, and Mr. Strombom, commissioners for superintending government lotteries.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Lieut.col. J. Marshall, 14th N.I., to be hon. aide-de-camp to the rt.hon. the Governor.—Lieut. T. Bennet to be adj. 2d batt. artillery.—Lieut. B. Browne H. M. 25th drag., to be aide-de camp to Brig. gen. Pritzler.—Artillery Lieut. Fireworker A. D. Coull to be lieut.—Infantry. Lieut. col. Sir J. Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S. to be col.—Maj. C. T. G. Bishop, 19th regt. to be lieut.col.—19th N. I. Capt. G. Hare to be major; Capt.lieut. A. Cook to be captain; Lieut. W. E. Fitzgerald to be capt.lieut.—Infantry. Lieut.col. J. H. Symons, to be col.—Maj. A. Limmond, 15th regt. to be lieut.col.—15th N. I. Capt. J. Hall to be major; Capt.lieut. S. Townsend, to be capt.; and Lieut. E. Bond to be capt.lieut.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Proficiency of Mr Morris.—Extract 9 Para. of College Report, Dec. 15th, 1818.—"We had very lately occasion to bring under the notice of government the great and unprecedentedly rapid progress of Mr. T. C. Morris in the acquirement of the Teloogoo language, and we also mentioned very favourably his progress in Hindustanee, in which, as well as Persian, he was tolerably versed previously to joining the institution. On 26th Oct. this gentleman made good his claim to the first of the increased allowances; on 18th Nov. he established his title to the highest college pay; and we now have to report, that his progress in both the languages which he has studied, more especially in Teloogoo, has been such, as within three months and a half from the period of his entering the college to rank him, as regards general merit, above all the students except the four above mentioned. In regard to rapidity of progress, Mr. Morris stands unrivalled on the records of the institution."

Letter from the Board of Superintendence.—"The Board of Superintendence for the college of Fort St. George, on the 26th ult. submitted their opinion, that Mr. Morris had made good his claim to the first of the increased allowances, on account of his proficiency in the Teloogoo language.—This gentleman having since obtained leave to select Hindustanee as a second language, applied for a special examination, with the view of making good his claim to the further allowance of 100 pagodas per mensem, and he was accordingly examined in Telooeoo and Hindustanee this day.—The board, on Mr. Morris's admission into the college, reported that both in Persian and in Hindustanee his acquirements far exceeded the scale of proficiency in these languages usually attained by gentlemen at the period of their entrance into the institution, and that they considered him competent to the transaction of business in each.—Mr. Morris has since considerably improved his knowledge of Hindustanee, which he speaks with tolerable fluency, and translates both into and from that language with much propriety. In Teloogoo this gentleman's progress has been unprecedentedly rapid; he has studied it little more than two months, yet he is thoroughly acquainted with the grammar, translates well Teloogoo tales into English, explaining correctly petitions written in a tolerably fair hand, and translates even into the language so as to be intelligible to any native, although some errors, chiefly orthographical, are observable.—The board are of opinion that, by superior proficiency in two languages, Mr. Morris has most satisfactorily made good his claim to the highest allowance, which they feel great pleasure in recommending may accordingly be granted him."

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Inundations, Oct.—The fall of rain during the south-west monsoon has been unusually great; and the consequences highly disastrous to several of the provinces on the coast. The Carery and Coleroon, which run through the Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore countries, have either overflowed or burst their

banks in several places, and considerable injury has been occasioned by the inundation, particularly in the Tanjore province, which is remarkable for its fertility in the production of paddy crops. The Kistna has also produced similar mischiefs in the Guntoor district, and it is expected that the revenues will be seriously deteriorated. An unusual quantity of rain had also fallen at Madras, about the middle of last month.—(*Cal. Month. Journ.*)

Extent of the late storm, Nov.—The storm of last month extended to a greater distance at sea than was supposed. The brig Griffin, Capt. Biscon, from the Isle of France, was obliged to enter the river of Cochin, on the 3d inst. in consequence of a storm she experienced in the night between the 23d and 24th Oct. in lat. 9° 30′ N. and long. 74 40 east. The wind blew during twelve hours with great violence.

Cholera, Nov. 17.—The spasmodic cholera has extended its destructive and baleful influence to the southward. Pondicherry has received this calamitous infliction, and many persons there have fallen victims to it. The epidemic is considered to have disappeared at the presidency; and the extra public establishments have in consequence been discontinued. Some solitary cases may still occur; and as the dreadful malady seldom entirely quits a place at once, it is incumbent upon persons, natives in particular, to continue using the ordinary precautions.—(*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Dec.* 10.)

Anniversary of Seetabuldee.—The 27th Nov. was the first anniversary, and the commemoration of it was opened at Nagpore by laying the foundation stone of an elegant monument, to be erected by subscription, to the memory of the brave officers and soldiers who fell on the 26th and 27th, and whose names will be thus handed down to posterity. The ceremony was performed by the resident, Mr. Jenkins, a participator in the danger and glories of the two days, under a royal salute. In the evening an entertainment was given by the resident, Col. Scott, and the corps engaged in the battle, to the station, in a suite of tents fitted up for the occasion; and about 60 persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner. The hill of Seetabuldee was also brilliantly illuminated; and a Zeafut and Nautch were given to each of the corps present in the action.

Anniversary of Mahidpoor.—The presence of Sir T. Hislop gave an opportunity of celebrating the day of battle at the presidency, which was not neglected. On 21st Dec. the rt.hon. the Governor gave a splendid entertainment to a numerous party at the banqueting room. A circularing health to the Commander-in-chief of the army of the Deccan and his gallant troops lent animated expression to heartfelt applause. The supper was followed by a ball.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 13.—At Quilon, the lady of Col. Sewel, of a son.... 15, at Vizagapatam, the lady of Capt. Miller, H. M. 46th reg. of a daughter.... 24, Mrs. L. Pascal, of a son .... 28, at Cuddalore, the lady of E. W. Stevenson, Esq. of a son.... 30, the lady of the Rev. E. Vaughan, sen. chaplain, of a son.... *Dec.* 13, at the Presidency, the lady of Capt. F. N. Balmain, of a daughter.... 28, at Arcot, the lady of G. Baillie, Esq. superintending surgeon, of a son.... *Jan.* 7, Mrs. Askin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 24.—At Trichinopoly, Capt. Edw. Jas. Foote, 7th M. N. I., and qr.master of brigade, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Peter Begbie, Esq.... *Nov.* 8, at Hyderabad, Lieut. Spicer, adj. 2d bat. 8th reg., to the eldest daughter of the late Capt. Woodhouse, 7th L.C.... 30, at Waltair, near Vizagapatam, Hugh Montgomerie, Esq., civ. serv., to Jane, eldest daughter of Maj.gen. Rumley, commanding northern division.... Same day, at Waltair, near Vizagapatam, Benj. Droz, Esq., civ. ser., to Matilda, seventh daughter of the late Maj.gen. Wahab.... *Dec.* 14, at St. Mary's church, Mr. Wm. Bruce, M. D., to Miss Lucy Jameson.... 21, John D'Urilla, Esq., to Miss Helen Frances Birtles.

DEATHS.

Aug. 9, in camp, Ajuntah, Lieut. Gale, Madras European reg.... *Sept.* 30, at Malacca, Thos. Jones, Esq.... *Oct.* 13, at Samulcottah, Lieut.col. Jos. Storey, commanding 2d bat. 20th reg.... 16, at Hoobley, of the cholera morbus, Wm. Royal, troop serj.maj. of H.M.22d lt.drag. .... 24, at Nagpore, of the jungle fever, Mr. John Murray, attached to the dep. adj. general's office.... 27, in camp, at Mooltye, Lieut. H. Boulton, 16th N. I. .. 29, in camp, west bank of the Moossan river, Lieut. Jas. Anderson, Madras European reg.... 30, at Ellichpore, Capt. Lieut. E. Lyne, 1st L.C.... 30, in Gen. Smith's camp, Jos. Barrell, Esq., paymaster H.M. 22d dragoons.... 31, of the cholera morbus, Miss Maria La Fontaine .... *Nov.* 5, at Masulipatam, Lieut. A. D. Coull, artillery.... 7, Mr. Thos. Moss .... 7, in camp, at Mooltaye, of the jungle fever, Mr. Wm. Hart. 1st dresser, attached to the 1st bat. 16th or Trichinopoly, L.I.... 8, at St. Thomé, Elizab. the wife of Maj. E. Bagshaw, 25th N.I.... 10, in camp at Nowager, Capt. John Edmonds, 16th N.I.... 11, at St. Thomé, Lieut. John Winrow, H.M. 30th reg.... 12, in camp at Pyspoor, Lieut. Firework-

er Edw. King, 2d bat. artillery.... Same day, camp at Chowgaum, assist.surg. Samuel Christie, 14th N.I....14, camp at Mooltye, Capt. P. N. Cuffley, 16th N. I. ....15, at Negapatam, Mr. G. W. Swarts ....17, at the Garrison Hospital, Serj. W. Levell, H.M. 30th reg....19, at Ellichpoor, Lieut. Alex. Tweedie, 2d bat. 6th N.I....21, Henry, infant son of Henry Sewell, Esq. civ. ser....22, at the presidency, Theodosia, infant daughter of the Rev. C. Rhenius....23, at Trichinopoly, of the spasmodic cholera, Lieut. McPherson, H.M. 53 reg....24, at Pondicherry, Madame Maria De'hita....25, at St. Thome, Mr. Anth. Rodrigues....30, at Palamcottah, Matilda, infant daughter of Capt. Jackson, 2d bat. 7th reg.... *Dec.* 2, at Bellary, Duncan Clarke, barrack and arrack Godown serjeant....5, the infant son of Maj. Stevenson....10, at Arcot, Serj. Major John Lyster, H.M. 25th lt. drag....Same day, at Hoobly, camp, G. Boyd, colour serjeant 84th reg....11, Mr. John Macdonald, Sea Custom-house....13, at Trichinopoly, Lieut. Holst, H.M.'s 53d reg....14, at Hoobly, Jas. Cooke, Esq....21, Mrs. Sarah Green....27, Mr. David Timasfield, medical store department....28, at Pondicherry, Miss Caroline M. Thompson, daughter of the late Skeffington Thompson, Esq. of Rathkenny, county of Meath, Ireland....*Jan.* 1, at the Presidency, Mr. Silvester Pope, assistant revenue surveyor....4, at St. Thomé, Cornet Edw. P. Gahagan, 5th L. C. and adj. cavalry depot ...Lately, Mr. S. Van Mispelaar....At Cochin, Mr. John Lambertus Cornelis Van Spall, third son of the late and last Dutch governor of Cochin and the Malabar.

BOMBAY.

Political.

Bombay Castle 26th December, 1818.

The rt. hon. the Governor in Council accepts the resignation by Maj.gen. Hy. Parker Laurence of the command of the province of Guzerat, from the date of the departure of the H. C. extra ship Fairlie from Bombay, and permits him to proceed to England. The Governor in council will have great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the hon. the court of directors the very favorable sense he entertains of the long and meritorious service of Maj.gen. Laurence, who has for an uninterrupted period of forty years continued in the honorable exercise of his professional duties.

Maj.gen. Rich. Cooke is placed on the staff of the army of this Presidency in the room of Maj.gen. Laurence, subject to the confirmation of the hon. the court of directors.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 19.—J. B. Simson, clerk to court of petty sessions—J. Pyne, assistant to register to Zillah court of Surat—Ollyett Woodhouse, Esq. to be sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 17.—Ens. S. Hemming, engineers, to be assistant to Capt. Sutherland, employed on a survey of the late Paishwa's territories in the Deccan—Assist.-surg. V. C. Kemball to be surg.—Assist. surg. Hall to be surg. at Bussorah, and assist.-surg. Dow to the charge of the medical duties at Bushire—*3d N. I.* Capt.lieut. Geo. Challon to be Capt. of a company, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. E. Bagnold to be Capt.lieut.—Lieut. Lighton 2 batt. 11th reg. N. I. appointed linguist to that batt.—Assist.surg. E. C. Harrison, to be dep. medical store keeper.

Dec. 23.—Maj. Hodgson, of artillery, having returned from furlough, to resume his situation of commissary of stores at the presidency.

28.—Maj. Gen. Sir W. G. Keir K.M.T. to the command of a force under orders for service.

29.—Ens. J. Liddell and J. Brooks of infantry are transferred and permanently posted to regs. of L. C.—*Infantry*, Maj. J. S. Jardine to be Lieut.col.—*Fifth N. I.* Capt. J. Sutherland, to be Maj. Capt.lieut. R. W. Flenning to be capt. and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. A. Rigby to be Capt.lieut.

Lieut. T. Leighton, Adj. 1st. bat. 7th regt. N. I., to be Fort Adj. at Surat—Maj. Thatcher to the command of the Deckan brig. with the usual. brig. staff.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Dec. 29.—The 2d bat. of the 11th Bombay N.I. received their colours from the hands of Lady Nightingall, on the esplanade.

Dec. 30.—Randal Lodge was thrown open for a masked ball. As the party was a farewell one to Sir M. and Lady Nightingall, several of the illuminated devices and transparencies exhibited allusions to their departure.

Dec. 19.—A letter received from Hoobly, Gen. Pritzler's camp, mentions that in three days two officers and upwards of 100 Europeans were carried off by the cholera. During the last week the number of fresh cases daily on this island, are somewhat increased.—(*Bomb. Courier.*)

The Mary, lately arrived from New South Wales, is said to have, on her way through Torres Straits, picked up a Bengallee at Murray's Island, who had been cast away on the reef at the entrance of the straits,

about three years and a half ago, in a brig which he states to have been called the Swallow of Calcutta.—(*Bombay Courier, Dec.* 26.)

BIRTHS.

Dec. 30.—The lady of J. D. De Vitre, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.... 30, the lady of Capt. Barr, of a son.... 30, at Macao, the lady of Lieut. Philip Maughan, Bombay Marine, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 7.—Lieut.col. Hessman, artillery, to the third daughter of Samuel Hawkins, Esq.... 15, Capt. S. Strover, artillery, to the youngest daughter of Capt. Tucker, H.C. marine.... 23, at Poonah, Capt. J. Snodgrass, 8th N.I., to Miss Eliza Punnette Clunes.

DEATHS.

Aug. 7.—At Bombay, H. Griffith, son of Maj. C. Hodgson, of the H.C. artillery.. .. *Nov.* 9.—At Soongeer in Candeish, Lieut. Buckworth 2d bat. 14th N.I.... 12, at Kheir, in Candeish, assist. surg. S. Christy 2d bat. 14th N.I.... 19, at Colaba, Lieut.col. W. Boyce, of this estab. .... 19, at Baroda, Harriot, wife of Capt. Thos. Backhouse, H.M. 47th regt.... 27, ... 20, at Bombay, Mr. T. R. Perriman, clerk in the treasury department.... 22, at Malligaum, Capt. C. Campbell, H.M. 67th regt.... 27, on board H.C. ship Fairlie, the Rev. W. R. Williams, chaplain on the Madras estab.... 29, at the house of F. Warden, Esq. Ens. E. Munro, Madras estab. .. *Dec.* 7.—At Kaira, Caroline, wife of G. W. Anderson, Esq. C.S.,.... 7, at Panwell, Sub-conductor Fras. Ward, of the Ordnance.... 12, John Copland, Esq. assgar. surg. at this presidency.... *Jan.* 1. The wife of Capt. Heatly, H.M. 47th regt. .... 1, in the Straits of Malacca, on board H.C. ship Thomas Coutts, Jas. Dunn, Esq. purser.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PRINCE REGENT'S COURT.

On the 20th of May, his Excellency Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, ambassador extraordinary from His Majesty the Shah of Persia, had a public audience of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent at Carlton-House. In consideration of the distinguished honors with which our ambassadors are received at the Court of Persia, it was His Royal Highness's commands that the line of streets by which His Excellency the ambassador was to approach the palace from his residence in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, should be guarded by detachments of military, including a large portion of household troops; and that the officers of the Court and Police should show him every attention and mark of respect. It is long since the metropolis has seen a procession so august and brilliant as that which was formed by the ambassador's suite and the honorary escort. His Excellency was most graciously received by the Prince Regent, to whom he delivered some magnificent presents from his sovereign.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

April 28.—A court of directors was held, when dispatches were closed and delivered to the masters of the following ships, viz:—Marq. of Hastings, Capt. C. Arkcoll; Barrosa, Capt. H. Hutchinson; and York, Capt. Jas. Talbert, for Bombay.

May 5.—A general court of proprietors was held for the purpose of further considering the proposition of a grant of £60,000 to the Marq. of Hastings, out of the territorial revenues of the company. After a debate of which a report will be given in our next, the subject was adjourned until the 26th instant.

12.—A court of directors was held, when the following commanders took leave previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz:—Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. C. B. Gribble, and Marq. of Wellington, Capt. J. Wood, for Bengal.

19.—A general court of proprietors was held. The first proposition which came before the court related to Mr. Wilkinson's claim. The result on which, with the vote of a present to Sir Murray Maxwell, and the other business of the day, is reported p. 675 *et seq.*

20.—The dispatches were closed and delivered to the pursers of the following ships:—Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. C. B. Gribble, and Marq. of Wellington, Capt. J. Wood, for Bengal direct.

22.—The dispatches for Bengal were closed and delivered to the masters of the following ships, viz.: Fame, S. Remmington; and Almorah, T. Winter.

24.—The dispatches for Bengal, by the ship Abberton, were closed, and delivered to the master of that ship.

26.—A special general court of proprietors was held, for proceeding in the consideration of a resolution of the court of directors, for granting to the most noble the Marq. of Hastings the sum of £60,000, to be vested in trustees, and laid out in the purchase of estates for the benefit of the noble Marquis, the Marchioness, and their family.

The grant was moved by the chairman according to the words of the resolution, and seconded by the deputy chairman; which, after some opposition, was carried. Our next number will contain a report at length of the proceedings. After an amendment, proposing to extinguish the question moved by Mr. Hume, had been negatived, a ballot was demanded, and fixed for the 10th of June.

MISCELLANIES.

Lord Herbert Winsor Stuart has resigned the Bengal civil service.

Sir Alexander Johnston, who has so many years filled the office of chief justice and first member of his Majesty's council in Ceylon, retires on the pension attached to that office in consequence of ill health.

Capt. G. H. Brown has been appointed, by the court of directors, second assistant in the master attendant's office at Calcutta, vacant by the death of Capt. Jacob Maughan.

The list of the subscriptions at Calcutta for the Waterloo fund is received. The amount is 231,500 sicca rupees (near £30,000 sterling), and is highly honourable to our countrymen in Bengal. The Marquis of Hastings opened the subscription with 2000 rupees.

Major Scott Waring, who lately died at his house in Half-moon-street, was long distinguished in the House of Commons for his unremitting exertions in the cause of his friend, the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings.

John Bladen Taylor, Esq. who was returned to the present parliament for Hythe in Kent, has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

April 12, the following persons, destined for the service of Buonaparte in St. Helena, arrived in London: The Abbé Bonavito, an aged priest; Doctor Viglioli, and Professor Antomarchi; with a maitre-d'hôtel and cook.

Dr. Stokoe, we understand, was examined by ministers, April 6, and the result has been, that he is immediately to resume his functions at St. Helena. The inference from this is, that his conduct has been fully approved of. We understand that it had been required of him to report every word communicated by Buonaparte, even in confidence, whether it could have any relation to the political condition of the prisoner or not; and that he had refused to accede to this requisition of Sir Hudson Lowe.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

Extract Letter from Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1818.—"Every species of European produce is selling here for one-half the cost of bare labour in England. I bought at an auction, a few days since, a dozen large muslin shawls, which cost in London 12s. and 14s. a-piece, and I only paid for them one shilling each. No article of European produce saves its importer; Calcutta is glutted with it, as are also Bombay and Madras."

From the last report by the commissioners for the herring fishery, for the year ending 5th April 1818, it appears that a new market for cured fish has opened in the East-Indies, to which different shipments of herrings have been made, by way of experiment, both from Greenock and London, with encouragement and success.

The state of commerce of the Isle of Bourbon is represented to be so depressed, that European goods have lately sold at fifty per cent. loss.—*Paris, May 21.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Passengers on the Thomas Coutts, from the Cape;—Col. Ogg and Capt. Downes, Madras establishment; A. Reveley, Esq. Bengal Civil Service; Capt. East, H. M. 30th foot; Mrs. Downes, three Miss Tullohs, Mrs. and two Miss Turners.

Passengers on the William Miles, for Madras and Bengal;—Mrs. Sherson, Mrs. Pattle, Mrs. Higgenson, and Mrs. Bayley; Madame and Mademoiselle De L'Etang; two Miss Shersons, two Miss Bayleys, two Miss Birches, two Miss Pattles, and Misses Ridge and Ford; Maj. C. Ridge, Capts. Walker and J. Scott; two Mr. Ridges, Messrs. Campbell, and J. A. Campbell, Leslie, Puget, Ellis, Alexander, Underwood, Richardson, Richards, Wade, Brook, and Johnson.

CAPT. HORSBURGH.

We feel much satisfaction in inserting the following tribute to the abilities of Capt. James Horsburgh, F.R.S.

"To Capt. Jas. Jameson, commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship Balcarras.—Dear Sir:—As you have been kind enough to offer your services in undertaking the management of choosing a piece of plate which the commanders of the country ships now lying in this port have voted to Jas. Horsburgh, Esq. for the eminent services rendered the navigation of the Indian seas, we have the pleasure of handing you herewith bills of exchange to the amount of 150 guineas voted; leaving the piece of plate to your able choice, and adding what emblematical devices you may deem most suitable to this presentation. Accompanying we enclose an inscription, as also a letter, which we request you to present to him, with the piece of plate when finished, in the name of the commanders. At the same time, we, in the names of the commanders, have to return you our warmest thanks for the very handsome way in which you

have come forward to aid us in conveying to him this small tribute of esteem. Wishing you a pleasant and prosperous voyage, we remain, &c. *Geo. Nicholls, F. Balston, Geo. Seton.*—Canton, 18th Oct. 1818."

"To Jas. Horsburgh, Esq. F.R.S., Hydrographer to the Hon. the East-India Company.——Dear Sir:—We the undersigned commanders of the ships now lying in the port of Canton, and belonging to the country service of India, being impressed with the highest respect and veneration for your zeal, ability, and arduous undertaking in compiling and amending the Indian Charts and Directory, so essential and beneficial to all classes of men trading to British India, and from which navigators individually and generally have benefited; we do solicit your acceptance of a piece of plate which we have delegated Capt. Jameson, of the Hon. Company's ship Balcarras, to present to you in our names, as a memorial of the regard we all entertain for your personal talents in this laudable and indefatigable work, as also the knowledge many of us have of your character as an active, industrious, and enterprising commander when in our service. With our sincere wishes for your health and welfare, and that your valuable life may be prolonged to exercise those talents, we remain yours, very faithfully.——*Thos. Reddock*, commander of ship Ann; *F. Balston*, Lady Flora; *R. Sutpitch*, Sulimany; *E. Cooper*, Glenelg; *R. Graham*, Cornwallis; *Geo. Seton*, Lowjee Family; *Geo. Nicholls*, Philippa; *Wm. Kinsey*, Maitland; *Alex. Dobie*, Mysore; *Jno. G. Duncan*, Lady Sophia; *Jno. Hudson*, Barretto junior; *J. Stevenson*, Charlotte; *G. Hammett*, Shah Byrumgore; *Geo. Ross*, Bannerman; *Francis Briggs*, Castlereagh; *Wm. Richardson*, late of the Helen; *Wm. Clarke*, Zenobia; *David Kidd*, Juliana; *J. D. Finey*, Asia; *John Gover*, Helen.——Canton, 18th Oct. 1818."

The following is Capt. Horsburgh's reply to the above letter.

"To the commanders of the ships employed in the country trade of British India which were at Canton in 1818.—Gentlemen:—By my friend Capt. James Jameson, of the Balcarras, I have had the honour to receive your much esteemed letter, dated Canton 18th Oct. 1818, stating that he had voluntarily undertaken to present to me in your names a piece of plate, of the value of 150 guineas, with an appropriate inscription, which you have generously voted to me as a memorial of your friendship and esteem, in consideration of my exertions for the improvement of oriental navigation, by amending the India Sailing Directory, and correcting the maritime geography of the Eastern seas. This munificent token and highly marked approbation of my humble but sincere labours for the safety of navigation, from those whom I know well are best qualified to appreciate their merit, has impressed me with feelings of gratitude and sensibility far beyond what I can express. And I trust that, as long as a kind Providence grants to me health and the enjoyment of my faculties, it will be my earnest endeavour to continue to deserve the countenance of gentlemen I so highly esteem (and in the same line of employment where I spent the greatest part of my maritime life), by devoting the remaining portion of my days to that branch of nautical science, which has long been my favourite pursuit, and which has been thus so conspicuously approved and munificently patronized by you.—Sincerely wishing you prosperity and every rational blessing this world can afford, I remain, &c. *James Horsburgh.*—East-India House, 24th April, 1819."

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, FROM THE YEAR 1801 TO DECEMBER 1818.

David Scott, Esq: disqualified in September 1801.
John Hunter, Esq: died in 1802.
Sir John Smith Burgess, died in 1803.
Sir Lionel Darell, died in 1803.
George Tatem, Esq: went out by rotation in 1803, and not re-elected
William Adair Jackson, Esq: died in 1804.
Stephen Williams, Esq: died in 1805.
William Devaynes, Esq: went out by rotation in 1805, and not re-elected.
Paul le Mesurier, Esq: died in 1806.
George Woodford Theliusson, Esq: went out by rotation in 1806, and not re-elected.
Sir Stephen Lushington, died in 1806.
Simon Fraser, Esq: went out by rotation in 1807, and retired.
Thomas Parry, Esq: went out by rotation in 1807, and not re-elected.
Sir William Bensley, died in 1809.
John Manship, Esq: disqualified in 1809.
John Travers, Esq: died in 1809.
Sir Francis Baring, died in 1810.
John Roberts, Esq: died in 1810.
Robert Williams, Esq: died in 1812.
Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe died in 1813.
George Millet, Esq: went out by rotation in 1813, and retired.
Robert Thornton, Esq: went out by rotation in 1814, and retired.
Charles Mills, Esq: disqualified in 1815.
Abram Roberts, Esq: disqualified in 1815.
Rober Clerk, Esq: died in 1815.
Richard Parry, Esq: died in 1817.
Richard Twining, Esq: disqualified in 1817.
J. A. Bannerman, Esq: disqualified in 1817.
John Lumsden, Esq: died in 1818.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, May 28, 1819.

Cotton.—The market early in the week was in a very depressed state, scarcely any sales were effected, the demand both for export and also on speculation having subsided; yesterday and this forenoon the request appears again to revive, particularly the demand for shipping.

Sugar.—The Refined market may again be stated at a further depression, but there appears more disposition to do business; the holders do not press sales, and generally a revival in the trade is anticipated. In Foreign Sugars, or in East India descriptions, few sales are reported.

Coffee.—There have been few purchases of Coffee by private contract this week; generally, the Coffee market may be stated lower, but the prices are still very unsettled.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

*** *Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, post paid, to Messrs. Black and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.*

BIRTHS.

Apr. 30. The lady of Capt. Hutchinson, of the Company's ship Barossa, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Some time since, at the church of St. Giles in the Fields, the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Miss Glover, of Keppel Street, Russell Square.

DEATHS.

Apr. 19. Suddenly, in Queen Street, Edinburgh, the lady of John Hutcheson Fergusson, Esq. of Trochraigue, county of Ayr, eldest daughter of John Petrie, Esq. formerly of Gatton Park, Surrey, and niece of the late W. Petrie, Esq. Governor of Prince of Wales' Island.

24. At Ospringe, aged 39, Capt. T. C. Graveneer, of the Bombay Military Establishment.

May 1. In Baker Street, Portman Square, in his 45d year, George Brown, Esq. late Member of the Council at Bombay.

7. At his residence in Bethnal Green, Thomas Saunders, Esq. many years one of the Tea Warehouse Keepers to the Honorable Company.

At Bridport, in Devon, after a very short illness, Miss Mac Tavish.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Apr. 29, Liverpool, John Tobin, Kennan, from Bengal 5 Dec.

30, Off Plymouth. May 4, Gravesend, Rochester, Sutton, from Bengal 14 Dec. Cape 14 Feb. and St. Helena 24 Feb.

May 2, Off Dover. 4, Gravesend, Duke of York, Campbell, from China 17 Dec. and St. Helena 5 Mar.

—, Off Brighton. 4, Gravesend, Scaleby Castle, Sotheby, from China 6 Dec. and St. Helena 16 Feb.

—, Portsmouth. 10. Deal. 12, Gravesend, Waterloo, Moore, from Bengal 25 Dec. Cape 22 Feb. and St. Helena 5 Mar.

—, Cowes, Augusta, M'Neal, from China, for Rotterdam.

—, Cowes. 13, Gravesend, Charles Mills, Jackson, from Bengal 26 Dec. and the Cape.

—, Off Isle of Wight. 5. Gravesend, Lady Melville, Stewart, from China 21 Dec. and St. Helena 6 Mar.

—, Off Isle of Wight. 4, Gravesend, Princess Amelia, Balston, from China 23 Dec. and St. Helena 6 Mar.

—, Off Isle of Wight. 5, Gravesend, Orwell, Leech, from China 18 Nov. and St. Helena 16 Feb.

2, Off Isle of Wight. 6, Gravesend, Thomas Coutts, Marjoribanks, from China 8 Dec. Cape 18 Feb. and St. Helena 28 Feb.

—, Off Isle of Wight. 6, Gravesend, Marquis of Huntley, M'Leod, from China 8 Dec. Cape 18 Feb. and St. Helena 28 Feb.

—, Off Isle of Wight. 4, Gravesend, Prince Regent, Harris, from Bengal.

—, Off Isle of Wight. 5, Gravesend, Marquis of Ely, Kay, from Bengal.

—, Off Lymington. 5, Gravesend, Recovery, Fotherby, from Bengal 14 Dec. and Cape 18 Feb.

—, Off Isle of Wight, Robinson, Potter, from Batavia.

—, Clyde, Caledonia, Watson, from Bengal 13 Dec.

3, Gravesend, George Canning, Paterson, from China 16 Dec. and St. Helena 5 Mar.

—, Gravesend, London, Campbell, from China 31 Dec. and St. Helena 5 Mar.

—, Off Portsmouth. 7, Gravesend, Lady Banks, Clinch, from Bengal and the Cape.

—, Cowes, George Long, Snow, from Batavia and St. Helena.

—, Falmouth, Brahmin, M'Gregor, from Batavia, for Antwerp.

—, Liverpool, Princess Charlotte, M'Kean, from Bengal.

—, Liverpool, Thalia, Ballingall, from Bengal.

—, Liverpool, Lonach, Driscoll, from Bombay.

4, Off Dover, Minerva, Bates, from Batavia.

—, Off Isle of Wight, William Baker, Wellard, from Batavia.

6, Off Portsmouth. 9, Deal. 13, Gravesend, Europe, Ashton, from Madras 5 Jan. and the Cape 28 Feb.

—, Plymouth. 15, Gravesend, Woodman, Bear, from Batavia 16 Dec. and the Cape 21 Feb.

7, Off Dover, Christina, Bernardieg, from Batavia.

—, Liverpool, True Blue, Hannay, from Bengal.

—, Dublin, Cambrian, Browning, from the Cape.

8, Off Isle of Wight, United States, Milkins, from Batavia, for Amsterdam.

—, Off Plymouth. 11, Deal. 16, Gravesend, Java, Smith, from Batavia.

—, Liverpool, Thomas, Kegg, from Bengal and St. Helena.

9, Deal, Mary Ann, Warrington, from Bengal.

10, Off Isle of Wight. 12, Deal. 14, Gravesend, Perseverance, Templar, from China and the Cape.

—, Deal. 14, Gravesend, Edward, Johnson, from Bombay.

—, Off Falmouth. 15, Gravesend, Castle Forbes, Fraser, from Bombay.

11, Clyde, Marshall Wellington, Gordon, from Bengal.

19, Off Portsmouth. 21, Gravesend, City of Bordeaux, Hallet, from the Cape 4 Mar.

Departures.

Apr. 30, Gravesend. 5, Deal, Marquis of Hastings, Arkcott, for Bombay.

May 1, Gravesend. 6, Deal, Barrosa, Hutchinson, for Bombay.

2, Gravesend, York, Talbert, for Bombay.

3, Gravesend. 6, Deal. 12, Plymouth, Chance, Franklin, for the Cape of Good Hope.

6, Gravesend. 8, Deal, Upton Castle, Howell, for Bombay.

11, Gravesend. 15, Deal, Swallow, Nicholson, for Bombay.

—, Gravesend. 16, Deal, William Miles, Beadle, for Madras and Bengal.

13, Deal, East Indian, Wishart, for Bengal.

16, Gravesend, Carmarthen, Ross, for the Cape.

20, Gravesend. 23, Deal, Marquis Wellington, Wood, for Bengal.

—, Gravesend. 23, Deal, Princess Charlotte of Wales, Gribble, for Bengal.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

(Post Office List.)

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Probable Time of Sailing.*
Calcutta.		
Medway	800	June 1.
Princess Charlotte	514	June 1.
Madras and Calcutta.		
Mary	348	June 1.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

(*Continued from p. 639.*)

East-India House, May 19, 1819.

A special general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held. The minutes of the proceeding court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.) stated, that a series of papers that had been presented to parliament since the last general court were now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with section 4, chap. 1, of the by-laws.

The titles of them were then read: viz.

An account of the annual revenue and charges of Bengal for three years, with an estimate for the ensuing year.

A similar account from Madras and Bombay.

A general abstract of the charges of the Indian empire for three years, and an estimate of the same for the next year.

An account of the balance of capital stock at the several presidencies.

An account of the expenses of the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras governments.

An account of the annual charges of the East-India Company for the trade and commerce of Bengal.

An account of the prime cost of articles purchased in India, on account of the Company, and shipped for Europe, for three years.

MR. WILKINSON'S CLAIM.

The *Chairman* said, he had now to acquaint the court that it was met for the purpose of considering of a motion signed by nine proprietors, having for its object the granting to Mr. Wilkinson the sum of 1,80,000 sicca rupees.

The clerk then read the letter requesting the court to be called, which was as follows:

"London, the 24th April 1819.

"To the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

"Hon. Sirs:—We request the favour of your calling a special general court of proprietors, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following proposition, *viz.*—That a sum of money equal to 1,80,000 sicca rupees be paid to Mr. James Wilkinson, at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, in consequence of the losses sustained by him from the enactment of a monopoly of saltpetre by the Bengal government in the year 1812.

"We have the honour to be, &c.

"CHARLES FORBES,
"C. COCKERELL,
"H. HOWORTH,
"A. BROWN,
"ANDREW REID,
"C. ROBERTSON,
"JOHN FORBES,
"JOHN INNES,
"J. DEACON."

Mr. *Forbes* then rose and said, he could not but lament the proceeding which had taken place at the former court on the case of Mr. Wilkinson, as having tended to disappoint that gentleman's just expectations, and to protract that state of painful and unpleasant suspense under which his mind had so long suffered; yet perhaps this circumstance was the less to be regretted, as it gave the proprietors an opportunity of considering more fully the merits of his claim on the Company. After the very full discussion this subject had undergone on two previous occasions, and as he appeared now before that hon. court for the third time on the behalf of Mr. Wilkinson, to appeal to the justice and liberality of the proprietors for a proper compensation for the losses sustained by that gentleman, in consequence of the monopoly of the saltpetre trade in 1812 by the Bengal government, he was not willing to detain the court for any considerable length of time, especially as there was other business of importance to come on after the present question had been disposed of; he would not, therefore, enter into any lengthened detail; indeed, so amply had the question been considered, that he would find it difficult to point out any thing new on the subject. He must, however, say that his own opinion of Mr. Wilkinson's claim remained unchanged; indeed, the more he examined the case, the more was he convinced of its justice. When he considered that the sum he was about to move for had been awarded by the committee especially appointed by the Bengal government, as the very lowest remuneration this gentleman was indebted to, he hoped the proposition would not be seriously opposed. The motion now about to be submitted to the proprietors referred to a sum considerably below that which he had originally proposed; this course was recommended by several friends of Mr. Wilkinson, and he the more readily agreed to it, because it appeared to be the general wish of the proprietors, on the former occasion, that a sum should be voted, smaller indeed than that which he contemplated, but larger than that which the court of directors had recommended. The medium between 75,000 rupees, which the directors proposed to grant, and 2,88,800 rupees, which he had proposed on the 21st of April, was about 1,80,000 rupees; and it was his intention to move that the sum of 1,80,000 rupees should be granted to Mr. Wilkinson but without interest. He would thereby obviate an objection which had been felt by several proprietors, and which, he believed, had

been urged to the court of directors, namely, that as this was to be considered rather in the nature of a liberal grant than of a decided claim, it would be improper to allow interest. For his own part, he looked upon it as a claim, a fair and just claim; but he conceded this point to remove opposition as far as he possibly could. His view of the subject on the present occasion was precisely what it had been from the first, but he conceived that he would most effectually serve Mr. Wilkinson by meeting the wishes of the court, as far as it was in his power to do, consistently with the protection of that interest which he had undertaken to support. But for the inconvenient proceedings which took place when the question was last under discussion, he was convinced that the claim of Mr. Wilkinson would have been successful. The debate was protracted to so late a period of the day, as to occasion the departure of many proprietors, so that a proper decision could not be arrived at: had the division taken place at an earlier hour, he had not the smallest doubt that the proposition which he had the honour of then submitting to the court, would have been carried by a very large majority. However, as he had stated before, he did not on that account regret the situation in which the friends of Mr. Wilkinson now stood. Those who were most favourable to that gentleman's views were content that his case should be examined minutely, being perfectly convinced that all the circumstances being duly weighed and considered, the court would ultimately come to a decision that he was justly entitled to a remuneration for the losses he had sustained. Notice had been given by the hon. chairman, on the former day, that it was intended to submit this case to a ballot; nothing could, he thought, be more proper than that all cases of this nature, all money questions, should be ultimately decided by ballot, by which all idea of an undue bias was completely set at rest. He approved of the adoption of this course on the present occasion, and he trusted that the great body of the proprietors would come forward in support of Mr. Wilkinson's claim, than which no claim was ever more clearly substantiated, or more powerfully upheld by the principles of strict justice. He again repeated, that he was extremely happy this question was to be left to the decision of a ballot; he looked forward, with the most perfect confidence, to the ultimate result: it was impossible for him to doubt the success of Mr. Wilkinson's cause, when he considered the upright and honourable character of those who were to decide on it. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving—

"Resolved, that a sum of money, equal to 1,90,000 sicca rupees, be paid to Mr. James Wilkinson, at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, in consequence of losses sustained by him from the enactment of a monopoly of saltpetre by the Bengal government, in the year 1812."

Mr. *S. Dixon* inquired whether the resolution ought not to state out of what revenue the grant was to be made, either territorial or commercial?

The *Chairman* was of opinion that the suggestion of the hon. proprietor was a very correct one.

Mr. *Forbes* then added the words, "and that such payment be made from the commercial fund of the hon. the East India Company." He trusted he might be allowed to say that this was a commercial question altogether, and the sum now proposed to be granted was greatly inferior to the quantum of profit the Company had made on the sale of 90,000 maunds of saltpetre, which Mr. Wilkinson was prevented from disposing of.

The *Chairman*—"The motion for a grant of money to Mr. Wilkinson being now specifically proposed to the court, I take the opportunity of stating, in a few words, my view of the question. The hon. mover has justly observed that the subject has been already very fully discussed; indeed it has been so much argued, that I do not think it would be at all desirable to re-open the consideration of the question to any great extent. I feel myself called on to oppose the motion, and I can assure the court that I do so with great reluctance. That reluctance arises from two causes; first, because this appears, on the first view, to be the case of an individual struggling against a powerful body, who are disinclined to listen to his claims for remuneration, who are unwilling to commiserate his misfortunes; and next, because I feel very sensibly for the situation in which this individual is placed, having a high respect for him, the consequence of a long acquaintance. Under these circumstances, nothing but the recollection that I had a duty to perform, paramount to all private feelings, could have induced me to offer myself to the court. The subject, whatever it might have been at first, it must now be confessed by every gentleman, has become a very difficult one, particulary with respect to the main point, that of estimating the proper amount of remuneration; and, in looking coolly and dispassionately at the question, I cannot avoid expressing my conviction, that some of those gentlemen who delivered their sentiments on the subject carried their remarks beyond just and proper bounds. The acts of our government abroad have been adverted with considerable latitude; expressions of a very strong nature have been used with reference to them. I

mean particularly to advert to the expression which several gentlemen made use of when they spoke of monopoly, when they censured the government for laying down and reassuming, what they were pleased to denominate monopolies. It cannot be doubted that expressions of this description make a considerable impression on the minds of people in this country; they operate strongly on their feelings, and lead them not unfrequently to take a view of subjects, which they would not entertain if their passions were not excited. Looking to what was denominated the rescinding of the monopoly of saltpetre, I can only consider it as an act of kindness and indulgence on the part of the Bengal government to the traders in general, as a matter of great convenience to their interests, and as manifesting an anxious desire on the part of that government to do all that lay in their power to serve the trading community: in no other spirit can I suppose the Bengal government to have been acting when permission was give to embark generally in this trade. After a twelvemonth's trial the opening of the trade was found to be injudicious: it was discovered to be injurious to the state, as it prevented the Indian government from completing those contracts for saltpetre, which they were bound to fulfil in this country. Perhaps gentlemen are not aware that the Company were, by contract, per agreement, bound annually to send to this country a very large quantity of saltpetre. [Not now, said Mr. Hume.] I mean that they were, at the period when this transaction took place, bound to furnish a given quantity of saltpetre to the government of this country. We are talking of a transaction that took place in 1812, and which must not be judged by the system that prevails in 1819. At the former period, it must be recollected that we were carrying on the war upon a most extensive scale; what then would have been the consequence to the East-India Company, what would the executive body have said to the government abroad, if the quantity of saltpetre which they had stipulated to furnish had been denied? Let gentlemen consider that this country was, at the period to which I allude, most extensively engaged in warfare. Bonaparte was exerting all his efforts against us; he was not then confined in one of our distant possessions, as he is at present. Under these circumstances, I cannot conceive, for a moment, with what justice the Bengal government can be charged with renewing a monopoly merely for commercial purposes or views of profit. If I thought the government abroad could be capable of pursuing such a line of conduct, I would be the first to demand their recall; but I, for one, am of opinion, that the distinguished individual who is at the head of the government in India, that the civil servants of the Company, whose character for integrity as well as ability was perfectly known, never could, for a single moment, have conceived even the idea of acting from such mean and narrow views. *(Hear, hear!)* Here I think it necessary to observe, that the nature and character of the committee appointed by the Bengal government to investigate this case have been a good deal misunderstood. It is true, a committee was formed for the purpose of examination, and I cannot allow that it was appointed for any purpose beyond that. The committee were to seek for information; they were to procure all the instruction they could on the subject, but they had no right to take the character of a deciding body; they were not impowered to come to a final arrangement, they were subject to ultimate control. It is said, that the committee were to proceed as if they were arbitrators, that they were to examine and redress the grievance of which Mr. Wilkinson complained. But nothing appeared to shew that they were so constituted. It could not have been a committee of this nature, since none of Mr. Wilkinson's friends were nominated on it, a point that was rather made matter of complaint. If Mr. Wilkinson's friends had been appointed on this committee, if it had been specially appointed for the purpose of reference, then indeed its decision would have been final; but here, even in this house, committees are in the habit of reporting every day, and those reports are, after proper consideration, very frequently set aside. If it were not for this, the business of the executive body would be comparatively light; but we are often obliged to dissent from the reports laid before us by committees. With this impression on my mind, I cannot give to the report of this committee all that importance which some gentlemen have attached to it. With respect to the gentlemen of whom this committee consisted, I feel as strongly as any person can do, respect for their talent and industry. I am not acquainted with them, I only know them by name; but I sincerely believe that they are upright, honest, and honorable men: still, however, I cannot be induced to think, that we are bound to act on the result of their inquiry. In deciding on this question, I, as one of the committee of warehouses, viewed it as a matter of principle entirely, and in no degree as one of detail or account. I considered that an individual had been disappointed in a considerable, indeed in a very considerable prospect; but I never could admit that he lost, directly or indirectly, any sum of money

whatever. I am sorry to say, and I regret it very much, that our own commercial servants in India have not satisfied me by the course they pursued. I will not, however, detail those points on which my opinion is entirely at variance with theirs; I have fully stated my sentiments on this part of the subject in the adjoining room, and I will now confine myself to a repetition of my former observation, that the board of trade did not satisfy me by the conduct they had adopted.—*(Hear, hear!)* —For the inconvenience Mr. Wilkinson has suffered, I am willing to allow him a sum of money nearly equal to £10,000 (75,000 sicca rupees, with interest at six per cent. from Oct. 1816). When this is the case, Mr. Wilkinson not having, as I can discover, disbursed any money which he had not regained, I cannot help thinking that £10,000 is a large sum to vote. To this extent, however, I am disposed to go, and I would recommend it to the hon. proprietor not to push the claim farther. As to the proposition for granting 80,000 rupees, at 2s. 6d. each, being a sterling sum of £22,500, I am determined to resist it to the utmost These are the only points of the subject on which I deem it necessary to offer any remarks; but I feel that I should be wanting in my duty, if I did not state my opinion of the mode in which the resolution is now brought forward. I think, that if the principle now acted on should become a practice, it would be attended with excessive inconvenience. The number of days this solitary case has occupied the court of directors and the general court, points to one great inconvenience, an inconvenience from which the public must suffer. To me it is, of course, a matter of little importance in what room of this house I am called on to sit; but it is of essential importance to the public, that public cases should be decided with as much celerity as possible by the court of directors; and if the present case occupies seven days, four days in the committee and court of directors, and three days here, it must evidently prevent the executive body from attending to matters of great public interest. If, therefore, a practice of treating questions of this nature in the way which marks the progress of the case now before us, be established, it will tend entirely to obstruct the public business, with the decision of which so many great interests are connected. I wish to be understood clearly and distinctly on this point. It is not for myself I speak, but for the benefit of the public, to whom I wish to give every satisfaction, by a prompt and regular discharge of the duties which my situation imposes on me. When I advert to the course which has been adopted with reference to the present claim, as a money question, it will be thought, and justly, that I am touching on a very tender subject. I am aware of this, but it is my duty to speak my opinion openly and plainly, so that none may misunderstand it; and I am bound to declare, that in my view of the question, if it become a practice in the general court to alter sums of money recommended to be voted by gentlemen within the bar, it will soon degenerate into a great evil, and at length perhaps, a remedy would be sought for in legislative enactments. I am perfectly aware of, and satisfied with, the powers enjoyed by the executive body and the court of proprietors: the orders and regulations by which each body is governed, are extremely good; they are wisely and prudently formed for the public service. I know very well the power which is vested in the proprietors with respect to money questions: I am not at all hostile to it; but I question the wisdom of the application of that power in the present instance. When I say this, I am actuated by an ardent desire that the proprietors should preserve their rights and privileges unimpaired; and, for that purpose, that they should encourage nothing that tends to invite the interference of the legislature. I have touched on this subject as delicately as possible, but I could not pass it over in silence. I will not detain the court longer; but for the reasons I have stated, I am compelled to oppose the motion."

Mr. *Lowndes* said, he had expressed his dissent from the larger vote originally proposed by the hon. mover, but to the present he was favourable, as it was more moderate. For twenty years, during which he had been a member of that court, he had sided with the directors when they evinced a praiseworthy desire to protect the public purse; but the regulation of 1812 he considered to be an *ex post facto* law, which operated against an enterprising man, by whose efforts £100,000 were thrown into the coffers of the Company, which, if it had not been for this regulation, would have found its way into his own pockets. When an individual suffered in this manner, on account of the policy pursued by government, it was but fair that he should be remunerated. In the case of a ship at sea, salvage was allowed to those who prevented her from being lost, or who saved part of the cargo, at the rate of twenty per cent.; and in his opinion, a similar proceeding ought to be adopted towards Mr. Wilkinson, who had put so large a sum into the coffers of the Company. It was very true that the directors took care of the public purse, but all their proceedings were not consistent; indeed, looking to the incongruity of some parts of their conduct, they appeared to form one of the most extraordinary amphibious animals that ever was seen on

the face of the earth, having a peace face in England, and a war face in India; here they lowered their interest, while in India they kept it up. He conceived, as 2,68,800 rupees was considered to be too great a sum, and 75,000 was viewed as too small, that the best way of proceeding would be, to propose a grant between the two extremes. The medium sum being moved would afford a fair criterion of the feelings of the proprietors on this question. But still though he approved of the grant now proposed, he would not give his vote, unless the question was sent to a ballot. The number of proprietors then present was comparatively few, and they had no right to erect themselves into an oligarchy to dispose of the wealth of India; but from some observations that had been made by the hon. chairman, he was led to believe, that it was expected when the directors had made up their minds on any particular subject, that the proprietors were to shape their minds precisely to the same standard. Now, with all the respect he bore to the executive body, he begged leave to protest against this principle, and to say, that the proprietors were determined to have minds of their own. He really believed, because the court of directors had made up their minds in the adjoining room that a particular sum was proper, that therefore, however unreasonable their decision was, they were unwilling to change it; but surely nothing could be more praiseworthy than the acknowledgment of an error, when, through inadverteuce, individuals had fallen into one. He conceived the sum now proposed to be a very liberal one, and he was always anxious that the Company should uphold their character for justice and liberality. It was the manifestation of those qualities that produced the most sincere and lasting respect. He felt particularly desirous that the Company should maintain this character, when he recollected a circumstance that had occurred in his own family, and which had made a considerable impression on his mind. An ancestor of his had, by his abilities, devised a plan by which the sum of £25,000,000 was saved to the country in the course of a few years. It was proposed to grant a very considerable remuneration for this service; and his father, who was the heir-at-law to the person whose plan had been so signally beneficial, claimed the amount of remuneration due to him when he was of age, the individual having died while he was a minor. Government would not, however, liquidate the demand: "We acknowledge," said they, "that a very large debt is due, but we beg leave to plead the statute of limitations; you have not made your claim within a certain number of years." Whether this was an honourable plea, or not, he left to the judgment of every honest man. It had been said in this case, that it was a long time since the debt was incurred: this made no impression on his mind; however distant the period, they ought to discharge a claim founded in justice, and shew, by their disregarding the period at which the demand was made, that they were more liberal than the government. He hoped that no lapse of time would ever be used by them as a plea for doing an unjust or a dishonest action: a claim founded on truth ought never to be set aside; for truth was like a rock, and time could not prevail against it. It was observed that Mr. Wilkinson could not legally claim any remuneration from the Company; but the question was, whether they would act up to a very strict rule, and thereby refuse that encouragement to an ingenious young man, which was the very life and soul of enterprise: by refusing this incentive to action, they destroyed the spirit of enterprise; such conduct operated, if he might use the expression, as a damper on active minds. When he spoke of enterprising men, he did not mean those who, for the last two or three years, had embarked in wild and desperate speculations. That which Mr. Wilkinson entered into was of a different nature: government waited till they had an opportunity of judging whether it would prosper or not; and seeing that it flourished almost beyond the most sanguine hopes of the projector, they exclaimed, "What a good thing we have given up; we were not aware of this: how are we to get it back again?" And then, in order to effect their object, they enact an *ex post facto* law: after Mr. Wilkinson had made his contracts, the Bengal government thought proper to take the trade back again into their own hands. He would ask of the hon. chairman whether this was a fair and correct proceeding? Had they enacted the monopoly before they knew whether the speculation would answer or not, then indeed, there would be some justice in saying that Mr. Wilkinson had no right to come forward and ask for this sum; but as they took an advantage which they had no right to assume, he conceived that Mr. Wilkinson was right in calling for remuneration. This case was precisely similar to that of salvage: the object of the sum to be gained by saving vessels when in danger, occasioned men to risk their lives; and here the object of profit had induced Mr. Wilkinson to risk his fortune, and to encounter the utmost anxiety of mind. If fortune had turned the other way, supposing the government to have left him free and unshackled, what dreadful anxiety would he not have suffered, when he con-

templated the ruin of every hope that was dear to him! If Mr. Wilkinson, in consequence of the ill success of his speculation, had been brought to the verge of bankruptcy, would the Bengal government have then interfered in the trade? He was well assured that they would not. While it was a losing concern, the private individual might carry it on; but when it succeeded, the government were willing enough to take it into their own hands. It was unjust in a great and liberal Company to tolerate such a proceeding. He called them great and liberal, for he would do them the justice to say that they were one of the most liberal bodies in the whole world. The servants of no government were paid so well as theirs; and he would ask, if they were generous and beneficent on all other occasions, why should they be narrow and contracted on this? Was it because the claimant was an honest young man, standing on the pedestal of independence, having no friends, no relations to assist him, having no connections with persons in power, who might forward his interests in this country, that his just claim to remuneration was to be shut out? Such a principle was too monstrous to be countenanced for one moment. The persons who were appointed to consider his case were not ranked among his friends. He had no connection with them, consequently they could not act under any improper bias, and were of course peculiarly fitted to be the arbiters of this question. One of them (Mr. Seton), he believed, had carried his calculations rather too far. He was a young man of ardent mind, and he (Mr. Lowndes) would always draw a line between a spirit of enthusiasm in favour of enterprise which was generally to be found amongst young men, and that cool and calculating disposition which was most frequently the concomitant of old ones. He would neither be guided in his decision by the opinion of old men, in whom the spirit of enterprise was dead, nor by the representations of young men whose hopes and feelings were too ardent and sanguine. He was extremely glad to have had the pleasure of addressing the court in the way he had this day done; a pleasure which he could scarcely boast of for many years. He had not been annoyed by those interruptions of which unfortunately he often had reason to complain. This he conceived was a proof of the justice of the cause in which he had embarked: it was a proof too of the cogency of his arguments, for silence gave consent; and gentlemen did not make any observation in opposition to his sentiments because they knew they could say nothing to the purpose. Whatever had been said against Mr. Wilkinson's claim must pass by disregarding men "like the idle wind which they respected not;" they made no more impression than a light cloud on the summer's day, which was noticed only for a moment. He should now sit down, impressed with the strongest idea that the arguments he had used in favour of the present motion would have the best effect since they appeared to be supported by public opinion.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, the hon. proprietor had claimed a certain degree of merit, (which he hoped he would often have to boast of,) because he was heard with silent attention. He would tell the hon. proprietor one reason why he had this opportunity of congratulating himself; it was, because he began his speech before gentlemen thought of their dinner or of going home. If the hour had been later, he had no doubt that the hon. proprietor would have been favoured with some of those marks of approbation which generally accompanied his speeches. He had adverted to the manner in which this question was treated by the executive body, in a manner that he did not approve of. He hoped he should always do his duty towards a body of men like the directors of the East-India Company, who were, in general, placed in their difficult and delicate situation after a severe struggle. To insinuate that they were actuated by mean or improper motives, was he thought, exceedingly unjust. Leaving every other consideration out of the question, they would not hazard the loss of the situation which they attained with so much difficulty, by favouring any proceeding that could be made the subject of censure. He believed there was not one of the directors or of the proprietors, who would not cordially agree to the claim of Mr. Wilkinson, if, in their judgment, it appeared to be well founded. Having read Mr. Wilkinson's own statement with the attention which it deserved, and with that bias on his mind which, he believed, operated on the mind of every man, when an individual was opposed to a great body (a feeling which led him to hope that Mr. Wilkinson could substantiate his claim against the Company) he was unwillingly led to form this conclusion, that Mr. Wilkinson had failed in proving his case. After giving his statement the most mature consideration, he was of opinion that he never had one tittle of claim on the Company for losses, either real or imaginary. An hon. proprietor repeated his words, but he believed they were correct. Real losses were those which could be proved, but a loss which was made to depend on a speculation, liable to prospective contingencies, was, in his mind, perfectly imaginary. This case had assumed a very peculiar form. He could not stay till the termi-

nation of the last court; but long before he retired, he thought that the question had been most maturely considered; and on reading an account of the proceedings that occurred in his absence, he found that the very motion which was now brought before them had been proposed and negatived. In the first instance, the remuneration was estimated at 2,88,000 rupees, that was the first question; but the hon. proprietor (Mr. Forbes), in conformity with the general feeling of the court, agreed to move for a smaller sum; and the second question, which was also lost, related to the precise sum now removed for. He, therefore, could not avoid expressing his surprise that it had been suffered to become a question again. He believed the only difference was, that in the former case interest was called for, which part of the claim was now abandoned. He was very much concerned, after what had occurred at the former court, that those who wished to serve Mr. Wilkinson should bring forward the question in this shape; he thought that gentleman's friends would have done well if they had avoided the proceeding. It was said that an universal feeling prevailed in favour of granting compensation to Mr. Wilkinson. For his own part, he thought that no compensation was due to him; but as the agents of the Company in India had, in some degree, by admitting the claim, tied up the proprietors to a certain line of conduct, he was willing (though he thought no remuneration was due) to give up his better judgment, and grant to Mr. Wilkinson the sum recommended originally by the court of directors. But he would not, after this day, hold himself bound to pursue the same line of conduct. He was ready to hold up his hand in favour of the grant proposed by the court of directors; but if the question were put on a larger sum, he would be free to act as he thought, and he certainly would oppose it. As the question had been so fully discussed, he would not trespass on the court further, although he could with propriety adduce several reasons against agreeing to any grant of this kind. He would satisfy himself with this brief declaration, that, in his opinion, Mr. Wilkinson had no legal claim; but considering the peculiarity of this case, he was ready to vote for the sum of 75,000 rupees. Perhaps his friends would feel the propriety of confining the motion to that sum. There was an old and a very just proverb, "save me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies." He had very often seen the injudicious zeal of friends do great injury, when it was intended to effect some signal benefit. Perhaps it might be the case in this instance. The hon. mover had repeatedly in the course of his speech, mentioned Mr. Wilkinson as his friend. But however the exercise of friendly feeling might be proper in their own individual concerns, friendship ought to have no force, when men were called on to discharge a public duty. If it were intended to persist in this motion, and if it should be carried, he hoped all the proprietors of East-India stock would be allowed to speak their sentiments, by sending the question to a ballot. Not only this, but all questions of public importance, all questions on which large sums of money depended, should be decided in that manner.

Mr. *Hume* concurred entirely in the last observation of the hon. proprietor. Undoubtedly, they had been assembled, not to decide this question as the friends of Mr. Wilkinson, but to perform a serious public duty, which had devolved on them as proprietors of East-India stock. He thought, however, that the hon. proprietor was not aware of the motion then before the court. He seemed to suppose that the court of directors still retained the intention of granting Mr. Wilkinson a certain sum. That, however, was not the case; and he regretted the situation in which the question now stood, in consequence of the proceedings that occurred at the former court. He lamented that an opportunity was not given on that occasion to set the matter at rest. Of those proceedings he would say nothing, whatever his feelings might be. The question now was, not whether Mr. Wilkinson should receive £7,500 or £22,500; but whether he should get the latter sum or no compensation whatever? Now he would ask the hon. proprietor whether it was consistent with all his expressions of liberality and justice, to turn round on Mr. Wilkinson, and tell him that he should receive nothing?

Mr. *Dixon*—"I said that I was ready to give what was originally proposed."

Mr. *Hume* said, the intention of the hon. proprietor, as the matter now stood, could not benefit Mr. Wilkinson. A motion had been made to grant him the sum of 1,60,000 rupees, which the hon. proprietor declared he would oppose; but he did not move an amendment to grant the sum of 75,000 rupees, consequently his opposition went virtually to the extent of denying all remuneration, as there was no alternative proposition before the court. Here he felt himself called on to enter his most decided protest against the principles stated from the chair this day. If there were any point affecting their interests, to which they ought to give immediate and decided attention, in preference to every other consideration, it was the declaration of the hon. chairman, that it was

wrong for the proprietors to have the opportunity of originating grants out of their own funds. (*No, no!* from several proprietors.) What the hon. chairman said was, that he lamented the existence of a power before the bar to augment grants of money. (*No, no!*)

The *Chairman*—"The hon. proprietor has misunderstood me. I said my wish was to preserve the power; but that, on the present occasion, the exercise of it formed a special precedent, and, as I thought, a bad one."

Mr. *Hume* said, he was not mistaken in the meaning of the expression, although he might not have quoted the words correctly. If it were a simple ordinary observation he might have misunderstood it, but the impression was firmly fixed in his mind. Did not the hon. chairman state, that if such a practice were persisted in, it would lead to ulterior proceedings? What did this mean? neither more nor less than that a question should be raised to try whether this court had or had not a right to the power they had so long exercised. He protested against any such doctrine, and more particularly when it came from a gentleman who was filling the high office of chairman. He contended, and he should always maintain, that the proprietors had the power of originating and of altering grants of money, whenever they pleased to do so.

Mr. *Impey* rose to order. It was, he thought, rather too much, when the hon. chairman had disclaimed the sentiment imputed to him, for the hon. proprietor to persist in attributing to him expressions which, in his conscience, he believed he had not made use of. What the hon. chairman said was this: "If you proceed in this course, evil will in the end arise from it; and the legislature will feel themselves called on to interpose for the benefit of the Company. I wish, most earnestly, that these powers should remain as they are at present, and I hope the proprietors will not adopt a line of conduct which is calculated to induce legislative interference." The hon. chairman had not expressed himself hostile to this power; on the contrary, he declared that he was anxious for its preservation.

Mr. *Hume* said, there was no necessity for calling him to order. The learned gentleman had exactly repeated the sentiments of the hon. chairman, and he undoubtedly objected to them. In part of the observations which fell from the hon. chairman he entirely concurred; the authority by which this grant was originally recommended (he alluded to the Bengal committee) deserved to be seriously scrutinized, and ought not to be taken up in the light and unhesitating manner with which some gentlemen had received it. He could not go along with them in the *data* on which they had proceeded. It was, however, the principle they were to look to, and having conceded the principle that they were bound to remunerate Mr. Wilkinson, the next question was, what the amount of that remuneration should be. Now he did hope, as the court of directors were so anxious that no grant of money should originate from without the bar, that something would have been proposed from within it; but if they would not offer any motion upon the subject, they had only themselves to blame if the proprietors did that which the executive body neglected. He could not go the whole length with the hon. gentleman who had moved this question, whose proposition he conceived embraced too large a sum. He agreed in the principle that remuneration should be awarded; and if a grant were proposed between 75,000 and 1,80,000 rupees he would vote for it. They were not, however, in a situation which enabled them to embrace any alternative at present, as there was but one sum before the court. He begged to call the attention of the court to the minute of Mr. Seton, in which he stated, that Mr. Wilkinson had every right, short of a legal right, to claim compensation, and that he was justified in expecting that his case would be seriously considered, as it stood on grounds peculiarly strong, and ought to be decided on principles of the utmost liberality, especially as the monopoly had been enforced by the party who reaped the immediate benefit of it." Now, in appealing to Englishmen and merchants, he would direct their most serious attention to this passage. If there were words in the English language stronger than those used by Mr. Seton, or which could more decidedly point out the justice of Mr. Wilkinson's claim, he certainly could not find them. They were words which every gentleman ought to weigh and consider before he gave his vote. In applying this expression to Mr. Wilkinson's case, they ought to reflect, how far they could receive as just the statement of the hon. chairman, "that the government abroad acted entirely on political principles in directing the resumption of this monopoly." He admitted, if the Indian government had proceeded on political grounds, that it was impossible for Mr. Wilkinson's claim to stand. But political expediency was entirely out of the question, as was emphatically declared by Mr. Seton, in the following words:—"Mr. Wilkinson is entitled, not only to remuneration for all losses sustained by him, but for the deprivation of commercial profits, which, if it had not been for the revival of the monopoly, he would have enjoyed; by which revival, government, as a com-

mercial body, reaped the fruits of his industry." This was putting the dispute on a proper footing. It was a point at issue between a company of merchants trading to the East-Indies and a person allowed to embark in commercial pursuits there, as to which of the parties was entitled to the profits of a fair and legal trade, which the private individual had commenced. Now he thought, considering this to be the fact, it was extraordinary that the directors did not persist in their recommendation, waiving all the mistakes which had taken place, and leaving the proprietors to decide whether the amount was just or not. In his opinion the sum of 75,000 rupees, which had been agreed to by the directors without consulting any data whatever, was not what the court of proprietors ought to vote, if, as he was prepared to shew, there were data on which they could proceed. He might have taken an erroneous view of the question, but he had examined it attentively, and was as anxious to do justice to Mr. Wilkinson as the hon. mover could possibly be. He would state to the court what his view of the question was, and, if they agreed with him, they would have the opportunity of obviating the charge of niggardliness, which would attach to them if they voted too small a grant, and of extravagance, with which they might be accused if they voted too large a sum. Those who had read the papers that had been laid before the court could not but have noticed the dissent of several of the directors, who stated that no remuneration ought to be given to Mr. Wilkinson. Although the board of trade in India, the Governor-gen., and the Bengal committee had declared that Mr. Wilkinson had a fair and equitable claim to compensation, this dissent wholly denied the principle, and boldly asserted that Mr. Wilkinson had no claim whatsoever. Anxious as he was at all times to give to the opinion of persons in high situations the weight which they might justly be entitled to, he was willing, before he stated his view of the subject, with reference to the *quantum* of remuneration, to examine the dissent of the hon. directors, and to point out the futility of the arguments which they adduced in support of the doctrine, that Mr. Wilkinson ought to receive no compensation at all. He could without any difficulty prove, that the hon. directors who signed this paper had been inconsistent in what they had done. He regretted that an hon. director who took an active part in the last debate on this subject (Mr. Pattison) was not present, because he was one of those who dissented from giving any remuneration to Mr. Wilkinson, and he wished him to hear what he (Mr. Hume) had to say on the subject. This protest was signed by nine most respectable directors; but he considered their statement, that Mr. Wilkinson had sustained no actual loss, as one of the most complete quibbles that ever was brought forward in opposition to a claim for compensation. Mr. Wilkinson having been prevented by the hand of power from completing engagements, which, if effected, would have produced large profits, the directors who signed this dissent turned round, and gravely declared that there was no actual loss. In the name of common sense how could there be an actual loss, when the individual was prevented from proceeding with his contracts: this was certainly the weakest argument ever adduced by any body of commercial men. Next it was said, that it would be incompatible with the interests of the Company to admit this claim. Good God! were they met there, after being praised by all ranks for their liberality and justice, to be told that it was incompatible with the interests of the Company to do a strictly equitable act. What was this but to say, that if the Company did one act of justice, claims equally well founded would so multiply that they would not have cash to meet the various demands. He protested against such a doctrine; he loved economy as much as any man could, but it was a just and proper economy, and he should be ashamed of himself if he asserted that it was incompatible with the interests of the Company to grant relief when justice told him it ought to be conceded. Here a great and powerful body were opposed against a borne down individual: his claim was admitted by various authorities to be a just one, and yet this dissent declared that no redress ought to be afforded him. If he had signed such a document he should have felt that he had disgraced himself. But it was said, if the Company acceded to this demand, all those who had a claim on their justice would immediately appeal them. In the name of justice, if they had claims, why should they not appeal? (*Hear, hear!*) He was sure that the court would not concur in any such sentiments, and that, in deciding on this case, this species of reasoning would be entirely set aside. The next argument insisted on by the dissentients was, that the political importance of the question far transcended its interest in a commercial point of view. Now he thought he had shewn, from the minute of Mr. Seton, that the re-enactment of the monopoly was not originally considered as a political, but was viewed altogether as a commercial measure; the question then was, when the Company got a profit by enacting this monopoly, which Mr. Wilkinson was prevented from making by the interference of the hand of power, whether he

should or should not be allowed to receive a part of it. This point was so ably argued by Mr. Seton that he would not say a word on the subject. The dissentients next stated, that the reasoning of the committee of warehouses was altogether unfounded This undoubtedly they were at liberty to say, as they viewed the question in a light different from that in which the committee of warehouses saw it; but he did not think there were six merchants in the city of London who, after reading the documents, would say that the claim itself was unfounded. This part of the dissent ought also be thought to go for nothing. Next they asserted that it was a most novel principle to allow interest on a boon; that, in fact, such a proceeding was absolutely monstrous. He was very sorry that gentlemen would not be consistent, and act towards one individual in the same way as they acted towards others. He found affixed to the dissent the signature of one or two directors who, on the 22d of June 1814, supported a grant which was proposed in favour of a very distinguished individual, Sir John Malcolm; the proposition was to vote him a sum of 50,000 rupees with interest from a certain period. He (Mr. Hume) opposed the allowance of interest as novel and unprecedented, and, in conformity with his view of the case, he moved an amendment to the original motion. On that occasion one of the individuals (Mr. Elphinstone) who signed the present dissent stood up in his place as chairman, and said, "I appeal to the hon. gentleman who objects to interest, whether any thing can be more fair or just than to pay interest in 1814 to an individual who, in 1808, had a claim on the Company for 50,000 rupees, the settlement of which had been postponed?" This was the answer given to him in 1814 by the hon. director, who now expressed himself so strongly adverse to granting interest to Mr. Wilkinson. The resolution proposed at the time to which he alluded was, "that a sum of 50,000 sicca rupees, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum from the time of his quitting India, should be paid to Sir John Malcolm." He (Mr. Hume) stated that it was impossible for any proposition of that kind to be brought regularly before the court; and he explained how it might operate against the interests of the Company; he therefore moved, "that a gross sum of £7,000, without any interest whatever, should be granted to Sir John Malcolm, as a testimony of the high estimation in which they held his services." An hon. director, on that occasion, argued, in a very ingenious manner, that it was not worth while to make the alteration he proposed, as it would create a very trifling difference of amount, which, however, would render it necessary to call another court. His (Mr. Hume's) proposition being about £15 above the sum recommended by the court of directors, including interest; this he admitted to be a valid objection under the by-law, to meet which he ought to have moved that the sum of £6,985 should be granted instead of £7,000. This was the objection made at that time, and hon. gentlemen, whatever their sentiments might now be, did not then quarrel with the principle of allowing interest on a grant. He was very much amused on the last court day with the good humoured tirade which an hon. director (Mr. Parkinson) addressed to those who supported Mr. Wilkinson's claim; he indulged in a great number of remarks on the impropriety of moving for sums of money with interest in cases where merely the liberality of the court was concerned, and he made various observations on "oriental embellishments," which he seemed to suppose those who had visited Asia had introduced into that court. It was however very singular that this rate of interest, namely, 8 per cent., of which he complained so much, was no more than what the directors themselves in the year 1814 had supported in opposition to his views. When the hon. director, to whom he had just alluded, threw out an imputation against those who felt interested in Mr. Wilkinson's behalf, as if they had been canvassing for votes amongst the proprietors, and were intent on introducing oriental extravagance into the grants of the court, he must take leave to say that he was not warranted in making the remark. He was sorry the hon. director was not present, for he liked an individual who would manfully support his opinion, and he thought the hon. director deserved his thanks, and the thanks of the court in general, for the plain and open manner in which he always delivered his sentiments: but when he was making such observations he should have considered that he was exposing the court of directors itself: in fact, the hon. director had made one of the grossest charges that could be instituted against both the committee who proposed the present grant, and the former committee which recommended a sum to be paid with interest to Sir John Malcolm. The next objection in the dissent was, that if the Bengal government had allowed Mr. Wilkinson to proceed in this manner, it would be virtually placing in his hands the power of creating a monopoly. Now when they recollected the number of districts in India in which saltpetre might be obtained, this apprehension must appear totally groundless. That a body of directors, knowing any thing of the mercantile affairs of India and the peculiar condition of Europeans there, should

epoily declare that if the government admitted an individual to go on with his trade, he not having a command over the one fifty-thousandth part of the saltpetre in India, it would enable him to erect a monopoly, was, like all the rest of the arguments contained in this protest, not worth a moment's attention. Having shewn that Mr. Wilkinson was, on principle, entitled to the amount of his losses, he would now state what he thought would be a proper compensation. For reasons which they had stated, the board of trade fixed on the sum of 75,000 rupees in the lump, as the fit measure of compensation. Their opinion was adopted by the committee of warehouses; but they might as well have granted three lacks as 75,000 rupees on the grounds stated, there being no *data* on which the committee, or the court of directors, or that court, could come to a decision. The members of council, to whom the case was referred, had, he thought, rather over-calculated the loss, or drawn deductions not altogether consistent with the premises laid down. He was inclined to give most credit to the calculation of Mr. Seton, when he awarded 1,80,000 rupees, because he had certain *data* to calculate on, and he would say, if that were the only sum which, arguing on fair *data*, they could arrive at, he would vote for it; but as he thought it was not altogether correct, he would state his own calculation. Mr. Seton said, "assuming that the calculations of the committee are just, and that Mr. Wilkinson's loss is clearly made out, I think, concurring in their reasoning, that 1,80,000 sicca rupees is the lowest sum that can be awarded." Now he (Mr. Hume) had looked carefully to the calculation and the reasoning of that committee, and he did not think that they bore out the grant of the sum of 1,80,000 rupees. He agreed that Mr. Wilkinson was entitled to a recompence for the profit which he might have made for two years, liberty being given him to manufacture saltpetre during that time. In supporting that principle Mr. Seton was perfectly right, but he differed from him with respect to the amount of loss, and he would state why. He found in the mass of papers that were laid before the court, a letter from Mr. Wilkinson of the 27th of Sept., in which he offered to supply the government with saltpetre, not at a profit of two rupees per maund, but at an advance of 12 annas per maund beyond what he was to pay according to the terms of his contract. Here, then, Mr. Wilkinson had himself given them *data* on which they could proceed; he having expressed himself satisfied with that amount of profit, the sum might be calculated which he would have thus obtained if his proposition had been agreed to by the government: to this should be added the amount of penalties, and the whole would form the gross sum to which he conceived Mr. Wilkinson was fairly entitled. If he offered, his capital being employed in buying saltpetre from the nooncahs, to sell it again to the government at an advance of 12 annas per maund (the use and interest of capital being to be deducted from this profit), he did not think that it was using him hard if they gave him the same advance, namely, 12 annas per maund, when he had not been called on to employ any capital at all. The quantity of saltpetre which he would have manufactured in two years was 110,000 maunds, but for 20,000 he had been re-imbursed, there remained therefore 90,000 maunds, on which he was entitled to receive, at 12 annas per maund, 1,080,000 annas, or 67,500 rupees, being the amount of profit he was willing to take from the government. He thought, though he had no right to make a claim for profits for the remaining three years, that the penalties should be made good to him. Mr. Wilkinson asked very properly, "how could I prosecute for penalties, when the regulation of the government would be pleaded in bar of any action I might bring." In his opinion the government who caused this loss ought to make the whole of it good. For the first two years 12 annas per maund profit ought to be allowed on the quantity of saltpetre he had already stated, making a sum of 67,500 rupees; and on the last three years, the penalties amounting to 60,000 rupees should be paid; the award would then be 1,27,500 rupees, or in English money £15,000. He would now say one word to shew that the calculation of the Bengal committee as to profits, could not be realized. The penalty under which Mr. Wilkinson held the contract was six annas per maund, and the saltpetre was to be delivered to him at the rate of one rupee seven annas per maund: now, if this article rose in the course of the proceeding to two rupees two annas per maund, was it too much to say, that the nooncahs would have paid to Mr. Wilkinson the amount of penalty, and taken the article entirely into their own hands? They could have sold it at two rupees two annas per maund, and put the difference in their pocket, after paying him six rupees per maund, being the full amount of his penalties; it was therefore too much to call on the Company for two rupees per maund profit. They knew that the price of saltpetre, in its unrefined state, rose to two rupees two annas, and in its refined state, to six rupees per maund, the former being 11 annas, and the latter two rupees more than the contract price which he stipulated to pay for it. This being the

case, he contended that Mr. Wilkinson could not have brought to market the quantity for which he had contracted; the contractor would have paid him the penalty, and it was quite impossible that he would have procured so much saltpetre as would have enabled him to realize the profit on which Mr. Seton and the committee had formed their calculation. He thought he had shewn, that if they gave him 12 annas per maund on 90,000 maunds of saltpetre, the court would be acting in the spirit of liberality and justice; they would not be voting him a sum of money at a venture, since they had the best *data* for concluding that this would be a fair remuneration. If he were a juror, he positively thought that he could not go beyond the sum he had mentioned, were he deciding on Mr. Wilkinson's claim. It was not at all unreasonable to call on the court to give this gentleman a proper compensation when they had data to guide them; but he never would consent to a grant which was not founded on any data whatever. He was pleased with the jealousy which the directors manifested where the cash of the Company was at stake; but could they, as merchants and men of honour, satisfy themselves that it would be proper to grant a specific sum of money merely because it was the lowest proposed, when they had no data on which they could fairly proceed; for it had been stated from the chair, that the directors were not satisfied with the reasoning of the board of trade. The question then for the court to decide would be, whether they would grant to Mr. Wilkinson a sum of £22,500, which was not supported by any data, or a remuneration of £15,000, which he had proved, from the statement of Mr. Wilkinson himself, would be a just sum; they had here a medium course to pursue, neither stingy or mean on the one side, nor profuse or extravagant on the other. He had a very great inclination to move as an amendment, that instead of 1,80,000 rupees, they should grant the sum he had stated; and he did hope that the court of directors, in extending their liberality a short way, would not feel that they sacrificed the interests which had been entrusted to their care. The sum which he proposed was equally distinct from the two extremes; it was moderate and yet just. He was within the rule which enabled him to move this as an amendment on the moment, since what he proposed was less than the grant of which notice had been given. Those who supported Mr. Wilkinson's interest would do well to consider whether it was not better to concur in this middle course, and reduce the sum at once from 1,80,000 to 1,27,500 rupees. He confessed that he could not agree to the larger sum; and having made the court acquainted with the *data* on which he founded his calculation, he would move, if any person would second the amendment, that instead of 1,80,000 rupees 1,27,500 should be inserted

Mr. *Twining* said, as it was necessary that the amendment of the hon. proprietor should be seconded, he rose for that purpose, but certainly would not intrude long on the time of the court. The case had been so fully and so ably argued that it was impossible to say any thing new on the subject. There were so many strong points in favour of Mr. Wilkinson, that he thought it would be very unjust not to grant him some remuneration; he could not, however, agree to vote the sum mentioned in the letter addressed to the court of directors by the hon. mover and several other gentlemen. He therefore felt great pleasure in seconding the amendment, and hoped it would be unanimously carried.

Mr. *Elphinstone* said, though he was very ill able to enter into a discussion of this sort at the present moment, yet as an hon. gentleman had made several remarks of which he did not approve, he could not suffer them to pass unnoticed. In one part of his speech he stated, that those who signed the dissent had been guilty of bringing a quibble before the court. He (Mr. Elphinstone) had been acquainted with the court nearly forty years, and he appealed to the proprietors whether he had not always proceeded straight forward. He threw back the imputation to the gentleman from whom it came; and he averred that he had never in his life descended to quibble, but had always acted openly and candidly. The dissent on which the hon. proprietor had commented was intended for the court of directors, and not for the court of proprietors.

Mr. *Hume* interrupted the hon. director. The dissent had been regularly laid before the proprietors, and he had therefore a right to notice it.

Mr. *Elphinstone* said, his reason for signing the dissent was, that Mr. Wilkinson, in his opinion, had no claim of right in either law or equity on the Company: to allow him interest therefore on that which must be considered a gift, and a gift only, was a most extraordinary proceeding. That it was a gift was clear, for if it were otherwise they would not be arguing the case in that court. Gentlemen should recollect, that by the resolution of the court of directors, they were called on to give away no less a sum than £10,000 from the Company's money. If Mr. Wilkinson had any right to such a sum, the supreme court was open to him and he might have sued for it there; but he declined that course, for he felt

that he had no claim of right in law or equity. He complained that wrong was done to him, but the Company had acted in a way which was strictly legal. It was said, that the Company had no right to monopolize the saltpetre trade, but gentlemen seemed to forget that the lands from which this saltpetre was to be made were the exclusive property of the Company, over which they had absolute control and dominion. Government were pleased (he would not say wisely, indeed he thought very unwisely) to withdraw the control they had long maintained over this trade; but he begged to know with what reason any man could contend, that they had not the power to resume it again? Beyond this, why should Mr. Wilkinson, or any other individual, enter into contracts for five years, or for two years, with respect to this trade, when it must have been perfectly understood that government were authorized to resume the right that had been laid down for a time, whenever they thought fit to do so? A person taking such a course must have been aware that the government at home might order an immediate resumption of the monopoly. Under these circumstances, how could Mr. Wilkinson justify his entering into a speculation that was to extend over five years? he must have known, in point of fact, that his contract was not worth one farthing: therefore he dissented from the resolution of the court of directors, and he conceived that he had very good ground for doing so. He stood there, no more interested in the question than the gentlemen before the bar were. His situation, in that respect, did not differ from theirs. He was bound by motives, as strong as those which operated on the the minds of the proprietors at large, to perform his duty, and speak what he thought openly. He saw in that respectable court many faces that he did not often observe there, and he called on those gentlemen and on the great body of proprietors, to pause a little before they decided, and not to give their money away, when no case was made out that could justify the proceeding: in his opinion it would be a mere waste of the public money although it might be coupled with the epithets of liberal and generous. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had introduced the case of Sir John Malcolm, as a proof that the court of directors acted inconsistently; but would they compare Sir John Malcolm with Mr. Wilkinson? would they put the eminent services for which, in 1814, they were rewarding that great character, in competition with the case which, on the part of Mr. Wilkinson, had been laid before the court? The sum voted to Sir John Malcolm was not a boon or gratuity, but a small compensation granted for losses sustained by him in the performance of a variety of public services. This was the mighty story which the hon. proprietor had found out in order to sustain his opposition to the dissent which he (Mr. Elphinstone) and several other directors had signed; these were his principal reasons for dissenting from the opinion of the majority of the court of directors. He saw, in the first place, that Mr. Wilkinson would not be contented with 75,000 rupees; and, in the next place, he never would in such a case allow interest; because it would be a sort of admission of a right, and he contended that no claim of right existed; and it would also be a precedent for granting interest on future gratuities. He felt peculiarly adverse to the grant, because, when some of Mr. Wilkinson's best friends in the court of directors were asked, "will he be content with what we propose?" they said, that that probably would not be the case. Therefore, when he found that this was only to be the step by which Mr. Wilkinson intended to climb a little higher, as soon as he had effected his object, he (Mr. Elphinstone) expressed his unqualified hostility to the resolution. These were reasons which weighed strongly on his mind. If what he had stated had not been the case, he perhaps would have been willing to grant some relief, for it had always been his wish to support the recommendations of the government abroad, even when they did not appear to be quite right. Had he not seen decisive cause for refusing his acquiescence to a grant of this kind, he would have complied with the wishes of the government, although his conduct might in some degree be contrary to his judgment; but the reasons he had stated for dissenting were too powerful to be lightly thrown aside: on those reasons he stood in the court of directors, and he would still take the same ground. They had heard the name of Sir John Malcolm mentioned, and most happy would he have been if any gentleman had stood up and proposed that some reward should be given to that distinguished individual, to Gen. Munroe, Gen. Doveton, or twenty other celebrated characters, who had been rendering the Company mighty services, services which they could never repay; but of these gentlemen, or of their services, not a syllable was said. The friends of Mr. Wilkinson asserted that he had a right to claim remuneration; he denied that any such right existed, for, as he said before, Mr. Wilkinson was not justified in entering into a contract for five years. The power of the Company over the saltpetre trade was likely to be resumed, and that fact Mr. Wilkinson must have known exceedingly well; why then should he speculate to

such an extent? He might see a reason for giving something to the claimant from motives of pure liberality, but certainly not on any other grounds.

Mr. *Inglis* said, he rose to address the court with very great reluctance; and he should not have thought it necessary to make any observations on this occasion, had it not been for some remarks of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) with respect to the proceedings which took place in the committee of warehouses on the subject. The hon. proprietor entertained an opinion that that committee founded their report on the minute of the board of trade, without reference to any other document, and he had given the court a calculation of his own. It was a principle of the British government, and of every free government, that where a subject suffered from an act of state, he ought to be remunerated by the state; this principle he admitted, and he had acted on it throughout the whole of this proceeding. When the subject was first referred to the committee of warehouses, it was recommended to them by the late chairman in this way: "Here is a mass of papers upon which you are to make some award; they come from a gentleman who complains that he has suffered a great loss in consequence of the conduct of the Bengal government. I wish every gentleman to read those papers and come to an opinion on them, and I will give you a distant day for that purpose. I hope you will come to the consideration of this question with the utmost impartiality." After the papers had been read by the members of the committee, a great dissimilarity of opinion prevailed; some gentlemen were in favour of the claim, whilst others, acting he was sure from the honest conviction of their minds, were of opinion that there was no ground for giving to Mr. Wilkinson any remuneration or indemnity for the losses he said he had sustained. The chairman, in order to bring this point to issue, put the question, "whether Mr. Wilkinson was or was not entitled to indemnity?" which was decided in the affirmative. They then came to the question of the extent of remuneration which the case called for; on this part of the subject he could not speak so fully as he wished, because one of the papers on which they chiefly depended in coming to a decision, was lost or mislaid. The committee, however, did not adopt the sum awarded by the board of trade in Calcutta, and he believed that not one member of the committee had made up his mind on the minute of that board; it happened, however, that several gentlemen concurred in thinking that a sum of 78,000 rupees ought to be granted to Mr. Wilkinson, which was 3000 rupees more than what was awarded by the board of trade. It was then suggested that it would be better to strike off 3000 rupees, and give him 75,000, with interest from the day the board of trade made their report: this was the principle on which they had acted. He had to state, that no paper was laid before them from which they could collect any certain data; they adopted a principle which would give to Mr. Wilkinson a fair compensation for the profits he would have made during the two seasons which had been lost. They made a calculation of the probable profit which Mr. Wilkinson would have gained in each year on 55,000 maunds of saltpetre, which they estimated at 78,000 rupees; having done this, it occurred to some gentlemen that the board of trade had awarded very nearly the same sum, and as it was probable that the board had acted on documents which the committee had it not in their power to examine, it was thought that the better way would be to award the sum which they had agreed on. The committee, therefore, concurred in recommending a grant of 75,000 rupees, believing that the board of trade, who originally proposed that sum, had better data to proceed on than any that was laid before the committee. After attending to every thing that had been said, he continued of the same mind, that 75,000 rupees was an ample remuneration; and he thought that the sum now moved for was extravagant and unreasonable. Standing there in a most responsible situation, he conceived that the executive body would be exceedingly culpable if they did not oppose it. This case, it was necessary to observe, was brought before the committee in a very crude and naked state. In a great number of instances similar to this, which he had seen elsewhere (in which the government, not this company, were concerned), a statement of the pecuniary loss of the party was regularly made out, but in this instance, no statement of the kind was submitted to the committee by Mr. Wilkinson, nor did they know on what data the committee which was appointed in India had proceeded. That committee, however respectable, however eminent the individuals of whom it was composed, had certainly overstepped their duty: they were not appointed to consider what *quantum* of remuneration was to be awarded, it was for them merely to state the facts, and leave it to the government to decide on the remuneration; they had, in truth, done that which they had no authority for doing. He (Mr. Inglis) rose principally to correct the statement of the hon. proprietor, that they had adopted the minute of the board of trade, any had proceeded to a decision without proof: they had decided on the best materials that had been afforded them.

If Mr. Wilkinson had given them proper accounts, they would gladly have acted on them; but he did no such thing, and they were obliged to form their judgment on very scanty materials indeed. Beyond the two seasons for the losses incurred, during which the committee were willing to compensate Mr. Wilkinson, that gentleman asked for a remuneration for the three following years. This claim the committee could not think of recommending; and his (Mr. Inglis's) idea was, that if Mr. Wilkinson had prosecuted the business in which he had embarked with as much avidity as he pursued this claim, it would have been better for him. But from the year 1813 he gave up the prosecution of the one object, and looked to government for the completion of the other; and at length he came to this country, to procure that compensation which he said he had a fair right to claim. Mr. Wilkinson, it was observed, had capital equal to all his commercial pursuits, and that, when he was prevented from proceeding with the saltpetre trade, he had diverted that capital to other objects. Perhaps this was true; but it was most certain that he had not employed it in this speculation. He was desirous merely to put the court in possession of the view on which the committee of warehouses had acted; and he could assure the proprietors that this subject was not discussed lightly or wantonly, but that it was considered with a strong desire to support the interests of the Company, and at the same time to give all proper relief to the individual.

Mr. *Hume* said, what he stated was not intended as any reflection on the committee: he had been led to believe, that as the report of the committee recommended a grant of 75,000 rupees, the same sum having been previously proposed by the board of trade, that they had adopted the minute of that board as the ground on which they were to act.

Sir *Charles Cockerell* said, that having been the individual who on a former day seconded the amendment for an increased grant, and having also signed the letter calling on the directors to convene the present court, he hoped he would obtain a patient hearing while he said a few words. He was unable from indisposition to attend the court earlier, but he could not resist the inclination he felt to present at the decision of this important question. In the first place, in order to clear the ground a little, he would allude to the insinuation which was contained in the statement that new faces appeared in the court this day, and that an extraordinary generosity, a lavish disposition to part with the Company's money generally prevailed. For the second time, they were told by a worthy proprietor (Mr. Dixon) that the feelings of friendship appeared to be actively engaged on this occasion, and those feelings he seemed to think influenced the hon. mover, who, in fact, only came forward to assist an injured man in a struggle with a great company. For himself, he could say that Mr. Wilkinson was a person with whom he was totally unacquainted, until his case was laid before him; he had not, until that period, the slightest intercourse with him, directly or indirectly, either as an individual acquaintance, or as a correspondent with the house of business in which he was concerned. But he hoped the court would do him the justice to believe, that even if he had known Mr. Wilkinson in the course of his transactions as a member of a house of business that that circumstance would not influence him in the course he would adopt as a proprietor of East-India stock. He was happy, he confessed, to see those new faces in the court to which the hon. director had alluded. He had for the hon. director the highest respect; and he might recollect, when he last stood for the direction, that he had alluded to the long acquaintance which had subsisted between them. On that occasion, he (Sir C. Cockerell) said to the hon. director, "this day, this very hour, forty years since, I was sailing in your ship." This certainly was not connected with the question, but it proved the length of their acquaintance, and he might be allowed to say, although he differed from the hon. director on this question, that however highly he might be respected in that court, no man could possibly entertain for him a higher or a more sincere respect than he did. He (Sir Charles) disclaimed every idea of lavish generosity being exercised on this occasion, on account of the feelings of private friendship. He contended that Mr. Wilkinson had a right to claim compensation on every equitable principle that ever regulated the conduct of mercantile men. Something had been said relative to the enactment of this monopoly, and the hon. director had followed up the idea, by arguing that the Company had a right to impose such a restraint, because they were proprietors of the soil. Now, admiting, that they had this grant originally, in his view of the subject it was matter of great doubt whether a gift of territory conveyed with it a right to exercise arbitrary power over individuals, whenever a government pleased. Allowing, however, that this was the fact, how did the case stand with respect to Mr. Wilkinson? Did not the government declare to the public by their own proclamation that they gave up this right? that was the question. Having given it up, could they resume it again, to the injury of those who had embarked in

the saltpetre trade, without granting remuneration? But they were told that Mr. Wilkinson had not furnished the court of directors with any means of judging correctly of his claim. He acted in a more respectful and proper manner, in not submitting documents to the executive body, than if he had done so; instead of doing that, he referred the directors to the acts of their government, whom he had supplied with documents on which they were to decide when his case was first submitted to them. When the government of India thought proper to carry into effect, (after they had abandoned it for a time,) the system of monopoly, they greatly injured Mr. Wilkinson. They assumed the right of keeping in their own hands the whole of the saltpetre made in their provinces: they were afraid, it appeared, lest the trade should get into the hands of one or two individuals. The gentlemen behind the bar must know that the proportion of saltpetre for which Mr. Wilkinson contracted formed but a very small part of the saltpetre trade; so small a part, that it was unnecessary to dwell for one moment on the absurdity of the apprehension which was entertained. What did Mr. Wilkinson do when the monopoly was resumed? Having entered into regular contracts and engagements with the nooneahs, or saltpetre manufacturers, he wished to see what course he was to take in order to prevent loss. He said to the board of trade, "gentlemen, I will give you up the produce of my contracts, at twelve annas per maund advance." The board of trade, however, thought proper to refuse the offer. They afterwards made a report, in which they stated what they conceived Mr. Wilkinson to be entitled to. The Bengal government seemed to dispute the decision of the board; they appeared to think that the board of trade were endeavouring to carry a novel proposition into effect. They stood in the character of the aggressor, Mr. Wilkinson in that of the aggrieved party. Under these circumstances, the governor-general thought the regular way would be to appoint referees to take into consideration all the documents which Mr. Wilkinson had submitted to the board of trade. Those referees consisted of two of the Company's civil servants, one of their legal officers, and two merchants of great respectability. Mr. Wilkinson had no influence in the nomination of these persons; he was not even informed of their appointment. These gentlemen, however, examined the documents, and made their report; after this the members of council were desired to give their opinion on the case, and the court had heard the sentiments expressed on the subject by those who were the servants of the Company, and consequently friendly to its interests. In the reports which had been drawn up, a curious course was adopted; it was there said, "It is true we think you ought to receive a sum of money, but we will not acknowledge your right: you have no claim." Now if Mr. Wilkinson had no right, why did they make him any allowance at all? He was not the Company's servant; he was not in the situation of the gallant officer (Sir John Malcolm) who had been alluded to, in whose praise he cordially concurred; and he sincerely wished that he had received double the sum which was voted to him: if he even had, the remuneration would have fallen far short of the claims which he had on the Company. It was said, that Mr. Wilkinson had furnished no data; but the best data was to be found in a reference to that which actually took place. Suppose a dispute occurred between two merchants, and one accused the other with having injured him by interfering with a mercantile adventure; in that case could it be said to the complaining party that he had no claim? could he not put figures together? was it possible that redress could be refused to him? The equity of the court demanded that a proper remuneration should be given to Mr. Wilkinson, and he did not think that this gentleman was fairly dealt with, in having it delayed for so long a time. With respect to applications of this kind being increased in a consequence of this precedent, he did not think the observation was worthy of attention. Such a reason could never be adduced against administering justice to all who demanded it. He was an advocate for pausing, before they entertained any question that would bring into controversy any part of their rights. He disliked the idea of any point being disputed by the government on one side and the Company on the other. He would always, however, protest against the slightest attempt to interfere with their right of granting money; and he hoped if an endeavour were made to trench on that privilege, that it would be steadily opposed by every proprietor of East India stock. He was ready to pay respect to every act of the executive body here or elsewhere, provided it were founded in equity and justice; but he hoped that any attempt not consonant with those principles would meet with deserved reprobation.

Mr. *Impey* rose and said, that probably a great number of proprietors, as well as himself, could have wished that this discussion had not taken place, and that, as the case of an individual, it ought not to excite very general interest; but he confessed that from the course the debate had taken, the question had assumed an aspect of greater importance than he could

have anticipated. Those proprietors who paid attention to the affairs of this Company, should consider how it might bear upon their present and future interests. It appeared to him, in the first place, that before the proposition was carried into effect, there ought to be a very clear case made out in favour of Mr. Wilkinson by the thirty proprietors who came to give away £22,000, not out of their own pockets, but out of the public fund. If the latter observation were true, there ought indeed to be a very clear case made out, in order to induce the proprietors to come to such a resolution. He had looked at this case with very great industry and care. It appeared that some gentlemen had thought there was no ground for this claim at all, and others thought that it ought to be allowed out of the abundant liberality and generosity of the Company; for his own part, he had looked at the case in all the views in which it had been presented, and as far as he could understand it, he confessed, he never saw a claim presented by anybody that had less ground to stand upon, for he did most conscientiously think, that if the court were to yield to this claim, it would not only be a great present loss to the Company, but open the door to other claims, which could not be rejected without manifest inconsistency in themselves. In his judgment this case had already taken up a great deal too much of the valuable time of the court, and therefore he should be extremely unwilling to add to the evil by delivering his opinion at any length. It must however be quite obvious, that the *onus probandi* lay on the other side. If they had any principle to stand upon, they ought to shew what that principle was. Did they stand upon law or upon equity, or did they come to the bounty or charity of the Company? Those who had attended to the debate must see that no two proprietors had placed the case on the same ground. One hon. proprietor had talked of the damages that a jury would give; that hon. proprietor therefore must consider it to be a legal claim. He (Mr. ') had no difficulty in saying, that if Mr. Wilkinson attempted to present his case before a jury, in India or in England, he would not have a leg to stand upon, because a jury could have nothing to do with such a question. Other hon. proprietors had said that this was an equitable claim; but what was the ground of such a statement? Had the Company defrauded this gentleman, or broken with him any contract, express or implied? He (Mr. I.) denied that any such claim could be made. This might be denied on the other side; he did not know but that Mr. Wilkinson might say he had a legal claim. If that were the case, this was not the place to come to for the purpose of trying that question; there were courts of law in the country, and there he ought to go and try his right. So, if this were an equitable claim, he ought to go to the courts of equity, for why should he come to this court; because he (Mr. I.) was quite sure that no hon. proprietor, who came to this court, could think this a fit place to discuss either legal or equitable claims. It was known that there were very few of the proprietors accustomed to apply their minds to such subjects. He meant not to impeach the understandings of the court of proprietors, but certainly this was one of the last places that he should have thought competent to try such questions, and he could not help thinking that the court would be extremely indiscreet if they were to attach to themselves the discussion of questions which peculiarly belonged to the courts of justice of the country. But there was another set of proprietors, who in the consideration of this subject might be inclined to say, "why it is very true this gentleman has no claim in point of law or equity, but we think this is a very hard case, and we are inclined, out of liberality, bounty, or generosity, (the East-India Company being very bountiful and generous on all occasions) to vote him a sum of money because it is a very hard case." Now if he (Mr. I.) understood Mr. Wilkinson rightly, he himself renounced the assistance of every proprietor on such grounds; he disclaimed coming here as a claimant on the generosity or bounty of the Company; he said he had an equitable right, and that if he could not stand upon an equitable right, he wished it to fail. Supposing then the question to come upon the score of liberality and generosity, he would really put it to the court, conscientiously and seriously, whether they would be doing their duty to themselves as well as to the Company, if out of mere bounty they were to come down to this court and vote away a large sum of money out of the public funds into the pocket of Mr. Wilkinson, without any other ground to stand upon. Let the proprietors look at the facts of the case, and see what were the equitable grounds this gentlemen stood upon. They all knew, that when this transaction took place the Company were under contracts with government to supply them annually with a quantity of saltpetre. For the purpose of executing those contracts, the government of Bengal had assumed a monopoly of that article, in conformity with a practice which had prevailed for a long series of years, and he must assume upon legal grounds. Whether they did or did not act upon legal grounds he would not stop to enquire now; this was not the place to determine whether they acted legally or illegally, but he would assert

that the servants of the Company of Bengal, having the interests of the Company placed under their protection, had a clear right of regulating, in the same manner as the government of this country, the monopoly of articles necessary for the service of the state. At the period in question, the government of Bengal thought fit to try the experiment of opening the trade in this article, and accordingly in 1810 it was ordained by the government that the trade should be thrown open. Did they thereby encourage merchants to enter into this trade? Nothing like it; they permitted them to trade by throwing it open to the commercial world, but they did not thereby hold out an encouragement to trade in saltpetre. If a government meant to encourage persons to embark in a particular trade, they generally said, "we will give you a bounty," or they said, "we will contract with you at an uniform price for your commodity;" but in this case no such encouragement had been held out, and it was perfectly competent for the government of Bengal, at any time when policy or necessity required a resumption of the system of monopoly, to say to the merchants, "you shall no longer continue to contract in this article." Most undoubtedly the government of Bengal had a right so to act. In this case, Mr. Wilkinson, as a merchant of the country, came forward, by saying that it was for his own private interest to enter into contracts for this commodity, and under such a notion he thought fit to enter into speculations, not for one, two, or three years, but for five years, well knowing that, at any period after the experiment of opening the trade, the government had a right to close it again, and resume their monopoly in this particular article; in fact it turned out that the experiment did not succeed, and the Company found themselves under the necessity of resuming the system in order to complete their contracts with Europe. The East-India Company had entered into contracts for the supply of this country with saltpetre, and if they found that they were unable to complete those contracts by any other means, they had no line to pursue, but to resume the system of monopoly. The case of the Bengal government and Mr. Wilkinson, was the same as the government of this country and any private British merchant under the like circumstances. This gentleman, as a mere trader, had no more right to complain of the failure of his speculation in consequence of the act of the Bengal government, than any merchant in England had to complain against the crown of this country for entering into contracts which put an end to his speculation. It appeared to him (Mr. I.) that this was the proper test of Mr. Wilkinson's case on the present subject. Let it be supposed, that instead of speculating in India in the article of saltpetre, he had speculated in corn in this country, and had entered into contracts for five years with growers of that article, to have their produce delivered to him during that period. In such a case, it might naturally be supposed that he would make large profits by his speculation; but if a corn bill was passed which cut up all his prospects of gain, he (Mr. I.) would ask with what face he could come to parliament and ask for a compensation for the supposed loss he had sustained in consequence of the act of the legislature? He (Mr. I.) would put it to the hon. member of parliament (Mr. Forbes), whether he would have ventured, if this had been a case of that nature, to present a petition founded upon such a claim, and move that it be laid on the table of the House of Commons? Undoubtedly he (Mr. I.) was willing to treat Mr. Wilkinson individually with great respect, for he believed him to be a respectable man, but he did not think that he had pursued on this occasion a course, which in every particular was to be commended, for he found that in the printed papers which that gentleman had circulated, he had told the court, that the government of Bengal, in the capacity of merchants, and not with a view to any political advantage connected with the welfare of the subjects of their state, but solely for commercial profit, had renewed these monopolies in saltpetre. Now certainly he could not agree in the truth of this proposition. The government of Bengal were not much obliged to this gentleman for his candid and liberal exposition of the motives of their conduct; they were not much obliged to him for an accusation which, if it were true, the members of that government were not only criminal in their conduct, but they deserved the public prosecution of this country. But this strain of invective too much resembled that which marked the conduct of the private merchants of this country in general towards the East-India Company, for upon all occasions, whatever was the conduct of the Company, it was ascribed to sinister motives and selfish views. This sort of language at all times deserved reprehension, but more particularly in the present instance, because he verily believed that the members of the Bengal government were as honourable and conscientious men as any merchants of this country, however respectable they might be; and he, for one, should not be willing to extend his approbation to a proposition for benefitting any gentleman who used this species of insinuation. It had been observed most truly, that this court were placed in a very inconvenient

situation. It was true that the court of directors had proposed a certain sum of money to be given to this gentleman, conceiving that it was quite sufficient to answer all the ends of liberality and justice; the friends, however, of the gentleman did not think this sufficient, in consequence of which a larger sum was proposed, upon which the new proposition was founded, and on which this amendment was moved. Undoubtedly, he must confess that the court of directors were placed in a very awkward situation, and it did appear to him that the conduct of this gentleman's friends was as little marked by discretion, as in the instance last mentioned in the demeanour of the gentleman himself. But how did the case stand? The gentleman's conduct was like that of the dog in the fable, he had a large lump of the Company's treasure in his mouth, but seeing the shadow of something better in the exertions of his friends, and having a strong appetite for something more than he had, he was contented to give up the substance for the phantom of his imagination; he had dropped the first out of his grasp, and he hoped to get the second by the means referred to. He, (Mr. L.) however, for one, should not be ready to assist him in getting the second, nor in recovering the first.

Mr. *Murray* rose and said, that as the hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last had thought it necessary to assure the court that he would occupy very little of their valuable time, such an assurance was much more necessary on his part: indeed, after the repeated and minute discussions which this subject had undergone, it would be an unpardonable trespass in him to enter into any detail; he should therefore very shortly state the grounds upon which he conscientiously felt himself called upon to give his vote, assuring the court, in the first instance, that he should not be influenced by that zeal of friendship to which an hon. proprietor had alluded, for until he had the honour of seeing Mr. Wilkinson at the door of this court he never had the pleasure of his acquaintance. When the supreme government of Bengal declared that the trade in saltpetre was free, assigning as a reason that the continuance of the monopolies, as they had been usually carried on, must be attended with prejudicial effects, they not only permitted (notwithstanding what the hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last had said) they did in effect encourage and invite the commercial public to engage in that trade, because it followed, of course, that by so engaging in it those prejudicial effects would be warded off. *(Hear, hear!)* Mr. Wilkinson, then, in embarking in that trade, must have relied on the good faith of the government, that the freedom which had been so deliberately pledged and so unqualifiedly proclaimed would not be of a temporary but of a permanent character. The hon. and learned gentlemen (Mr. Impey) said "that the government had a right to resume these monopolies." Admitting that to the fullest extent, yet would it not have been inconsistent with the character for probity and justice for which this great Company was so famed, if an individual, so entering into the trade, could have supposed for a moment that, within the short period of twelve months, and without any notice or any warning to the public, or without the slightest exception in favour of any engagements that might have been entered into on the faith of their declaration, that the monopolies would have been resumed: yet so was the fact. But the hon. and learned gentleman said, "did the government break any contract, express or implied, with Mr. Wilkinson?" His (Mr. M's) answer to that was "*qui facit per alterum facit per se*;" it was the more necessary for them, under the circumstances of the case, that they should perform their own engagements. Thence arose the injustice which had been done to this gentleman, and for which he here solicited redress; and he begged to observe that this gentleman had been considered as entitled to some redress by all the authorities to whom his case had been submitted: first, by the board of trade; secondly, the committee to whom the supreme government submitted his claim; thirdly, by the governor-general in council; and lastly, by the court of directors. In support of these concurring authorities, concurring in the principle of indemnification though not as to the quantum, the practice of the highest authorities of this country, the legislature of the country, might be quoted, and had been quoted by an hon. director. When this last mentioned subject was under discussion, that hon. gentleman instanced the compensation granted by parliament to those who had been dispossessed of their property by the formation of the great commercial docks, in the neighbourhood of this metropolis; but a case still more analogous might be adduced to shew that this legislature was ever ready to measure out an equitable indemnification to those who, pursuing the legitimate commerce of the country, had suffered from the unexpected and sudden suspension of the law for the benefit of the state in the year 1793, when a general embargo was laid upon all vessels bound to the ports of France with a provision of corn, to which the hon. gentleman has alluded. What did parliament do on that occasion? why, an act of parliament was passed for the indemnification of the individuals who

were the owners of those cargoes, not only for the prime cost of their property, but for the amount which they would actually have received had they delivered their cargoes according to their contracts with France. Speaking under correction, he believed the hon director himself was one of the commissioners appointed to mete out that compensation; but strong as this case was, he could not help considering the case of Mr. Wilkinson still stronger, for in two instances the Company had actually reaped a benefit in proportion to the loss which he had sustained. Satisfied, then, as he was that Mr. Wilkinson had substantiated a legal claim on the justice and liberality of this court, considering the great length of time, the many years that had elapsed since this inquiry was sustained, considering the hopes and expectations which the supreme government had led him to indulge, considering the very heavy expence to which he must have been exposed in the long voyage he had undertaken to lay his case before the constituted authorities of this country, he did conscientiously feel, that in agreeing to the original motion he should do no more than give to this gentleman that compensation to which he was unquestionably entitled. And here he begged to say that, anxious as he was that an injured individual should not go unredressed, he was still more anxious that the character for justice and generosity which this great body had so long sustained should neither be impaired nor become impeachable. He trusted also, that that generosity, that that justice would one day be exercised in favour of those gallant and illustrious individuals, to whom the hon. and venerable director (Mr. Elphinstone) had alluded, and who had laid claims to the gratitude of this country which never could be repaid. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. *Randle Jackson* said, that the sentiments which the hon. gentleman who spoke last had delivered were those which gave him credit for their propriety; and for his own part, he felt the highest respect for the candid motives which had induced them. He was glad also to find that the hon. chairman himself had set an example of so much temper and impartiality, an example which had not been wholly lost; and sure he was, that unless this question could be decided upon the broad ground of justice it was unworthy of the court to entertain it. Friendship was a sublime attribute, but let it have its influence in its proper place. Unless the court could abstract this question, unless they could shew that there was some justice due to this gentleman, independently of any personal feeling, he had no claim upon their purses; but if he had it in justice, infamy must fall upon them if they refused such a call. It would be well to consider the case as it now stood; but before he did so, he begged to be excused if, in the first place, he noticed something which had been said upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the court of proprietors. One or two observations had fallen from the hon. chairman himself upon this point. He (Mr. J.) must do the hon. gentleman the justice to say, that he had stated the respective rights of the court of directors and the court of proprietors with some appearance of candour, namely, that the court of directors might originate a money proposition, and that so also might the court of proprietors originate such a proposition; but, at the same time, the hon. gentleman, with that caution which became him, sitting where he did, pressed so much upon the court of proprietors the danger of any profuse exercise of that privilege, that he seemed to intimate a doubt of their right to entertain such questions. He (Mr. J.) was not very much surprised that his hon. friend near him, with his uniform and honorable zeal for the rights of the proprietors, should have been a little disposed to think that the hon. chairman came so near a condemnation of this privilege, that the proprietors had no alternative left but to insist upon their rights every moment the subject was mentioned. If, however, the proprietory were likely to pervert their functions, he was free to confess, that it was the bounden duty of their chair to interpose and say so, and caution them against the abuse of their rights. He perfectly agreed, that if the proprietors were influenced by enthusiasm, by the most honorable sentiments carried to an undue height, and were to give way to those feelings, and to distribute their funds according to them rather than to the merits of the case under consideration, that a repetition of such conduct would not only call for the opposition of the court of directors, but would call for the interference of the legislature, to say this: "If the court of proprietors cannot restrain their passions, however laudable they may be, and will proceed upon no other data in the disposal of the public funds than their warm feelings, it is fit that they should be deprived of the power so liable to be abused." But the question to day was not a question of enthusiasm or of feelings, for he would ask whether the court of proprietors were abusing their functions, if they were endeavouring to deal out the dry, cold, and abstract justice to this gentleman, with as much indifference as if they had never seen the man to whom the question applied. The gentlemen behind the bar must not be led into a mistake, in sup-

posing that, because Mr. Wilkinson's friends felt warmly upon the subject, they must not be led into the mistake, that because they saw faces which did not ordinarily appear at the discussions in this court, that they were therefore brought down merely from motives of kindness and friendship. He (Mr. J.) knew very well that the gentlemen who appeared on this occasion were uninfluenced by any such motives, and that no steps whatever had been taken to induce them to indulge their feelings contrary to their judgment; and he had been assured so by hon. proprietors, who had dined with the suffering merchant at their own table, at his table, and at the table of common friends, to whom he never propounded his case, or asked any of them to attend here on his behalf. He had heard the insinuation upon this subject with some degree of surprise, for unless he very much mistook the character of Mr. Wilkinson, he had a degree of delicacy about him upon this subject which was highly creditable to his feelings. This was one of the topics touched upon at the last court; and even to-day, one hon. gentlem an within the bar, alluding to the same point, uttered something like a lamentation at the course which this inquiry had taken; and the hon. predecessor of the chairman of to-day had, with a little more acrimony than could be wished, in an address to the feelings of this gentleman, who was pleased to be present in court to hear a discussion upon a question of the utmost importance to his family and connections, alluded to his interposition when his motives were attacked. As an abstract question of propriety, he (Mr. J.) agreed that it would have been much more decent if a gentleman who had traversed the regions of India to obtain justice, and was at last compelled to come ten thousand miles to seek that justice in Leadenhall Street, had been elsewhere; much more decent if he had heard all these attacks upon his feelings, these accusations upon his character and conduct, with patience, and had sat perfectly quiet; and that it would have been much more becoming if he had not been in the court at all. But he (Mr. J.) would tell the court why Mr. Wilkinson thought it right to be present. Every one admitted his case to be complicated, all admitted the justice of it to a certain extent, and were predisposed to listen to the case with patience and attention; but as it was a difficult case it was of importance that it should be laid before the court upon its true grounds: it was natural, therefore, that those who charged themselves with the statement of the case should say to Mr. Wilkinson, "Sit by us, and put us right if we fall into any error." Here, then, was an end of the culpability of this gentleman in sitting down in his place as a proprietor of East-India stock and hearing his own case decided. But if he was culpable in rising to make the observations that he did, it was because he was a man, and not a god; it was because observations were made which it was not in human nature to sit still under, and he immediately rose and said, "Sir, that is not so." Passing then from the person whom he conscientiously believed to be a highly respectable man, he would now come to his case. He apprehended that the observation of the hon. chairman, lamenting a little the course which the proprietors had taken, and lamenting the difficulty of the business, imported a doubt of the propriety of originating the question on this side of the bar. It was extremely important that the character of this court should be relieved from an impression that they are desirous of bringing this forward as a personal question; but, at the same time, it was still more important that the court, under any circumstances, should assert its right, with all the modesty, but with all the firmness that belonged to them, when any attempt was made to question its privileges. He believed it could not be disputed by any man, that the court of proprietors had not only a right to vote upon but to originate money questions, and had a right to exercise their judgment upon the expediency or inexpediency of money propositions. Were there no examples of this kind upon record to warrant the exercise of such a right? Was it to be so soon forgotten, that the court of proprietors, some years back, upon the retirement of one of the directors, proposed that that gentleman should be allowed a pension, for no other good reason than because he had been dispossessed of his situation, and that no objection was taken to the quarter from whence the proposition originated? Mr. Tatham, the gentleman alluded to, had indeed the salary allowed him, certainly against his (Mr. J.'s) better judgment, and the question never would have been carried had it not have been made a personal question. It was not an ill apprehended proceeding, but a little consistent with that feeling which the court of proprietors always entertained towards all sorts of persons who required their assistance; the pension, however, which that gentleman received originated on this side of the bar. Another case was that of Sir Nathaniel Dance, to whom the directors first proposed to give a pension of three hundred a year for his services: a warmer feeling, however, was entertained on this side of the bar, and it was moved, if he recollected rightly, without any material notice being taken of it, that the three hundred should be

five hundred pounds per annum. The proposition was sanctioned by the court of directors, and, notwithstanding the origin of the amendment, it passed without opposition. The case of Lord Melville was also in point upon this subject, because the court of directors had nothing to do with originating the grant to that nobleman, it being recommended altogether, first by the board of controul, and taken up afterwards by the court of proprietors, as their question. Now, without questioning the wisdom of any one of these grants, they tended to shew, that when occasion offered itself the proprietors had a right to and did assert the power, not only of deciding upon money questions, but even of originating them, as well as amending others originating elsewhere. Then came the question, whether it was competent for the court of proprietors to propose a debt of justice to this gentleman. He (Mr. J.) was extremely glad to hear that the hon. chairman himself agreed to the substance of the proposition in principle, for undoubtedly, though the majority of the directors had agreed to the thing in principle, yet part of them were dissentient. But so far from blaming those gentlemen who had entered their protests, he had had more than once occasion to say, that he believed that some of the strongest instances that had operated to the welfare of the East-India Company had arisen from the dissenting protest of a dissenting director; therefore, he thought that when a director entered his protest, and gave a reason why he differed from the majority of the body, he could not do so without giving an implied pledge to take care of the public interests. But, however, the court of proprietors were at liberty to inquire into the grounds of a dissenter's dissent, and examine into the reasoning of the protest. It had been said that the subject now before the court gave rise to a momentous question, as if this was an attack upon the unquestionable rights of the East India Company with regard to monopolies. He (Mr. J.) had always taken great pains to avoid entering into any serious reasoning upon such subjects. It was not necessary to determine whether, when the East-India Company succeeded to the throne of Bengal, they came into the full tide of despotic power, or whether they were or were not at liberty to exercise the functions of government at their own uncontrouled discretion. This, however, must be admitted, that though the monopolies had taken place for many years, yet this monopoly was not destroyed for the present, by way of experiment, for he defied his learned friend (Mr. Tupoy), who appeared to have read these papers, to point out the word *experiment* throughout the whole proceedings. It was quite the contrary; the monopolies were not put an end to on the mere purpose of trying an experiment, it arose from one of those discoveries which were continually made in the government of states, with regard to political economy, namely, that having been wrong for many years it was necessary to be right at last. It was in consequence of this discovery that the government of Bengal thought it advisable to dissolve this system of monopoly, and invite all descriptions of persons to trade in saltpetre; they encouraged the trade by sending their proclamations throughout their territory, holding out thereby an implied engagement, that if any person embarking in the trade should suffer by the resumption of the monopolies, after they had been dissolved, the government would indemnify them for their losses. It was under this public invitation that Mr. Wilkinson entered into this trade, relying upon the good faith of the government, and presuming that he should not be lured into engagements which, if they failed, must be attended with ruinous consequences to himself. It was not until after this encouragement had been held out, that he embarked his property. Would it be denied by any lawyer, that after Mr. Wilkinson had made his contracts and entered into engagements, those contracts and engagements did not operate to produce a vested interest in the person who held them? Would any man deny that such contracts were the subject of valuation, and might be sold to beneficial advantage? The plain fact was, that Mr. Wilkinson, under the plighted faith of the government, did enter into these engagements, did enter into these contracts, and that the government of Bengal did, by an act of arbitrary authority, put it out of his power to execute those contracts and engagements. Then came the question, whether they, by so doing, gave him a legitimate claim to remuneration, and if so, the second question was how much he was entitled to receive. It was not necessary now to argue the principle of the question, because four or five of the most respectable authorities that this court could have had authorised the principle. Let it be seen who had sanctioned the principle. In the first place, the Company's own governor in council at Bengal, the seat of government, had sanctioned it; the board of trade in their report had sanctioned it; the committee to whom the governor in council referred the question had sanctioned it; the committee of warehouse had sanctioned it; and last of all, a majority of a court of directors had expressed their approbation of it. If this were the case, with all these authorities sanctioning the principle, it would be quite

superfluous for him to enter into any discussion or observation upon this part of the case. The hon. chairman had very candidly said that he by no means defended the conduct of the board of trade, and he said he thought there was great cause of complaint against them; so said he (Mr. J.), and so said the Marquis of Hastings, and they had undoubtedly been the cause of this gentleman's being so far disappointed as to occasion his coming here. The discussion of this subject had undoubtedly occupied a great number of days, but that was no cause of complaint against Mr. Wilkinson. It was not always possible to dispose of matters of this kind in the first instance, but even four, five, or six days could not be said to be misapplied in being just: a Company like this could not always be just so rapidly as could be wished, and he really thought that his learned friend (Mr. Impey) a little departed from that urbanity that generally distinguished him, when he would have visited upon poor Mr. Wilkinson the repeated discussions that had taken place, and would almost induce the proprietors to believe that it was an application which ought to be scouted with reprobation and contempt. His learned friend had argued that this case could not stand upon a breach of faith and an implied engagement, although the six authorities which had been enumerated had considered it to be a question of justice. His learned friend said, "does Mr. Wilkinson stand upon law? there is none for him, the courts of law are not open to him. Does he stand upon equity? the court of equity would say there was no relief for him." What else then was there? he (Mr. J.) would tell his learned friend there was that law which he was taught in the first elements of the science in which he was educated, that law which was the foundation of all municipal law, that law upon which alone all human institutions could be permanent, the law of God! that every man was told was the foundation of all law: this he was told expressly by the best and ablest elementary writers on law; upon this every venerable principle of the common law of England was founded; without this municipal law was nothing; by this every custom or law in the country must be tried; and in proportion as human laws receded from this principle, in that proportion they became perishable and corrupt. If the learned gentleman had asked him to give him his definition of Mr. Wilkinson's claim, he would give him the language of the Marquis of Hastings himself, who in his emphatic language said, "it is a case in *foro conscientiæ*." The fact was, that Mr. Wilkinson's was a moral claim, and he (Mr. J.) would be unjust to that nobleman and his council if he did not rescue them from the imputation of folly and imbecility, which his learned friend would have fastened upon them, under the supposed probability of their coming within the definition laid down in Mr. Wilkinson's paper: on the contrary, there never was a stronger proposition expressed in terms, than that the government of Bengal did, in their character of sovereigns, legislate Mr. Wilkinson out of their market, and in the character of merchants put the profits of their legislation into their pockets. That proposition was true or false; that accusation was right or wrong; and the means of detecting its truth or its falsehood were near at hand. Upon what principle could his learned friend say that the cessation of monopolies had been held out merely as an experiment? Could his learned friend say so upon any authority? He imputed no intention to his learned friend of misleading the court, or misrepresenting the subject of his statements, because his learned friend, by reason of his engagements, had not the time to travel through all the papers with the same degree of anxiety that those who had directed their attention to the subject had done. If his learned friend had had the same opportunity of investigating the question, he would have found that the cessation of monopolies had not been held out as a mere experiment, and that Mr. Wilkinson was not an officious speculator, who had the folly to enter into these engagements contrary to all mercantile principles, and without any colour or foundation for his proceedings. So far from this being the case, it would be found in Lord Hastings's minute of council that the government had sanctioned the entire reduction of monopolies, and there they would find the grounds upon which the government thought Mr. Wilkinson was entitled to remuneration for the losses he had suffered. In that paper the noble lord expressed himself strongly in favour of Mr. Wilkinson's claim, and stated, in the most unqualified terms, that such invitations had been held out to the merchants at Bengal as could not fail of seducing them into the trade. After the statements contained in that paper, in which there was a distinct recognition of the fact that such an invitation was held out, could any man find fault with Mr. Wilkinson for confiding in the good faith of the government? Who would venture to say, under such circumstances, that Mr. Wilkinson, as a loyal subject of the Company, had a right to speculate upon the vacillation of his government? What man that professed to respect his government as a consistent and uniform establishment, and as the palladium of its rights and liberties, could presume to spe-

culate that those authorities, who declared that to be law one day, would turn the tables upon him the next, and say that it ceased to be law. Good subjects never would reason in that way, and none but foolish subjects would be led to expect such conduct from a wise government. This was an immutable principle, which was necessary to the very existence of a state, because it was the confidence of the subject in the wisdom and honor of the legislature that constituted the stability of a government. It was not necessary to the establishment of Mr. Wilkinson's claim to indemnity that he should shew an express engagement on the part of government for that purpose. He would suppose that there was no engagement of that kind in contemplation at the time, but would any man pretend to say that a subject had not an implied claim upon the government for the private injury done under the colour of a proceeding for the advantage of the public welfare. An hon. gentleman had stated, with much truth and propriety, what the conduct of the government of this country had been under the like circumstances. It was part of the principle of legislation, that where the legislature interrupts the right or interferes with the property of the subject for the advantage of the whole community, to take care that out of the public purse the private individual shall be indemnified; this was the constant and uniform principle which actuated the legislature of this country in all cases of this kind: and when he (Mr. J.) adverted to the circumstance of the West India docks, he was hardly aware of the extent of the application of that case to the present; for it did so happen, that a long list of powerful merchants at the water side, engaged in the West India trade, thought it would be for their advantage to have their concerns carried on in one common place, and accordingly they applied to the legislature to enable them to carry that object into effect, and they were empowered to erect the magnificent docks which form so distinguished an ornament of this great emporium of commerce; but the legislature did not stop there, they went further, they enacted a monopoly in the West India Dock Company for twenty-one years, but, at the same time, whilst they sanctioned the measure calculated for the benefit of the public, they granted an indemnity to every private individual who suffered in consequence of the removal of the trade. Never was a more generous act passed by the legislature, and never was an act of parliament more generously acted upon. But to what extent was this indemnity given? And here he agreed with the liberal sentiments of the hon. director (Mr. Murray), as well as with those of the hon. gentlemen who had spoken on the same point. What was the extent of the indemnification? In Mr. Wilkinson's case it was said, that in all events his indemnification must be confined to his actual losses, and not to any imaginary losses which he might be supposed to have sustained from the failure of his speculations. What was the case of the individuals injured by the erection of the West India docks? They were supposed to have sustained imaginary losses, but what indemnity did they receive? There was not one of them who was not indemnified for a considerable number of years of commerce that was to come, upon the presumed data of profit they would have had if the trade had been carried on. What then was the case with respect to this gentleman? After he had entered into his contracts upon the faith of the trade remaining open, the government thought proper to resume their monopoly, and at the same time denounced penalties against any person who should presume to infringe it. It was clear, that if Mr. Wilkinson ventured to trade in an ounce of saltpetre after the declaration of the government, he would be liable to the penalties of a misdemeanour, and might be sent home to England. There was not a man with whom he had entered into any contracts who was not only absolved from his liability to perform them, but Mr. Wilkinson was placed in that situation that he dare not enforce the penalty of the bonds: under such circumstances, could the government of Bengal for a moment say that Mr. Wilkinson was not a fair object of indemnification. Now let it be seen how the case presented itself to the court: Mr. Wilkinson was in this situation; he had contracted for saltpetre for five years; after he had made the necessary arrangements in making his contracts, after he had advanced a large sum of money for the purpose of creating the works and setting them in motion, and after he had brought a considerable quantity of saltpetre into the market, the government monopoly was resumed; he is then asked by the government how much he had to pay for getting these contracts executed, telling him that, in all events, they do not mean to go the length of indemnifying him for the period of five years; to this Mr. Wilkinson very reasonably answered, "you are injuring me by means of the resumption of this monopoly down to the very last moment of the five years, and I demand of you every penny to which I am entitled." But in order to put the case upon equitable terms, and shew that he only desired that which was justly due to him, he said "you shall have my contracts for the five years at the same price for which I have agreed to pay;" which, it was to be observed, was at least half a million short of what he

would have made by the sale of the commodity at the market price, and forming a very inconsiderable proportion of what government afterwards made by their monopoly. But then another very unjust scale of indemnification was suggested; it was said, that because Mr. Wilkinson had offered to sell his saltpetre at 12 anas per maund, that he had therefore marked out his own scale of remuneration, and by that he ought to abide. Let it be seen how far it would be reasonable or just to tye him down to that measure of remuneration: in his (Mr. J.'s) judgment it would be scandalously unjust to bind him down in that manner. Mr. Wilkinson, with a five years' contract before him, and in the incipiency of the concern, before the market price of the commodity had risen to the degree it did, said that for the five years the government might take the article at 12 anas per maund; then, said the hon. gentlemen, it was clear that Mr. Wilkinson defined the scale of his own profit. Would any thing be more unjust than to decide his claim upon this principle, under the circumstances of the case? Was it because a man said that he would sell a hundred tons of a commodity at a certain price, that he was bound to procure five hundred tons at the same price. Every one knew the great extent and value of this concern in which Mr. Wilkinson had engaged, and the very large profit which was likely to accrue from such a contract for five years, but still it was argued, that as he had fixed his price he was bound by that criterion: but what was the proposition founded upon this? why it was said, that because that was his price for five years he ought to take the same price for two years; he is asked "what will you take for two years' profit?" Why, he very reasonably answered, that he must have a much higher sum than that prescribed for the five years. Nothing, therefore, could be more unjust than to say, that because a gentleman offered to treat for this contract for five years at 12 anas per maund, that he ought to deal out two years of the trade on the same terms, and that he should be bound by it. Surely this was too unjust a scale of judging in this case. Well, then, how did it stand as to the price to come? But first he would beg to repel the insinuation which his learned friend threw out, under the illustration of the dog and the shadow, by saying that in catching at a larger object he lost the smaller. Did his learned friend recollect, that when Mr. Wilkinson's friends urged something more than 75,000 sicca rupees as a reasonable compensation, that that was something less than what the government referees had awarded? Would any man say, that it was unreasonable for Mr. Wilkinson to endeavour to obtain something approaching to the amount of the award of those referees? Would any man say that what Mr. Seton had pronounced to be due was a declaration unworthy of attention? The gentlemen who argued in this manner must either be silent as to the effect of that award, or they must say, that because a man modestly forebore urging the full extent of the award that he was not entitled to a single rupee. Let it be seen how the case stood upon this award. The hon. director had said that the board of trade deserve some degree of approbation, and at the same time it was to be observed, that the committee of warehouses quite approved of what was said by the board of trade. It became the court to see how fully the board of trade disapproved of cutting Mr. Wilkinson down to the lowest sum, after looking at every part of his claim. Looking at their proceedings and considering what the arbitrators had said, there was nothing on the part of Mr. Wilkinson very culpable, in wishing to urge his claim upon the foundation of the award; but before the court formed any decisive opinion upon this part of the case, they ought to recollect the conditions upon which Mr. Wilkinson was to be allowed to pursue his contracts; those conditions were extremely harsh and severe in themselves. It was to be in the discretion of the government of India whether they took the contracts at 12 anas per maund, but they were not to give him any pecuniary remuneration. What was the proposition? they were to allow him to fulfil his engagements on certain conditions. What were those conditions? why he was to give such security as they should devise that he should not exceed the amount of his contract; next that he was not to engage in the manufacture of saltpetre for any of those persons who were indebted to the Company, with a list of the names of which persons he was to be furnished. But did the government ever take any effectual steps to enable him to go on with his contract? certainly not. Two whole seasons, during which the monopoly prevailed, were wasted, and all Mr. Wilkinson's endeavours to get them to come to some final arrangement were defeated by affected delays and pretences. Therefore it was that Marquis Hastings, in his minute of council, said that the government were finally wrong, and that their servants and officers had occasioned this gentleman's losses, which losses, he said, it was but reasonable should be made good to him by the Company. It appeared from the documents before the court, that Mr. Wilkinson was by no means to blame in this transaction; he had waited patiently for the determination of the government, but they had never condescended to propound to him the terms upon

which he was to go on with his contract. With respect to the security he was to give he was kept completely in the dark, and no terms were ever proposed to him. The board of trade declined specifying the amount of the security, and they stated, in the papers before the court, that they had waited for the result of the determination of the board of revenue, and of the government, before they could determine what the amount of it should be. How long did this delay last? Why for more than a period of five months. Here then was a confession from the Company's own board, that by their laches this gentleman was not furnished with the means of availing himself of these acts of grace, which the government, as a matter of indulgence, professed themselves willing to extend to him. Why then, with such a confession that they were the cause of the impossibility of his executing the contract, which they meant to allow him to do, as a substitution for pecuniary remuneration, was Mr. Wilkinson to blame in laying before the court his complaints, when it was put out of his power to obtain redress in any other shape. He was ready and willing to perform the contract, but he was prevented from so doing by the laches of the Company's servants. Then it was said that this gentlemen ought not to be indemnified, for fear of turning his case into a precedent, upon which the claims of other persons might be founded: surely the Company could never suffer by a precedent that was founded in strict justice. But the argument did not apply in this case, because there was no other human being who was in a similar predicament. It could not be said that Dhoolum Doss could come forward with such a claim; Mr. Wilkinson was the only human being who was in this predicament. Now what was the indemnification proposed, and what should it be? The board of trade admitted that Mr. Wilkinson was entitled to a just and reasonable compensation, without saying what. It is natural that they would give as little as possible, feeling that Mr. Wilkinson's claim had the better colour on account of their laches. But without saying what it should be, they said that on Mr. Wilkinson's own shewing 75,000 sicca rupees was about the mark, he having himself offered the contracts at 12 anas per maund in the incipiency of the five years, and they said that, according to that calculation, an indemnification for two years would be enough. Assuming, therefore, that that was about the amount which the board of trade would give, the case then went before the Governor in council, who scouted it, as quite an insufficient remuneration. They said, "this is not just, we must refer it to "some other parties." To whom did they refer it? not to the friends of Mr. Wilkinson, but to five eminent persons, strangers to him. They referred it to two merchants, two of the Company's civil servants, and one of the Company's own council; all their own servants or dependants, and all men of too high a character to suppose that they would act under any other sanctions than those of fidelity and honour in the trust reposed in them. They gave five months to the consideration of the subject, and they awarded, according to the best of their judgment, as the lowest compensation they could give, assuming themselves to be settling as arbitrators acting consientiously, the sum of 1,80,000 sicca rupees. It was true that they went upon a data founded upon two years of absolute and unequivocal loss; to this was to be added three years additional loss: assuming, therefore, that two years were to be considered as absolute loss, arising from the laches of the government, that would produce an indemnification to the value of 90,000 maunds, which in the result would give a sum of 25,506 rupees exclusive of interest. According to the current market price of the article during those two years, and taking into account the disadvantages under which Mr. Wilkinson laboured in being kept out of the market, it would leave him a sum equal to about £5000, more or less, over and above the calculation of the arbitrators, reference being had to the enormous profit made by the government by the renewal of the monopoly in this article. He (Mr. J.) throughout this proceeding had looked upon the question as one of strict abstract justice; but there was a higher consideration which actuated him in the discharge of his duty, namely, an anxious regard for the character of this court in the estimation of the public, believing, as he did, that to a certain degree this was a question concerning the character of the court, and anxious as he was, beyond every thing, that that character should not suffer in the opinion of those out of doors. He knew that the enemies of their deliberative faculties would be ready to put a harsh construction upon their motives, and therefore it was that he was particularly anxious to have said thus much, in order that the public might not suspect that this court was influenced by motives merely of private friendship, but by a strict regard to the obligations of truth and justice. Upon the question of principle the court had the concurrent authorities of the different persons whom he had already named, who distinctly recognized this as a claim of justice. Feeling as the court must, that those authorities had acted from the most honourable and conscientious motives, there could

not be much room for deliberating upon what course they, on their parts, ought to pursue. He was persuaded there was not a disinterested individual in the court who did not feel that Mr. Wilkinson was entitled, upon every principle of justice and fairness, to the larger sum proposed. Believing that they would not be influenced by any narrow motives, he was quite convinced that they would be magnanimous as well as just. He could not conclude, however, without adverting to a whisper he had heard out of doors, which appeared to him to have no foundation, namely, that whatever this court might agree upon, and however unanimous they might be in their resolution, Mr. Canning, in the last stage of the proceeding, would refuse his assent to the wishes of those proprietors who had voted £20,000 to Lord Melville, who had voted a pension to a retiring director, who had voted to Capt. Dance £500 per annum, because this motion had originated with the same proprietors for another purpose. He was quite convinced that, whatever might be the apprehensions of some persons upon this subject, they were without the slightest foundation, because he believed Mr. Canning to be a man too liberal in sentiment, too proud in honour, and too much alive to the high character he sustained in the country, to be influenced by any motives injurious to the cause of justice; therefore, before he sat down, he begged to express his humble hope, that whatever the proprietors should think proper to agree upon, whether it was this or that sum, it would be the result of a conscientious conviction that this was a debt of justice due to Mr. Wilkinson, and that whatever was done for him resulted from a sense of duty. Sure he was that there would be no opposition on the part of liberal minded men, acting upon a sense of justice, and he confidently anticipated that decision which would be advantageous to the individual and honourable to themselves.

Mr. *P. Moore* said, that having already delivered his sentiments on this question at the last meeting, he felt no disposition to trespass upon the time of the court. As however the motives of the supporters of this question seemed to have been impeached, he felt it to be his duty to state most unequivocally, that the vote he should give was from a conviction that the court would only do its duty in acceding to the motion on which they were called upon to decide. It could not be said that he was under the influence of private friendship and regard for the individual, because he really never saw Mr. Wilkinson in his life. His motive for coming down here to-day, was nothing more nor less than that of endeavouring, by his humble exertions, to uphold the character for liberality and justice which this court so justly deserved. A question of this kind needed not the support of private friendship: it was simply a dry question of justice; it was not an appeal to the liberality of the court, but a call upon the blindness of its justice. An hon. and learned gentleman had talked of an appeal to the court of law: the fact was, there was nothing of law in the case; and supposing there should be, he was quite convinced that this court would never suffer Mr. Wilkinson to resort to a legal remedy, because he felt there was in this court a paramount authority superior to all law, superior to all equity, namely, the honor of the court, which he was convinced would ever be maintained by that sense of justice and propriety, which was inseparable from liberal and enlightened men. If the question went to a division, he, for one, should vote for the larger sum. He had heard observations made in the court, reflecting in a taunting manner upon the magnificence of oriental generosity, and suggesting that these were not feelings which ought to be indulged by men assembled to deliberate upon a question of strict right; probably it was that magnificence of sentiment which made this court feelingly alive to the interests of those who made an appeal to justice. If such feelings as had been alluded to did exist, they were bottomed in the highest integrity and honour; and he was quite sure that his hon. friend (Mr. Dixon) in his cooler moments, and when he came to reflect on the nature of the question before the court, must acknowledge that the observation was no way relevant to the present subject. He did not feel it necessary to trespass farther upon the attention of the court, because there seemed to be an unanimity upon the principle of the question, with the exception of his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Impey), who seemed disposed not to give any thing at all. The general principle upon which this case rested was that which was constantly acted upon in parliament, namely, that where the public were accommodated at the expense of an individual, a liberal renumeration was provided for the party aggrieved, upon the general maxim, that the public could never derive advantage to themselves to the injury of private interests. Upon this ground he should give his vote for the larger sum.

Mr. *Dixon* explained.

Mr. *Astell* said, that he did not think it was necessary to make any apology for addressing the court upon a subject of this nature. When a question was brought before the general court, it was not so much the duty of the directors as the business of the proprietors to express

their sentiments upon it. This question stood, in its present shape, as an act of the proprietors; and though, as a director, he might not perhaps have the opportunity of delivering his sentiments upon it, yet he felt himself, in his character of proprietor, at liberty to make such remarks as occurred to him on this occasion. He felt it the more necessary to do so, because, differing from others, he was anxious to say that there was no man more desirous than himself to support the honor and character of the East-India Company; it was with that view, that he wished this matter still further entertained. He believed, with his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Impey), that in effect this question was put forward as a matter of law; if that were so, he begged to declare, most unequivocally, that in his judgment Mr. Wilkinson had no right whatever, upon any principle of law. He (Mr. A.) had always held that language; but he thought that still this being a question between this great Company and an individual, the court should lean to the weaker party, and it was with that view that he was willing to give to Mr. Wilkinson a certain sum of money, that sum being what the court of directors thought the just sum to be awarded. The gentlemen who advocated this question seemed to build the whole of their arguments upon the foundation of the opinion declared by several distinct authorities connected with the East-India Company; but he could not help thinking that, after this subject had been discussed in minute detail before the court of directors, who were a fit and proper tribunal to judge of such a question, their determination, whatever it was, ought to govern the decision of this court. Whenever a claim was made upon the purse of the Company, as a reward or indemnity to an individual, he knew of no quarter to whom it could be presented with so much propriety as to the court of directors. On the present occasion the subject in question had been submitted to the directors; and as a majority of their body had agreed upon a given sum, he could not help thinking that that was the sum which ought to be awarded to Mr. Wilkinson. It was true that some of the members of that court were disposed to give the larger sum, but those who had investigated this matter, with the very best disposition to do justice to Mr. Wilkinson, were of a different opinion. But the difference between 75,000 sicca rupees, and the allowance of the profit claimed was so trifling, that if that was the sum to be awarded, he wished the proprietors to see in what a situation the directors were placed. The proprietors had come forward in support of the larger sum, without that substantial ground which, in the opinion of a great proportion of the court, was essentially necessary to support the claim. When this question was last before the court, all parties seemed to have met for the purpose of deciding the question, and upon the division the numbers were 34 to 34; since then the court had met again, and an amendment had been proposed to the motion. Now if the friends of this gentleman, respectable as he was, thought fit to give their vote to-day for the larger grant, without the data which the directors felt it necessary they should require, the case must remain in effect the same that it was at the last meeting, and they could not be warranted in agreeing to such a proposition, in opposition to the declared sense of the directors, founded upon the opinion of the board of trade as well as that of the committee of warehouses, and supported by a division of 34 proprietors against 34. If, then, the court of directors had thought fit to move an amendment for the larger sum, he should have thought that the court of proprietors would have discharged their duty in opposing it, because, as had been well observed by an hon. director, the court of directors stood in a very different situation from that of the court of proprietors, inasmuch as the former acted under the solemn obligations of an oath, whereas the latter were under no such obligation; for though they might be actuated by friendship, yet they might be equally well disposed to do justice as any gentleman behind the bar. He concluded by saying, that unless some gentleman should think it incumbent on him to set the example, he should think it his duty, when this amendment came to be put, to propose that 75,000 sicca rupees with interest be the sum paid.

Mr. *Bebb* said, that amongst the various duties which the court of directors had to perform, there was none that more painfully called upon their feelings, or more frequently interested their sympathies, than the various claims that were made upon the Company's purse; claims frequently advanced on the different pleas of meritorious service, great distress, and a variety of other suggestions, many of them being without foundation. In such cases it was often the painful duty of the court to disappoint the expectations of persons who have supposed themselves entitled to relief and consideration. But the court of directors had a serious duty to perform, and as the hon. gentleman who spoke last had truly said, a duty which they were bound to perform, under the solemn obligation of an oath, to the best of their skill and judgment. Claims like the present, when brought forward, were plausibly urged upon grounds apparently strong, and in such cases it became the duty of the directors to sift

them to the bottom, and see upon what foundation they were built. The first he had heard of Mr. Wilkinson was from that gentleman himself, at his (Mr. B.'s) own house. As the gentleman was not present to-day, as at the former meeting, he should abstain from entering into a detail of all that passed between them. He would, however, state thus much, that Mr. Wilkinson had put his case with much apparent strength and plausibility, and stated the various wrongs and hardships he had sustained. His (Mr. B.'s) reply was, "Why did you not prosecute the government in the spring court?" He said it was a very awkward question to put, and gave as good a reply as the nature of the case would admit; he said that it was a very unpleasant thing for an individual like him to go into a court of justice in India to prosecute the government of the country. Still however, he (Mr. B.) would now maintain, that had Mr. Wilkinson had any solid ground to stand upon to the extent he had urged, it would have been his bounden duty to go into a British court of justice in India, which would have been perfectly independant of the government, and which would have done justice to him, and given him such a judgment as appeared to them right and proper. Mr. Wilkinson himself, in the conversation alluded to, put forward his claim upon the ground of law, stating that the Bengal government had entered into a legal engagement not to resume what was improperly called a monopoly of saltpetre, urging as the foundation of his argument that the government had encouraged him, by their legal enactments, to embark in the open trade. It was necessary here to correct a mistake into which persons had fallen in calling the Company's concern in the trade of saltpetre a monopoly; it was a misnomer so to call it, as might appear by reference to the grant of the saltpetre districts in the year 1757, at which time the Company entered into possession of the whole of the district in which the manufactory of saltpetre was carried on. In that district the Company made their engagements with persons to supply them with saltpetre; down to the year 1811, comprehending a period of fifty-four years, those engagements had been continued: it was a mistake therefore, to call these engagements, under the authority of the grant of 1757, a monopoly. With equal truth might it be said that the government had not held out any encouragement to any persons to enter into the trade, because the whole tenor of the grant ran directly against such an idea, and the government of Bengal would have acted with great impropriety if they had given any such encouragement. The Company were under engagements in this country to deliver to the board of ordnance a very considerable quantity of saltpetre, as well as for the general service of the country. The Bengal government, according to the latest advices they had from Europe, which would be about the autumn of 1811, expected that the demands for saltpetre in Europe would be still greater, and therefore it was not likely that they would give out of their own hands the sources of supply, and leave themselves at the mercy of private individuals. Every man knew the precarious situation in which Europe stood at that time: the trumpet of war was then sounding throughout the whole continent. The Bengal government at this period, looking at the state of the country at home and the demands likely to be made upon them, found it necessary to resume the monopoly, as it was termed, and he would ask what would have been the situation in which the government of Bengal would have been placed if the Company could not have made good its engagements in this country? Would not the government, in the first instance, and parliament in the next, have deemed the Company highly censurable in not furnishing them with an article so extremely essential to their interests. It had been urged as a ground of argument in this case, that the Bengal government had resumed the monopoly without notice and without warning. It was true they did: they resumed it in a moment. But what did they do? the notice was issued in the month of March, but it could not take effect until the month of October. It was not done privately but publicly, knowing at the time, as every body did, that saltpetre could only be made from October to March or April, the rains generally setting in at the latter end of May or beginning of June, so that from May until October saltpetre could not be made, and therefore the regulation could not take effect until October; that would give ample time to every man who had issued advances of money to recover the commodity for which he had made advances. Mr. Wilkinson, it must be presumed, for he had no where said to the contrary, had recovered back much of the money which he had advanced, and had got back the rest of its value in saltpetre, for it was very well known that he had sold a considerable quantity of saltpetre at an advanced price in Calcutta. Mr. Wilkinson, however, seemed to complain of the great hardship done to him in the consideration which the government shewed him, in allowing him to continue his contracts, if he chose, upon the conditions mentioned. Now for his (Mr. B's) part, he could not help thinking that the government had done him a very considerable favour in saying, "Sir, you may go on with the contracts that you have

made, but upon this condition, that you shall give security not to interfere with any of the manufacturers for our government, that you shall not supply any of the debtors of the government, and that you shall not exceed the amount of the contracts you have made:" at which time he was furnished with a list of the names of the manufacturers of the Company. It seemed to be urged as a matter of complaint, that the government did not furnish Mr. Wilkinson with a statement of the amount of the security that would be required of him; but the fact was that he had never sent for it, which it was his duty to do: instead of which, he kept quiet until the month of January following, without making any application to the government upon the subject, but this fact he had studiously kept back from the printed paper he had sent round. If Mr. Wilkinson was really anxious to have availed himself of the offer which the government made, it was his duty to have bestirred himself in complying with the conditions required; but this he neglected to do, and yet he was willing to attribute the consequence of his own laches to the government. Some comments had been made upon the conduct of the Company, upon which he begged to say a few words, as they respected himself. He had served in India for a great number of years: he was appointed in the year 1770, and continued in the service till the year 1800; since then he had been chosen as one of the executive body, and from the year 1804 to the present time he was not conscious that any part of his conduct deserved the remarks that had been made. He felt no personal resentment at a term which an hon. proprietor had used, but he thought it his duty to let that hon. gentleman feel, that the term quibble, as applied to the conduct of the directors in this transaction, was harsh and unjustifiable. It was a question whether Mr. Wilkinson had really sustained any actual loss by this transaction, for it was a very fair presumption, according as the case at present stood, that if he had at first sustained any loss, or had issued any money, he had recovered it back or its value. Undoubtedly it was stated in argument that he had sustained a loss, but nothing of that kind had appeared upon the proceedings. He (Mr. B.) had looked at them and read all the papers word by word, and had paid the utmost attention to every material part of the case, but nothing of that sort could be find. The advocates of Mr. Wilkinson's cause had endeavoured to confound all distinction between an actual loss and an expected profit; but really he saw no foundation for such an argument, either in reason or in justice. No man was more disposed than he was to give Mr. Wilkinson a full compensation for an actual loss, but there was a very great distinction between an actual loss and an expected profit. An hon. proprietor, of great mercantile experience, had very justly pointed out this distinction. For his own part, he (Mr. B.) had never heard of such a principle in these cases, that a man was to be compensated for his expected profits, as well as the actual loss he might sustain by the interruption of his speculations. It had been said that the conduct of the government of this country towards certain merchants who had exported corn from England to France, was a case in point, illustrative of the principle upon which Mr. Wilkinson was to be compensated; but that case had, in fact, nothing at all to do with the present question, because there the speculations of the merchants, which were perfectly legal, had been put a stop to by what might be considered an illegal act of the ministers, who took upon themselves, on their own responsibility, from motives of sound policy, to do that which would work a private injury to individuals. In that case, undoubtedly, parliament had very wisely and properly given those persons full compensations, but this was a very different case. The Bengal government had a legal right to resume the monopoly of saltpetre at a moment's notice, and in the resumption of it they acted for the benefit of the public interest; but in doing so they gave Mr. Wilkinson ample time to recoop himself, and draw back every thing that he had embarked in his speculations. It had been said, also, that the case of the West India Docks was a case in point, because there the government had given certain merchants an indemnity upon the principle of expectant profits. That case also was as different from the present as light from darkness, because there the government had no right to deprive those individuals of the advantage of their legal speculations. The analogy, however, between that case and this would not stand for a moment; the basis of Mr. Wilkinson's claim was the alleged illegal act of the Bengal government in resuming their monopoly, but he (Mr. B.) submitted, that it was not competent for Mr. Wilkinson to try the issue between him and the government, as to the motives of policy that actuated their conduct. Whether they had wisely or unwisely, it was not for this court to determine; they had acted on their own responsibility, but were not responsible to Mr. Wilkinson for their conduct. It had been stated with great eloquence, by an hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Jackson), that Mr. Wilkinson's claim stood upon the broad ground of justice; so had that

gentleman said himself: had he a legal right, an equitable right, or a moral right? It was not pretended that he had a legal right, and if he had an equitable right, the court of Chancery was open to him. Had he then a moral right? he (Mr. B.) could not find that he had. Mr. Wilkinson did not rest his claim merely upon the foundation of actual loss, but he contended that he was entitled to compensation for temporary and speculative profits. To that proposition he (Mr. B.) never could accede: those profits being matter merely of speculation might or might not have arisen, and could not be reduced to any positive certainty. A man who entered into speculations of this kind took the chances of success; speculations were always matter of risk, and frequently produced miserable disappointment to the speculators. The subsequent state of the market in the article of saltpetre ought not to be taken into consideration in this case, because no man could have anticipated before hand at what price the article would be, and therefore the circumstance of the market turning out favourable for such a speculation could not be taken into the account. This case must be determined upon the strict grounds of justice, and the bare rights of the party. Mr. Wilkinson had made out no case on the ground of justice; he had established no right to a compensation upon the principle which he contended, and, therefore, he (Mr. B.) could not give his consent that a sum of money should be given, in the absence of all satisfactory proof upon the subject, because he was satisfied that if the court were to lend themselves to the establishment of such a precedent, it would open the door to innumerable claims, without the slightest foundation.

Mr. *Palmer* said he should vote for the larger sum, upon the principle that as the Company had derived considerable profit from those contracts which Mr. Wilkinson was compelled to yield up by the strong arm of power, after he had entered into them under the sanction of legal authority, they ought to account to him to the last farthing for the profits they had received, and which would have come into his hands had he been permitted to pursue his speculations.

Mr. *Forbes*, in reply, said he could not but agree in the observation of the hon. gentleman who had spoke last, that as Mr. Wilkinson had sustained the injury of which he complained in consequence of the arbitrary act of the Bengal government in resuming the monopoly, after they had tempted him to embark in the speculation, they were bound to indemnify him to the fullest extent for the actual as well as expectant loss he sustained. Mr. Wilkinson and his friends certainly did not desire to rest this case upon any other ground than that of justice; the simple question was whether, by the act of the government in opening the trade, he had been induced to enter into the contracts which had been adverted to; for if that proposition was satisfactorily established, there could be no doubt that the government, in resuming the monopoly, impliedly undertook to indemnify him against all losses which he might sustain in consequence of the engagements he had entered into on the faith of official encouragement. Even supposing that his speculations would not have turned out to advantage, he had been permitted to have continued them, still if, in the result, he was precluded from enjoying those advantages which he might reasonably anticipate, the governe ment, on every principle of equity, werdoubly bound to indemnify him considering the advantage they had derived from the resumption of their monopoly. As a common principle of justice, wherever a private individual suffered in his circumstances for the benefit of the public, the least that the public could do would be to place him in a situation not inferior to that in which he commenced; upon this principle, and this alone, he (Mr. F.) had stood forward to advocate the claims of Mr. Wilkinson, and upon this principle he would stand forward, in whatever situation he might be placed, either here or elsewhere. An hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) had thought proper to ask him what would be the course of his conduct in the House of Commons, if a similar application had been made to parliament? without entering into any consideration of that hon. and learned gentleman's right to question him as to his conduct here or elsewhere, he would, without the least hesitation, answer, that as a member of parliament called upon to decide upon the petition of an individual complaining that his private interests had suffered in consequence of the public measure of the government, there was but one course he could pursue, namely, that of voting in favour of a complete indemnification. It had been stated, and restated, and he trusted to the perfect satisfaction of every body, and more particularly by an hon. director (Mr. Murray), for whose sentiments he entertained the highest respect and admiration, that the principle which governed the legislature of this country in cases of this nature was the principle upon which this question must be decided: upon that principle he (Mr. F.) would stand, without regard to private friendship or private motives. He would say more: this question must stand upon its own merits, because, in his opinion, it would be paying the worst sort of compliment to this gen-

tleman, if they were to do that from motives of private friendship which they were called upon to do in strict justice. All that he (Mr. F.) required and solicited, all that his most sanguine friends desired on behalf of Mr. Wilkinson, was, that this claim should be satisfied by the liberality and justice of the court; and he trusted that the court would consider him entitled to all he asked, as a debt due to impartial justice.

The *Chairman* then put the question upon the amendment, which was negatived. The court divided on the original motion, when there appeared:

Ayes 59—Noes 50.

The motion for a grant of 1,80,000 rupees to Mr. Wilkinson being carried,—

The *Chairman* announced, that in consequence of this decision a requisition had been signed by a certain number of directors and proprietors, demanding a ballot.

The ballot was accordingly fixed for this day fortnight.

VOTE TO CAPTAIN SIR MURRAY MAXWELL.

The resolution approving of a vote of £1,500 to Sir Murray Maxwell, for the losses he had sustained by the wreck of his Majesty's ship Alceste, employed on the late embassy to China, having been read and put to the court for its approval,

Mr. *Hume* rose and said, that as this was the first time the court had an opportunity of expressing its sense of the question now submitted to it, he begged leave to offer a few remarks upon the subject of this vote to Sir Murray Maxwell. He could not but consider this as quite a novel question, and it was very fit, therefore, that the court should distinctly understand the grounds upon which they were proceeding to accede to a resolution framed as this was. The court, as a company of merchants, were called upon to grant away a sum of money, not to one of their own servants, but to an officer of his Majesty's navy, for services performed in the king's employment. In that point of view, it appeared to him that the resolution proposed was highly objectionable. He had taken a great deal of pains and trouble to make himself acquainted with the practice of the Company's own naval service as well as the naval service of the crown, and he was free to confess that he really could not agree to the vote proposed for the reasons set forth in the resolution. The reason why he objected to it was, that this Company, as a body of merchants, could not indemnify one of his Majesty's servants for the losses he had sustained in the wreck of the Alceste. It would be recollected, that when a sum of £3000 was proposed to be voted to Sir Thomas Hislop for the loss he had sustained on board the Java on his way to India, it was objected to upon the same ground. The court of proprietors thought proper to refuse it, and that gentleman did not get the money, for this reason, because, agreeably to the universal practice of his Majesty's navy, no remuneration was ever made to officers for losses sustained by capture or shipwreck. The objection, therefore, that he had to the present motion, founded on the principle then laid down was, that his Majesty's naval service never granted such allowances. The same principle he believed prevailed in the Company's service, and the only instance in which it was departed from, in the course of a hundred years, was in the case of the officers of the Britannia; that, undoubtedly, was a most dangerous precedent, and one upon which this court ought not to act, for this reason, that if Capt. Maxwell, as a servant of his Majesty, sustained any loss in that service, it was the business of his Majesty's government to give him a recompense. If this had been a loss which Capt. Maxwell could not have guarded against by insurance, then probably he might have come before the court and claimed some recompense, but it was quite clear that he could have insured all his property on board the Alceste; and if he (Mr. H.) was not very much mistaken, Capt. Maxwell did insure his property, and had recovered his losses from the underwriters. His objection to the present vote was to the principle of it, and the reasons assigned in the resolution, because he was persuaded that this court would never sanction the principle of paying officers for losses which they might have recovered by insurance, or which his Majesty's government might have made good: he should therefore submit to the court the propriety of expunging those words which related to Capt. Maxwell's losses in consequence of the wreck of the Alceste, contending as he did, that this was an improper reason why this money should be granted. He, however, held it to be a clear proposition that the court of directors had a discretionary power in giving Sir Murray Maxwell a sum of money in consideration of any services he had rendered the Company upon the embassy. If the directors were satisfied that Capt. Maxwell's services to the Company generally, were such as to entitle him to a fair claim on the liberality of the court, he for one should not oppose the exercise of that liberality towards him; but he would strongly oppose the establishment of a precedent for the indemnification of officers in his Majesty's service. Had the court of directors, upon inquiry into the circumstances of the case, found that Capt. Maxwell had a just claim

upon their liberality, he (Mr. H.) conceived that they could have extended their liberality towards him without coming to this court; they were absolutely competent to reward Sir Murray Maxwell for any services he had performed for the Company, and this was the only ground upon which the vote of £1500 could be sanctioned. He believed that there was a ground of that kind upon which Capt. Maxwell was entitled to the liberal consideration of the Company; when the embassy was about to embark, a question of some importance occurred, as to the manner in which the table of his Excellency should be provided during the voyage. He believed there was only one individual alive who had attended the embassy under lord Macartney, and that was Mr. Barrow, the secretary of the Admiralty, and upon inquiring of him as to the manner in which the expense of the ambassador's table was managed, it appeared that a board of green cloth was established, who had the charge of the stock, but such was the ill consequence resulting from such an arrangement that no one felt satisfied. The stock not being under the management of the captain, the greatest confusion and irregularity prevailed; the thing was neglected, because there was no specific person to look after or take charge of the stock. He (Mr. H.) understood, that on the late occasion, Mr. Barrow gave it as his advice that whatever arrangements the court of directors should make on this subject, it was to be provided that the captain should take charge of his Excellency's table, and he was informed that the hon. director who then filled the chair, and the hon. deputy, did accordingly direct, that if Sir Murray Maxwell would take upon himself the trouble and responsibility of this duty, his services should fairly be considered at the termination of the voyage. He had heard that Sir Murray Maxwell had undertaken this duty, and had performed it to the satisfaction of every body, so long as circumstances would permit. If this statement was correct, he, for one, thought that Capt. Maxwell was entitled to the consideration of the directors in this respect, and on this ground he was disposed to agree to the vote proposed, if it were freed from the objection which he had suggested; therefore he should propose to leave out these words, "and the losses he sustained in the wreck of that ship." If these words were expunged from the resolution, he was quite ready to give it his support, because his objection on the score of a bad precedent would be removed. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the words alluded to should be left out of the resolution.

Mr. *Lowndes* seconded the amendment.

After a short conversation, in which Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Grant, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Dixon took part, the following substantive resolution was proposed instead of the amended one.

"Resolved, That in consideration of "the unwearied attentions paid by Capt. "Sir Murray Maxwell, commander of "his Majesty's late ship Alceste, to Lord "Amherst, and the other members of the "late embassy to China, and in testimony "of his services rendered to the Com- "pany, he be presented with the sum of "£1500, subject to the approbation of "another general court, and of the right "hon. the board of commissioners for "the affairs of India."

The question being put on this resolution it was agreed to unanimously.

The following resolutions were, on the motion of the *Chairman*, seconded by the *Deputy Chairman*, agreed to without observation.

FEE FUND.

"Resolved, That this court confirm "their resolution of the 24th March, ap- "proving the grant of £4,000 per an- "num, out of the general fee fund, and "£600 per annum out of the Company's "cash, in aid of a fund for the benefit of "the widows and families of deceased "officers upon the regular home esta- "blishment."

"Resolved, That this court confirm "their resolution of the 24th March ap- "proving the grant of £500 per annum "from the general fee fund, and £500 "per annum from the Company's cash, in "aid of a fund for the benefit of the "widows and families of deceased el- "ders, extra clerks, and others of the "home service."

GRANT TO COL. SALMOND.

"Resolved, That this court confirm "their resolution of the 24th March ap- "proving the grant to Lieut.-Col. Sal- "mond, the military secretary for con- "ducting the military correspondence "with India, of an addition of £500 "per annum to his salary."

CHAPLAIN AT CANTON.

"Resolved, That this court approve "the resolution of the court of directors "of the 17th March last, appointing a "chaplain to the Company's factory at "Canton, with a salary of £800 per an- "num, payable out of the commission, "subject to the confirmation of another "general court."

Adjourned.

When sailed.	Pay.	Ships.	Tons	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	All the afloat.	All the Downs.
1818.													1818.	1818.
2 Aug.	2	*Regent*	916	James Haig	Philip Ripley	Jas. Hamilton	William Scott	H. Edmonds.	John Simpson	R. Alexander.	Alex. H. Sim	*China*	8 July	28 July
30 Jan.	3	*Moffatt*	717	Andrew Timbrell	Simon Lee	Thos. Addison	W. P. Bagwell	R. Colquhoun	Robt. Groome	George Walton	Christ. Fearon			
27 Jan.	4	*Marquis Camden*	1200	H. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	James Sexton	Tim Curtis	John Penn	Gilson R. Fox	C. E. Newbury	E. Harrison			
30 Jan.	5	*Charles Grant*	1200	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	Wm. R. Best	Henry Lee	George Denny	Jos. Coates	Robt. Strange	Mich. Connal			1819.
30 Jan.	5	*Lowther Castle*	1200	J. Wordsworth	Chas. Mortlock	J. A. Tween	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J. Wordsworth	S. T. Bridger	N. G. Glass	*Bombay & China*	12 Nov.	3 Jan.
27 Jan.	4	*Inglis*	1200	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	Jos Dudman	W. E. Farrer	Wm. Allen	C. Pennington	Rich. H. Cox	Chas. Pillans			
30 Jan.	5	*Essex*	1200	Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet	Edward Moul	G. Aug. Bond	Wm. P. Jones	R. Treherne	Thomas Hog	Joseph Cragg			
	5	*Vansittart*	1200	John Carstairs	R. S. Dalrymple	J. Foulerton	W Cruikshank	Henry Cowan	John More	J. W. Wilson	Pat. Stewart			
29 Jan.	7	*William Pitt*	820	David Hunter	Charles Graham	Fitzw. Young	Jas. R. Palmer	R. Lindsay	A. C. Watling	T. Davidson	George Adam	*St. Hel. Benc. & Chi.*	Do.	Do.
	5	*Bombay*	1200	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton	Wm. Pascoe	Sam. Holbrow	W. Whitehead	Wm. Robson	Jas. Simpson	Fred. Palmer	*St. Hel. Bombay, & China*	19 Dec.	2 Feb.
	3	*Herefordshire*	1200	John Card.	William Hope	R. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker			
	1	*Windsor*	1352	F. and G. Clay	J. R. Francklin	A. F. Proctor	John Levy	Mark Clayson	Felix Boultbee	Edw. Edwards	M. Francklin	*Madras & China*	Do.	Do.
1 Mar.	3	*General Kyd*	1200	James Walker	Alex. Nairne	E. Maxwell	Jer. Watson	A deCardonnel	John Pearson	F P. Allevn	James Cannan			
	2	*Waterloo*	1325	*Company's Ship*	Richard Alsager	Charles Shea	J. B. Burnett	J. Cuthbertson	Peter Pilcher	Hezek. Clark	George Homer			
	4	*Atlas*	1200	Jasper Vaux	C. Otway Mayne	R. B. Everest	John Alder	Jos. Stanton	G. Braithwaite	John Dill	Robert Mayne	*Bengal & China*	Do.	Do.
	7	*Streatham*	819	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Haviside	John Lowther	Fred. Orlebar	Nich. B. Bull	Robert Deacon	R. Gilpin	E. H. Coffin			
	4	*General Harris*	1200	James Sims	George Welstead	John Morse	Henry Kemp	E. Bond, jun.	Jacob Luyken	David Nichol	Henry Barry		1819.	
4 Apr.	5	*Warren Hastings*	1200	William Sims	Richard Rawes	Thos. Young	James Eyles	George Probyn	Wm. B. Coles	T. Clemishaw	Richard Rawes	*Penang & China*	23 Jan.	17 Mar.
	5	*Rose*	955	Stu. Donaldson	Thos. M'Taggart	Thos. Sandys	J. M'Taggart	R. Palmer	John Hay	John Agnew	John Milrov			
3 Apr.	3	*Minerva*	976	William Mellish	John Mills	Richard Aplin	Charles Butler	Hector Rose	Frank Daniell	F. Parsons	Robert Frank	*Mad. & Beng.*	Do.	Do.
	6	*Carnatic*	820	William Agnew	John Blanshard	J. D. Collis	Chris. M'Koy	F. Phipps	A. Pemberton	John Eccles	James Smith		23 Feb.	16 Apr.
	6	*Thomas Grenville*	886	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Manning	Geo. Williams	John Brown	G. T. Calvely	John Pratt	Richard Shaw	John Benifold			
	1	*Kellie Castle*	1300	Stewart Erskine	Alex. Lindsay	Chris. Biden	Chas. Cowles	Edw. Adams	F. W. Barton	Robert Elliot	William Cragg	*China*	Do.	Do.
	4	*Bridgewater*	1200	James Sims	Chas. S. Timins	R. Davidson	V. J. Munden	John Colman	H. Columbine	And. Thomson	John Ward	*St. Helena & China*	Do.	Do.
	7	*Lord Castlereagh*	812	Henry Bonham	W. Younghusband	R. Manderson	John Williams	Pat. Lindesay	Geo. A. Legget	W. Lorimer	Ellis Bostock	*China*	Do.	Do.
28 Apr.	8	*Marquis of Ely*	1267	William Mellish	Geo. Richardson	G. H. Furlong	W. Meriton	Wyn. Luyken	James Perkins	Jas. Anderson	Thos. Vokes			
	5	*Larkins*	670	Hen. M. Samson	Robert Locke	J.H. Buttivant	L. E. Dryden	S. V. Wood	J. H. Edwards	Rd. A. Taylor	Robert Miles	*St. Hel. & China*	23 Feb.	10 Apr.
	5	*Apollo*	690	Chas. B. Tarbutt	George Tennent	Wm. H. Biden	Charles Bell	H. Bedson	Francis Labatt	J. M'William	Thomas Gibb			
	1	*Matilda*	774	David Isbister	Wm. Hamilton	Wm. H. Ladd	R. W. Dickson	W. H. Walker	P. Wildridge	James Bruce	Edw. Fearon	*China*		
	2	*Cornwall*	789	George Palmer	John P. Wilson	Alex. W. Law	Edward Pagler	Benj. Foster	Wm. Drayner	Robt. Christie	John Renny			
25 May	4	*Princess Charlotte of Wales*	978	Chas. B. Gribble	C. B. Gribble	FCunyngham	Edward Foord	Benj. Bond	John Burt	William Scott	S. Drysdale	*Bengal*	25 Mar.	16 May
	6	*Marquis of Wellington*	961	Henry Bonham	John Wood	Hen. Hosmer	Geo. Parkers	Charles Oakes	Charles Clarke	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shepherd			
28 Apr.	1	*Catherine*	522	Hen. Blanshard	William Knox	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Madras*	11 Mar.	—
5 May	1	*Marq. of Hastings*	450	George Lyall	Charles Arkcoll	—	—	—	—	—	—			
6 May	1	*Barossa*	698	Buckles and Co.	Hen. Hutchinson	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bombay*	25 Mar.	—
	1	*York*	476	Hen. Blanshard	James Talbert	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	2	*Hooghly*	465	Buckles and Co.	Jas. Thos. Lamb	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Fame*	430	Joseph Dowson	S. Remmington	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Almorah*	416	Matthew Boyd	Thomas Winter	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal*	23 Apr.	—
	1	*Abberton*	450	William Bawtree	Lucas Percival	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Kingston*	504	William Parker	Wm. A. Bowen	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	*Princess Charlotte*	400	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Ditto*	7 June	—

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	6	to	0	3	9
Coffee, Java.. .....cwt.							
—— Cheribon.....							
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha							
Cotton, Surat..... ....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	9
—— Extra fine.....	0	0	9	—	0	0	10
—— Bengal	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
—— Bourbon	0	1	6	—	0	2	6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0
Anniseeds, Star..... .	4	15	0	—	5	0	0
Borax, Refined...	4	4	0	—	4	5	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	4	4	0	—	4	5	0
Camphire unrefined.....	10	10	0	—	12	0	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	9	—	0	6	0
—— Ceylon.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	6
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17	0	0	—	18	10	0
—— Lignea.	8	0	0	—	10	10	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11	—	0	3	10
China Root.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
Coculus Indicus.....	1	5	0	—	2	2	0
Columbo Root.....	3	15	0				
Dragon's Blood.....	30	0	0	—	41	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	10	0	0				
—— Arabic.....	4	5	0	—	6	5	0
—— Assafœtida.....	11	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Benjamin	8	0	0	—	38	0	0
—— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Galbanum...							
—— Gambogium	15	0	0	—	19	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	5	10	0	—	7	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	7	0	0	—	8	0	0
Lac Lake.....	0	1	6	—	0	3	0
—— Dye..... ...	0	3	0	—	0	6	6
—— Shell, Block..... .							
—— Shivered							
—— Stick.....							
Musk, China.....oz.							
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	1	6	—	0	2	0
—— Cinnamon	0	15	0				
—— Cloves...	0	3	6				
—— Mace.....							
—— Nutmegs	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb .....d	0	3	6	—	0	5	0
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt.	6	0	0	—	7	0	0
Senna.....lb.	0	1	3	—	0	2	6
Turmerick, Java ....cwt.							

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.							
—— China							
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts.....							
—— Blue.... .....cwt.	7	10	0	to	8	0	0
Indigo, Blue .....lb.							
—— Blue and Violet.....	0	8	9	—	0	9	1
—— Purple and Violet ...	0	8	3	—	0	8	6
—— Good Ditto.....	0	7	9	—	0	8	0
—— Fine Violet.....	0	7	6	—	0	7	9
—— Good Ditto.....	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	6	6	—	0	6	10
—— Fine & Good Copper	0	6	0	—	0	6	3
—— Middling Ditto.....	0	5	6	—	0	5	10
—— Ordinary Ditto.....	0	4	10	—	0	5	0
—— Manilla							
Rice .....cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	18	0
Safflower..... .....cwt.	18	0	0				
Sago ....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	2	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2	3	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein .....lb.	0	17	1	—	1	0	11
—— Novi	1	3	0	—	1	17	4
—— Ditto White							
—— China	1	6	10	—	1	15	5
—— Organzine..... ...	1	18	0	—	2	10	0
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	7	—	0	10	3
—— Cloves	0	3	1	—	0	3	3
—— — Bourbon..							
—— Mace.....	0	7	1	—	0	8	1
—— Nutmegs.	0	5	1	—	0	5	2
—— Ginger.....cwt.	0	19	0	—	1	3	0
—— Pepper, Company's lb	0	0	7				
—— — Privilege	0	0	7				
—— — White.....	0	0	10				
Sugar, Yellow ..... cwt.							
—— White							
—— Brown							
Tea, Bohea..... lb.	0	1	10				
—— Congou	0	2	5	—	0	3	7
—— Souchong	0	3	6	—	0	5	0
—— Campoi	0	3	2	—	0	3	8
—— Twankay	0	2	9	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe	0	4	8	—	0	4	11
—— Hyson Skin	0	4	0				
—— Hyson	0	4	7	—	0	6	0
—— Gunpowder							
Tortoiseshell.....	1	15	0	—	2	0	0
Woods, Saunders Red..ton	6	10	0	—	7	10	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 *June*—*Prompt* 27 *August.*

Tea.—Bohea, 400,000 lbs. — Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,900,000 lbs. — Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lbs.—Hyson, 600,000 lbs.——Total, including Private-Trade, 6,800,000 lbs.

For Sale 8 *June*—*Prompt* 10 *September.*

Company's.—Madeira and Cape Madeira Wine.

For Sale 11 *June*—*Prompt* 10 *September.*

Company's.—Cotton Wool.

Licensed.—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 14 *June*—*Prompt* 10 *September.*

Company's. — Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, China Goods, and Nankeen Cloth.

For Sale 19 *July*—*Prompt* 15 *October.*

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—Bengal Chasoum Silk — China Silk.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Canning, London, Duke of York, Orwell, Scaleby Castle, Lady Melville, Princess Amelia, Marquis of Huntly, Thomas Coutts,* and *Perseverance,* from *China*; and the *Prince Regent* and *Marchioness of Ely,* from *Bengal.*

Company's.—Tea—Bengal Piece Goods—China Raw Silk—Nankeens—Bengal Raw Silk—Saltpetre—Sugar—Hemp and Sunn—Carpets.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—China Raw Silk—Raw Nankeen Silk—Silk Handkerchiefs—Silks—Wrought Silks—Bengal Raw Silk—Bengal Piece Goods — Nankeens — Crape—Vermillion—Rhubarb — Benjamin — Cassia — Cassia Buds — Gamboge—Ginger—Sugar—Pastiles—Mace — Aniseed Oil—Cinnamon Oil—Castor Oil—Cassia Oil—Cassia and Cinnamon Oil—Rose Water—Tortoiseshell — Mother-o'-Pearl Shells — Mother-o'-Pearl Handles — Fish Counters — China Ink—Rouge—Seed Coral—Beads—Fish Skins—Fishing Lines—Paper—Rattan Hats—Rice Paper—Artificial Flowers—China Ware—China Shoes—China Root—Indigo—Redwood—Canes — Whanghees—Bamboo Canes—Flour Mats—Table Mats—Wine—Madeira Wine—Sherry.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

It appears, by accounts from Bengal to the middle of December, that the Company's Six per Cent. Paper was at a discount of 6⅞ to 7 per Cent.

A considerable scarcity of money prevailed, and the private rate of interest had encreased.

The exchange in London on Calcutta has declined, in consequence of the fall in the price of silver, to about 2s. 2d. per Sicca Rupee for Bills at 60 days' sight.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of April to the 25th of May, 1819.

1819.	Bank stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	3½ p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. s. d. Lottery Tickets.	1819.
Apr. 26	—	71 7/8 71 1/4	72 1/4 72	90 1/4 90 1/2	104 1/8 105	18 1/4 18 13/16	80 5/8	—	—	—	220	—	—	—	28.27p	4.3p	72 5/8 72 1/4	19 18 0	Apr. 26
27	252	71 7/8 72 1/4	72 1/8 72	90 1/4 90 1/2	104 1/8 105 1/2	18 13/16 19	81 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.26p	3.4p	72 1/8 73	19 18 0	27
28	—	71 1/8 71 1/4	71 4/8 72 1/8	90 1/2 90 5/8	104 1/8 104 7/8	18 1/4 18 7/8	80 1/4	—	—	—	220	—	—	—	27p	10.9p	71 7/8 72 1/8	—	28
29	251 251 1/2	71 1/4 71	72 72	90 1/2 90	104 1/2 105 1/4	18 1/4 18 13/16	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.26p	7.9p	71 1/8 72 3/8	—	29
30	251 1/4 250 1/2	71 4/8 71	72 1/8 72	90 1/4 90 3/8	105 1/4 104 7/8	18 3/4 18 13/16	80 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 23p	7.10p	72 1/8 71 7/8	19 18 0	30
May 3	251	71 4/8 71 3/8	72 1/8 72	—	104 3/8 105	18 1/4 18 13/16	89 1/4	—	—	—	—	79 1/2	71 3/8	—	29p	8.9p	71 7/8 72	—	May 3
4	251 1/4	71 3/8 71 1/4	72 1/8 72 1/4	90 1/4 90 1/2	104 1/4 105	18 1/4 18 13/16	—	—	—	—	219	—	—	—	28.30p	9.11p	72 1/4	—	4
5	—	71 1/4 71 3/8	72 1/8 72 3/8	90 1/4 90 3/8	104 3/8 105	18 13/16 18 3/4	80 1/2	69 7/8	—	—	218 1/4	—	71	71 3/4	28p	9.11p	72 1/8 72 1/8	—	5
6	—	71 7/8 71 1/2	72 1/8 72 1/4	90 1/8 90 1/4	104 1/8 105 1/8	18 3/4	80 1/2	—	—	—	219	79 1/8	—	71 3/4	28.29p	9.10p	72 1/4 72 3/8	—	6
7	250 1/2	71 1/8 70 3/4	72 71 3/4	89 1/2 90	105 1/8 104 3/4	18 11/16	80 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	70 1/8	—	27.29p	9 7p	72 1/8 71 1/8	—	7
8	250	71 71 1/4	71 3/4 72	89 1/2 90	104 3/8 104 7/8	18 11/16 18 3/8	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.28p	7.8p	72 71 7/8	—	8
10	—	71 3/8 71 1/8	72 1/8 72 1/8	90	104 7/8 104 1/2	18 11/16 18 3/4	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28p	8.7p	72 1/8 71 7/8	—	10
11	249 247	71 3/8 71 1/4	72 1/4 72 1/8	90 1/8 89 7/8	104 7/8 105	18 3/4 18 11/16	80 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.28p	6.7p	72 1/8	—	11
12	238 239	71 70 3/4	71 1/8 71 1/8	89 1/8 89 1/4	104 3/8 104 1/2	18 3/4 18 11/16	79 5/8	—	—	—	217 1/2	—	—	—	26.27p	7.8p	71 1/4 71 1/2	21 18 0	12
13	237	71 1/8 70 7/8	71 1/8 71	89 1/8 89 1/8	104 7/8	18 5/8	79 3/4	69 1/2	—	—	218	—	—	—	26.27p	8.10p	71 1/8 71 1/2	21 18 0	13
14	237 236 1/2	71 1/8 70 5/8	71 1/4 71 1/8	89 1/8 89 1/8	104 7/8 104 5/8	18 5/8	79 3/4	69 1/8	—	—	218	—	—	—	26.27p	8.10p	71 1/4 71 1/8	21 18 0	14
15	237	71 1/8 71	71 1/8 71 1/4	89 1/8 89 1/8	105 104 1/2	18 5/8 18 11/16	79 7/8	—	—	—	217 1/2	—	—	71 3/8	29p	9.11p	72 71 3/4	—	15
18	238 237 1/2	71 70 3/4	71 1/8 71 1/8	89 1/8 89 1/8	105 104 1/4	18 11/16 18 3/16	78 5/8	69	—	—	218	—	—	—	29.30p	9.7p	71 5/8 71 3/4	21 18 0	18
19	—	70 7/8 71	71 1/8 71 1/8	89 1/4 89 1/8	104 3/8 105	18 3/16	79 1/2	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.31p	7.8p	71 1/4 71 1/8	—	19
21	237 235	70 3/8 69 7/8	71 1/4 71 1/8	89 87	104 3/8 104 1/8	18 7/16	78 3/8	68 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.26p	7.4p	71 1/4 70 1/8	—	21
22	230 228	68 3/4 67 1/8	69 1/8 68 3/4	87 85 7/8	104 103 3/8	17 3/4 17 5/16	76 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.16p	4p.1d	69 5/8 68 3/4	21 18 0	22
24	220 222	66 1/8 67	67 1/8 67 1/4	80 1/4 83 1/4	102 3/8 101 7/8	17 1/8 17	75 7/8	64 3/4	—	—	207	—	—	—	20. 8p	par2d	67 1/4 68	—	24
25	212 214	66 1/2 65 1/2	67 1/8 66 1/4	83 1/4 80 1/2	98 1/4 101 1/4	16 15/16	74 1/2	—	—	—	206	—	—	—	5p.10d	2p.7d	66 1/4 67	—	25

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